

PRESIDENT SCHWAB OF BETHLEHEM STEEL PREDICTS PROSPERITY.

New York, Nov. 20.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who returned from London today, declined to go into details as to his mission abroad, saying merely that his company had a number of large contracts in force in Europe and that his presence was necessary. He denied reports that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has contracted to build twenty submarines for Great Britain. Mr. Schwab gave what he said was the first optimistic statement on business that had come from him in three years.

"I believe we are nearing the turning point for a full return of confidence and prosperity in the United States," he said. "We are being favored by the war as no other nation. For example, Germany normally produces from twelve to fifteen million tons of steel annually, of which about eight million tons is exported. This is now shut off and the advantage is in our favor.

"What is true of steel is true of other commodities, but it is not the war supply trade alone that is turning the tide.

Legislation is such that capital has more confidence and business is being stimulated. At Bethlehem some time back we were forced partially to suspend operations, but we will soon be in full operation again and we will increase our production."

ALLEGED ROBBERS UNDER ARREST.

Durham, Nov. 28.—Hopson Martin and Edgar and Wesley Perry, were tried in re-order's court this morning and bound over to the Superior Court under \$200 bond each. The three young white boys face a charge of house-breaking and larceny in two cases and have confessed to Sergeant Pendergrast who worked up the case against them. The boys, it is believed by the officers, are members of a gang known as the "Night Hawks," that has been causing much disturbance in the city with petty robberies. They have little by little become more bold in their attempts, it is said, and last night practically defied the officers. This morning just before court opened, one of the boys expressed the hope that he would go to the penitentiary instead of the county roads. All of them are hearty and healthy and appear to be perfectly happy in jail.

Sergeant Pendergrast, who for years has been noted for his wisdom in working out balling robberies and other crimes, decided last evening when the robbery of a shoe stand at Five Points and an attempt to rob G. H. Beall's coal yard office, that he would get to work on the case.

The bold robberies of the gang had caused too much trouble and the sergeant knew that something must be done. At about 11 o'clock he went to the shoe stand at Five Points and found that 14 pairs of shoes had been taken. He then went to the coal yard and saw where the boys had attempted to prize open the office door.

The work looked to Sergeant Pendergrast like that of amateurs and he immediately set out to look for the perpetrators. He found the three boys hanging around the city market and began his inquiry of them. One of the Perry boys could not keep the secret and told how the work had been done. This was enough and he carried them to the police station, where he found that they were wearing some of the shoes. Later they told that the remainder of the shoes and other articles that they had taken were to be found under the Southern freight office. An investigation proved that the boys were truthful and their booty was taken in charge by officers.

The boys spent the night in jail and were in a jolly mood when the case was called before Judge Graham this morning. They appear to enjoy the thoughts of a sentence of some kind and none of them are praying the mercy of the court.

According to the officers the boys have a mania for stealing and do not care what happens to them. The gang to which they are alleged to belong is said to number about 15 boys of the city, although it is believed by the officers that they have under arrest the principal offenders. They range in age from 16 to 19 years of age.

WILSON AND THE NEGROES.

President Wilson would have spared himself the annoyance of a loss of equanimity if he had refused to hear the delegation which wished to protest against the segregation of negro employees of the government at Washington. He easily could have replied to the request for an audience that the matter was one of department and bureau administration in which he did not intend to interfere. Then the department heads would have had to do the stuttering and it would have been less important.

By giving his opinions officially, even if not publicly, Mr. Wilson put the head of the government in the position of denying the principles of the government and his situation was awkward and not pleasant.

The negro question in the north of the United States generally is answered by a compromise between prejudice and an idealistic conception of pure right. In the south it is answered in any practical fashion that may be adopted by the whites. In both sections it is happiest when it is unvoiced.

Abstractly considered it is an impossible situation, but it has a knack of finding adjustments. Whites and blacks manage to get along together in spite of every reason why they should not get along. Sometimes it almost seems that deferring a definite plan of adjustment is only deferring and magnifying the ultimate evil, but experience reveals that the question unagitated, has a way of working itself out.

President Wilson came very nearly establishing a national program of treatment to be given the negro when he defended segregation. If that step is to be taken it certainly is a serious one and Mr. Wilson would be in a better position if he were representing national rather than sectional sentiments.

It may be admitted that segregation satisfies the prejudices and meets the practical ideas of a great majority of whites, north and south. The difficulty is that it does not meet the approval of at least the northern conscience. The ideal of equality in citizenship persists as one of the cherished ideals of American citizens and when a citizen, at least a northerner, finds that it has become inconvenient to defend or accept that ideal he becomes restless.

Therefore theoretically he is always granting the negro full rights and practically he is denying them. And he is much happier when the question is not raised at all, when whites and blacks adjust themselves to each other by tolerance and reserve, by consideration of undoubted prejudices, by the simple process of slipping along somehow.

In a fashion the question is more aggravated in the north than in the south. In the south the rule of white dominance is established and maintained without question. The north accepts the south's judgment as to its own necessities. In the north there is at least a theoretical concession that the negro is fully established in all political and social rights. In the latter respect this is a fiction, although our laws maintain it true and the courts are supposed to enforce the law.

We do not have much trouble in compromising and, in the hope that the question has inherent in it its own solution, we are best satisfied when the situation is not irritated. Mr. Wilson did irritate it to no purpose. He ought to have known that the nation does not know what to do and that he as the head of the nation had no authority to declare any principles or announce any programs.

We are not ready to concede that any body of citizenship has less standing under the law than any other. It is true, but to admit it officially is offensive. Mr. Wilson could have avoided the interview and that was the only sensible thing he could have done. If the South wishes to make any such issues as this it will find that the north, where prejudice is violent, is nevertheless restless when as a part of the nation it is asked to declare that the main principle of the nation is a piece of hypocrisy and does not apply where it is inconvenient.

The lad who sits around all day and regulates his watch has the excuse that he is improving his time.

NEW ADDITION TO OUR MANUFACTURING CONCERNS.

Burlington is adding to its enterprises almost every day, and the hum of its machinery would not lead one to believe that the war or anything else had hurt business here. The latest addition to the town's business is the Piedmont Box & Lumber Co., which will furnish the 30,000 or more shipping cases used annually to crate the manufactured products of Alamance County. This new concern will be motor driven.

The King Cotton Mill, which has just started, is equipped entirely with new machinery and is making carded soft hosiery yarns. The hosiery mills of the town furnish a ready market for most of the product of this mill which is also motor driven, having individual motors for its machinery.

The Aurora Cotton Mill has recently added a section of its plant to the connections of the power company and is now using electric power. Other manufacturing enterprises are already using it and still others are equipping their plants for electric drive, and soon Burlington will be known as an electric center as well as a textile manufacturing town.

ARKANSAS ABLAZE FROM END TO END.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 28.—The State of Arkansas ablaze almost from end to end with forest fires which are devastating huge tracts of timber of thousands of acres of land, is powerless to call on its militia as a fire fighting organization, according to Governor George W. Hays today.

The condition of the State treasury, the depletion of the militia fund and the general disorganization of the State Guard forces, the governor declared, made such action impossible. Requests for assistance in fighting the spreading flames have been received in Little Rock from twelve counties and unofficial requests for militia aid were presented to the governor.

From Texarkana, in the extreme southwest, to Jonesboro in the northeast corner, a distance of more than 300 miles, and from Fort Smith in the northwest to Helena in the southeast, the woods are burning along railroad rights of way and gradually creeping back further into the timbered areas.

The government forest ranger forces at Hot Springs has been held in readiness for three days awaiting information that government timber tracts of which there are more than half a million acres, are endangered. No reports of fires on government land have been received.

Nell Brantley, 10-Years-Old, Rescued Two Nephews and Niece When Home Was Destroyed by Fire.

A medal for heroism displayed in a fire which destroyed her mother's home last May 21 was awarded to little Nell Brantley, aged ten years, at the Second Baptist Sunday School Sunday morning by the pastor of the church, Dr. John E. White, on behalf of the Urmino hero commission, of St. Louis, Mo.

On May 21 the home of Mrs. Mary O. Brantley, who was then living at 152 Forrest avenue, was destroyed by fire. In an upstairs room three children were playing—Boyd Sullivan, aged 5 years, J. L. Sullivan, aged 4, Gladys Sullivan, aged 2 years. Their mother, who is a sister of Nell Brantley, was lying ill in bed from a surgical operation.

Little Nell discovered the fire, gave an alarm, and ran upstairs and brought down the children. Then she got a water bucket, fought the flames until it was useless to fight longer, and after the firemen came and drew a danger line around the house she slipped past the line and rescued her little poodle dog, "Togo." Meanwhile Mrs. Sullivan had been rescued by the firemen.

The house was filled with smoke when Nell got her niece and nephews out, and the timbers were falling when she went back to rescue the poodle dog.—Chicago Tribune.

The old fashioned girl who used to play "Home, Sweet Home" on the parlor organ in the front room now has a daughter who kicks "Who Paid Mrs. Jip Van Winkle's Rent When Rip Van Winkle Was Away?" out of a \$5 down and \$1 per week player piano.

THEY DON'T COME BACK.

Two tourists in Florida while drinking water at the so-called "Fountain of Youth," in the outskirts of St. Augustine, relates Judge, were importuned by the youth who served them the crystal beverage to go into the house, where for twenty-five cents they could see some wonderful "relics of Ponce de Leon."

"I fear we haven't time this morning," politely declined the lady of the party. "Perhaps we can come back."

"I reckon if you don't see 'em today you-all won't ever see 'em" drawled the attendant dolefully.

"Oh, I think we'll come back."

"Well, I don't reckon you will," no-how. My father, he's been in business sixty years and he says to me, if you don't get 'em the first time, you never get 'em. He says he ain't never seen a come-back come back yet."

A SUGGESTION.

Why don't the Allies if they need More men for fighting in the lead Send to this country For supplies And our Nimrods Mobilize?

Though we are neutral, We would spare All of this kindred, And not care; Upon the subject Have no fears, But gladly give them. Amateurs.

Those ardent hunters After game, Would prove quite useful. For the same 'Twould make no matter What their plan In aim, they're sure to Hit a man.

Every time you go into a saloon you find a lot of men who want you to treat them for the liquor habit.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER MORTGAGE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, executed on the 7th day of October, 1911, by F. S. Bryant and wife to Mary L. Sockwell, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain bond of even date therewith, due and payable on the 7th day of October, 1912; default having been made in the payment of said bond and interest thereon, said mortgage being duly probated and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, in book of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust No 54 at Page 320, the undersigned mortgagee will on MONDAY THE 7TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1914,

at the Court House Door of Alamance County, at 12 o'clock M., offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate to-wit:

Lying and being in Morton's Township, Alamance County, State of North Carolina, and described in two lots as follows:

TRACT NO. 1.—Rebanning at a stone in the public road, Margaret Dickey's corner; running thence North 78 degrees West 126 1/4 yard s, to a stone, L. M. Geringer's corner; thence Southward with his line 182 1/2 yards to a pin in a gully on A. J. Tickle's line; thence North 45 degrees East, 57 1/2 yards to a stone in A. J. Tickle's line; thence Eastward with said Tickle's line 2 1/4 yards to a stone in said line; thence Northeastward 168 yards to the beginning corner, containing 3 1/2 acres more or less.

TRACT NO. 2.—Beginning at a stone on South side of public road corner with Mary Cable, running thence with said Cable line North 17 degrees West 16 rods to a stone; thence North 78 degrees West 10 rods to a stone; thence South 17 degrees East 16 rods to a stone, on the South side of said road, thence with said road South, 78 degrees East, 10 rods to a stone, the beginning corner, containing one acre more or less.

MARY L. SOCKWELL, Mortgagee. Th. s the 5th day of November, 1914.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

REFORMED CHURCH. Corner Front and Anderson Streets. Rev. D. C. Cox. Sunday School every Sabbath at 9:45 A. M. Preaching every First and Third Sabbath at 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Mid-Week Service every Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Everyone Welcome. Farsonage Corner Front and Trolinger Streets.

HOCUTT MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH. Adams Avenue and Hall Street. Rev. James W. Rose, Pastor. Preaching every Fourth Sunday at 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Ladies' Aid Society First Sunday Afternoon.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Church of The Holy Comforter. The Rev. John Benner Gibble, Rector. Services every Sunday, 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Holy Communion: First Sunday, 11:00 A. M., Third Sunday, 7:30 A. M. Holy and Saint's Days, 10:00 A. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. The public is cordially invited. All Pews Free. Fine Vested Choir.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Corner Church and Davis Streets. Rev. A. B. Kendall, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. John R. Foster, Superintendent. Christian Endeavor services Sunday Evenings at 6:45. Mid-Week Prayer Service, every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society meets on Monday, after the Second Sunday in each month. A cordial invitation extended to all. A Church Home for Visitors and for Strangers.

FRONT STREET M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH. Rev. D. H. Tuttle Pastor. Peace to those who enter. Blessings to those who go. Preaching every Sunday, 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper with offering for Church charities, First Sunday in each month. Sunday School, every Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 8:00 P. M. Board of Stewards meet on Monday 8:00 P. M., after Fourth Sunday in each month. Woman's Missionary Society meets 4:00 P. M., on Monday, after 1st and 3rd Sundays. Parsonage, corner W. Davis and Hoke Streets. Pastor's Telephone, No. 168. Ring—Talk—Hang Up—"Busy."

WEBB AVENUE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH. Rev. F. B. Noblett, 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 10:00 A. M. A. M. H. F. Moore, Superintendent. Everybody Welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. Donald McIver, Pastor. Services every Monday at 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. M. B. R. Sellars, Superintendent. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. The Public is cordially invited to all services.

BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. M. 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. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday 7:30 P. M. Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies every Monday afternoon after First Sunday in each month. Christian Endeavor Society meets at 6:30 Every Sunday Evening. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. J. G. Rogers, Superintendent. Good Baraca and Philathea Classes. You are invited to attend all these services.

MACEDONIA LUTHERAN CHURCH. Front Street. Rev. T. S. Brown, Pastor. Morning Service 11:00 A. M. Vespers 7:30 P. M. Services every Sunday except the morning of Third Sunday. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Prof. J. B. Robertson, Supt. Teachers' Meeting Wednesday 7:30 P. M. (Pastor's Study). Woman's Missionary Society, First Thursday, Monthly, 3:30 P. M. L. C. B. Society, Second Thursday, Monthly, 7:30 P. M. Young People's Meeting, Second Sunday at 3 P. M.

Keep Bowel Movement Regular. Dr. King's New Life Pills keep stomach, liver and kidneys in healthy condition. Rid the body of poisons and waste. Improve your complexion by flushing the liver and kidneys. "I got more relief from one box of Dr. King's New Life Pills than any medicine I ever tried," says C. E. Hatfield of Chicago, Ill. 25c. at your druggist.

N & W Norfolk & Western Ry W. NOVEMBER 22, 1914. Leave Winston-Salem. 6:30 A. M. daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations. Connect with Memphis Special for Southwest, also main line trains North, East and West with Pullman Sleepers, Dining Cars. 2:00 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. 5:00 P. M. daily for Roanoke and local stations. Trains arrive Winston-Salem 10:25 A. M., 1:20 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. Beville, Pass. Traff. Mgr. W. C. Saunders, Gen. Pas. Agt.

POOR