

GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Baptist—N. Main St.—Jas. W. Ross, Pastor.
Preaching services every first and third Sundays at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—C. H. Irwin, Superintendent.

Graham Christian Church—N. Main Street—Rev. J. P. Truitt, Pastor.
Preaching services every second and fourth Sundays, at 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10:00 a. m.—E. L. Henderson, Superintendent.

New Providence Christian Church—North Main Street, near Depot—Rev. J. G. Truitt, Pastor.
Preaching every second and fourth Sunday nights at 8:00 o'clock.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—J. A. Bayliff, Superintendent.
Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting every Thursday night at 7:45 o'clock.

Friends—North of Graham Public School—J. Robert Parker, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10:00 a. m.—James Crisco, Superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal, south—cor. Main and Maple Sts.—H. E. Myers, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—W. B. Green, Supt.

Methodist Protestant—College St., West of Graham Public School, Rev. O. B. Williams, Pastor.
Preaching every first, third and fourth Sundays at 11:00 a. m. and every first, third, fourth and fifth Sundays at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—J. S. Cook, Supt.

Presbyterian—Wat Elm Street—Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, Superintendent.

Presbyterian (Travlers Chapel)—J. W. Clapp, pastor.
Preaching every second and fourth Sundays at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—Harvey White, Superintendent.

Oneida—Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.—J. V. Pomeroy, Superintendent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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GRAHAM, N. C.
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BURLINGTON, N. C.
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Phone 570

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GRAHAM, N. C.
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Second Floor.

DR. WILL S. LONG, JR.
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Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

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This book, entitled as above, contains over 800 memoirs of Ministers in the Christian Church with historical references. An interesting volume—nicely printed and bound. Price per copy: cloth, \$2.00; gilt top, \$2.50. By mail 20c extra. Orders may be sent to
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JAMES J. HILL DIES, BUILT AN EMPIRE

Career of Man Who Developed Northwest Comes to End.

CHILDREN AT HIS BEDSIDE

Six Wealthy States Grew Up Along the Transportation Lines He Built

Wealth Placed at Many Millions.

James J. Hill, railroad builder and financier, died at his home in St. Paul, Minn., at 11:30 a. m. today, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was in his seventy-eighth year.

Mr. Hill had been ill for about ten days. Every effort to save his life had been made by a large coterie of specialists from Rochester, Minn., and New York.

Mr. Hill became unconscious two hours before he died. "The end came quickly," said an official statement. "Mr. Hill became unconscious a few hours before. There were no death agonies."

Announcement of Mr. Hill's death was made at his residence by Dr. Herman Briggs, of New York.

Almost all the members of the Annan's immediate family were at the bedside when he expired.

The immediate cause of Mr. Hill's death was an abscess which formed on his thigh some time ago, and, despite the treatment of famous specialists, steadily became worse. The infection, it is said, had spread to below his knee before death came. He suffered intensely, and had periods of unconsciousness during the last few days.

The Rev. Thomas J. Gibbons, vicar general of the diocese of St. Paul, and Archbishop John Ireland were with Hill when he died, although he was not a Catholic.

Mr. Hill's wealth is estimated from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000. He was probably worth between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000.

The executors of Mr. Hill's estate probably will be Louis W. Hill, his son, and the Northwestern Trust company.

Hill and King Albert of Belgium were warm personal friends. Following are the epochs in the life of Mr. Hill, known as the empire builder in the west:

Born as Gueph, Wellington county, Ontario, Canada, on September 16, 1838.

First job was clerk in a country store. Went to St. Paul, Minn., in 1865, and obtained position as a shipping clerk. Studied fuel and transportation problems, started business of his own and in 1870 built a steamboat.

First to bring coal shipment to St. Paul.

In 1872 opened line from St. Paul to Winnipeg.

In 1873 acquired management of the almost bankrupt St. Louis and Pacific railway.

In 1875 with partners got control and reorganized road to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba company. Became president in 1883.

In 1880 began construction of Northern Pacific, 6000 miles being built by 1893.

Organized lake and Pacific fleets. In 1901 began his operations with Morgan and other interests in the home secretary, Herbert Samuel.

Owned a majority of the stock of the following big corporations: Great Northern railroad, Northern Pacific railroad, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, Great Northern Pacific Steamship company, Northern Steamship company (Great Lakes).

J. J. Hill discovered "the bread basket of the world" in the great northwest; he led in its development from a wilderness into what now comprises six wealthy states dotted with 400,000 farms; and he blazed a trail for transportation which reached eventually from Buffalo to Asia, with a total mileage of rail and steamship facilities that would nearly girdle the earth.

JAMES J. HILL

Aged Railroad Magnate Who Died in St. Paul.

LIFT STIGMA FROM VETERAN

Desertion Charges Removed and \$3000 Back Pension Allowed.

Jacob Rahn, seventy-three years old, of York, Pa., a civil war veteran, spent a happy Memorial day because the charge of desertion from the Union army has been removed, and he has received \$3000 back pension and an assurance of twenty-five dollars per month hereafter until he is seventy-five, and then he will get thirty dollars per month.

Rahn was injured in battle and while mentally unbalanced as a result of the wounds he wandered about the country and failed to return in time for his muster out. He was charged officially with desertion. It was his second enlistment.

Rahn had been trying since 1879 to have the stigma of desertion removed and succeeded only a couple of days ago. He still carries a bullet in his head, according to recent X-ray pictures taken by orders of the government.

ARMY HEIR TO RICHES SUES

Wants Share of Mother's Million, Desires Service for Kaiser.

Because his mother, Rosalie Paren Coleman, had disinherited him for joining the German army in the present war, Dr. Guido Hinkel, of Freiburg, Germany, entered suit in the Lebanon county, Pa., court at Lebanon, to break her will. About \$1,000,000 is involved in the case.

Dr. Hinkel had been named as the principal beneficiary in his mother's will; but a codicil, dated February 23, 1915, after he had entered the German service, disinherited him and bequeathed her share in the Cornwall iron mines in Lebanon county to J. Coleman Drayton, a nephew; Ronald George de Reuter, a cousin, and Camille Boston, a friend, all Americans.

Mrs. Coleman died in Paris, April 8, 1915.

BOY NO TEAMMATE OF MULE

Mining Company Must Keep Lads Safe From Kickers.

The supreme court, in an opinion received in Pottsville, Pa., approved the award of \$3500 to Joseph Klorkosky for injuries received by the kick of a mule.

The Kasza William Supply company was the defendant, and while Klorkosky, who is a small boy, was not employed by it, Judge Koch, of this county, ruled that it was the duty of the company to keep the boys away from their mules. The boy was permanently injured, his teeth being knocked out and his jaw fractured.

550 BRITISH KILLED IN RAIDS

Official Figures of Air and Sea Attacks Given in Parliament.

Five hundred and fifty men, women and children have been killed by German air and sea attacks upon England, and it was announced in commons by the home secretary, Herbert Samuel.

There have been three sea raids and forty-four air attacks. In the sea raids sixty-one men, forty women and forty children were killed and 611 were injured; in the air raids, 222 men, 114 women and 73 children were killed, and 1005 wounded.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Maurer Differ.—James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, told President Wilson he did not believe the country wanted increases in the army and navy and he opposed the army organization bill. The president told Mr. Maurer he did not agree with him.

Mines to Free Mules.—The new mine was leathromed by A. Farde & Co. of Haxleton, Pa., who after operating their Cranberry and Crystal Ridge collieries since 1839 by means of "mauds," arranged to install motors and use horsepower.

Puddlers Accept Compromise.—Puddlers have agreed to accept the new rate, \$6 per ton, the highest on record in Reading, Pa., offered by the Reading Iron company, effective at once. The men are getting \$5.25 and asked for \$6.40.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25 cents.

Prof. Chas. M. Staley, for nine years superintendent of the Hickory public schools, has been elected superintendent of the Mt. Airy schools.

ATHENS RIOTS AS BULGARS PUSH ON

Grave Trouble Breaks Out in Greek Capital.

STRONG PROTEST IS MADE

Kavala Seems Goal of Long Delayed Drive Against the Allied Lines in Greece.

A news despatch from Athens says that grave trouble has broken out there as a result of the invasion of Macedonia by the Bulgarians. Following their invasion of Greek territory and their capture without resistance of the Greek forts of Ruppel, Spato, Kanevo and Dragoin, in the Struma valley, the Bulgarians, which number about 25,000, have pushed forward and occupied the station and bridge at Demir-Hissar, which is the key to Serres and which was recently partly destroyed by the allies in anticipation of this attack.

At one point Greeks tried to break through the Bulgarian lines, but were repulsed with heavy losses. The Bulgarians are attempting to make a stand, they were vigorously shelled the Bulgarians.

Near Demir-Hissar the Bulgarians began a violent artillery bombardment of the allied lines. The main Bulgarian advance is said to be directed against Kavala, on the Aegean.

All the indications are that the long expected drive against the allies in Macedonia is finally under way. The point where the invasion took place was far to the east of the place where it was expected that the central powers would strike.

If the Bulgarians attempted to establish a naval base at Kavala the city will be shelled by the allied warships, according to the Paris dispatch, which gives the following brief resume of the situation in the Balkans:

"The French and English do not feel called upon to defend Greek forts outside the radius of their field of action. The Greek army is waiting for the cooperation of the Greek army. But there is no immediate prospect of this. If the Bulgarians attempt to establish a naval base at Kavala the allied fleet would shell it while regretting the damage to the Greek town."

The course of events is expected to involve Greece in serious war disputes, if it does not actually result in forcing her into the conflict. Popular indignation has never been so strong as at the latest violation of Greek territory, and the government's protest, forwarded to Berlin, Vienna and Sofia, is said to be unusually sharp in tone.

In his organ, the Herald, M. Venizelos, the former premier, writes: whoever dreamed to see the Bulgarian flag supplant the Greek flag in Macedonia! Just for this we have maintained mobilization at the cost of the economic ruin of the country."

The Herald appeared with a black border as a token of national mourning.

Two attacks were made by German troops advancing from Corbeaux (Crows) wood northwest of Verdun. The French war office says these assaults resulted in failure.

East of the Meuse the night was comparatively quiet, except for heavy artillery action in the vicinity of Fric Vaux. Fifteen aerial encounters occurred and two German machines were brought down, one of them falling in flames.

The Berlin war office says: French troops made two weak attacks on Cuiers villages, taken last week by the Germans, but these were easily repulsed.

Austro-Hungarian troops have captured the fortified position of Cornov, west of Anisero, Italy, the Vienna war office announces.

The capture of a fortified dem across the Meuse, southeast of Montebellotte in the fortified district of Asolo, is also announced. Skirmishes with an Italian patrol occurred on the lower Voyous (in Albania north of Avlona).

Austro-Hungarian losses in the offensive against the Italians are estimated at 100,000 men in Rome. These figures include the killed, wounded and missing.

The offensive is losing the vehemence of the first days, when, with overwhelming forces, they took by surprise one of the narrowest points on the Italian front.

Sleepwalker Killed by Fall.—Samuel Hillman, Jr., twelve years old, of Brooklyn, died in Seney hospital as the result of falling from a third-story window of his home while sleepwalking. The boy's father, a clothing manufacturer, was awakened by groans and discovered Samuel unconscious in the roadway. The little fellow died he was being placed on the operating table.

British Aviator Killed.—Captain Grimes Jones was killed and Lieutenant Henry Tennant, son of Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war, was seriously injured in Kent, when a biplane in which they were maneuvering fell 100 feet.

Hurt in Swing Fall.—Anthony Tabowsky, twenty-two years old, of Shenandoah, Pa., a well-known athlete, fell thirty feet from a pole swing and is probably fatally injured.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

TUESDAY.

The French have recaptured all except a small corner of Fort Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, east of the Meuse. The fort has been held by the Germans for three months, and the capture is regarded in Paris as shaking the entire German hold in the Verdun region.

The fighting on both sides of the Meuse in the past thirty-six hours has been terrific, and Paris declares the German losses are "enormous."

The German war office, while admitting that the French have taken some first-line positions, declares the Germans still hold Fort Douaumont.

Vienna says the Italians have fallen back from seven to nine miles before the Austrian advance in South Tyrol. The Italian positions at Arco, an Italian territory, are under heavy artillery fire.

WEDNESDAY.

The Germans are continuing desperate attacks on Fort Douaumont and the lines to the east and west of the fort, northeast of Verdun. The French claim still to be in possession of nearly the fort itself.

Paris admits the Germans have taken part of Cumieres, east of Dead Man's Hill. Berlin declares the Germans have possession of the village which was stormed by Thuringian troops who captured 300 prisoners. Berlin claims also the recapture of nearly all the ground lost recently in the Douaumont sector.

A slackening of the Austrian drive in Italy is reported, but its renewal with greater force is expected when the losses have been replaced. Rovereto is reported in flames as a result of the Italian shelling.

THURSDAY.

The Germans, following up their recapture of Fort Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, made an attack on French positions east of the Meuse near the Hautmont quarry and obtained a footing in one of the French trenches. East of Cumieres, to the west of the Meuse, the French made some progress in hand grenade fighting.

Italian forces have taken up a new line eight miles within their own territory. The Austrian offensive is slackened.

Sir Roger Casement has been indicted for high treason, and his trial has been fixed for June 26. It is announced that at the request of the government, David Lloyd George has undertaken negotiations with leaders of the Irish factions to restore peace in the island.

FRIDAY.

The Germans have extended their positions east of the Meuse, according to the Berlin war office, which says the French have been driven further back south of Douaumont, northeast of Verdun. The Germans deny that Fort Douaumont has been out of their possession since they first captured it.

On the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, the French have recovered part of the trenches occupied Thursday by the Germans between Hautmont wood and Thilamont farm, according to the Paris war office, which also says a German attack, at Dead Man's Hill, west of the river, was stopped by the French curtain of fire. Violent fighting continues in this sector.

General Brusilov, commander of the Italian forces on the Trentino, which failed to hold the advancing Austrians, has been retired from active service.

Reports of activity on the Salonika front are said to foreshadow important developments in the Balkans soon.

SATURDAY.

The administration has made public its new note to Great Britain and France regarding their interference with American mail. It is a sharply phrased document which insists that the illegal practice, set forth at length but discontinued, as this government will not longer tolerate the infliction of such wrongs on its citizens.

Vienna reports the capture of the entire mountain ridge stretching from Cornocelles to Masia, in the Trentino, and the taking of 2500 prisoners. The Italians report a severe check to the Austrians in the Lazzariva valley.

In an engagement, described by the Paris war office as "ferocious," the French have retaken part of the village of Cumieres, northwest of Verdun. The Germans captured the place a few days ago.

Sunday.

Operations at Verdun again appear to have reached a deadlock. Bombardments and attacks are going on continuously, but neither side can make any gains.

Berlin reports that French infantry attacks on the German positions on the southwest slope of Dead Man's Hill and on the newly captured village of Cumieres, northwest of Verdun, were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers.

The official statement issued by the French war department reports a live-line artillery duel to the west of the Meuse, in the vicinity of Dead Man's Hill, and intermittent cannonading on the right banks of the river.

Serbian army of from 80,000 to 100,000, retreating on the island of Corfu, has been landed at Salonika, as the Bulgarian offensive begins.

GENERAL CANEVA

Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army.

3 KILLED WHEN BOLT HITS BARN

Lightning Shatters Structure Sheltering Picnickers.

TWO OTHERS ARE INJURED

Three of Party Inside Drying Clothes Meet Death—Pair on Outside Only Slightly Injured.

Three persons were killed and two others seriously injured when a barn at Twenty-seventh street and Hunting Park avenue, Philadelphia, in which they had taken refuge, was struck by lightning during the most severe electrical storm of the season.

The dead are: Florence Smith, Marie Wheaton and Louis White. The injured are: Margaret Kurigot and John Johnson.

The three girls and two young men decided to go to a small grove known as Old Oak for a picnic.

The storm came up so suddenly that they barely had time to make a rush for an old, decaying barn on the place. By the time the barn was reached the rain had already begun to fall.

Miss Smith, Miss Wheaton and White went inside to dry their clothes as best they could, and Miss Kurigot and Johnson remained in the doorway to watch the storm. All three who went inside were killed and the others escaped with injuries.

There was a sudden, unusually vivid flash of lightning, according to the story told by Johnson, when an unsplitting cry amid the party warned, it all happened so quickly those inside probably did not know what had occurred until the barn, with only one short warning, caved in.

None of the three inside had a chance to escape. They were buried beneath the mass of smoking debris. Though severely injured himself, Johnson dragged Miss Kurigot from danger. She had been stunned when the bolt crumpled the barn. A large piece of timber was hanging to a single post directly above where she lay.

In the face of almost biting rain that came down in torrents of rain, she herself had been struck by flying debris. As soon as Johnson saw that his companion was out of harm's way and quickly reviving, he ran across a vacant lot to a drug store.

A car in the vicinity of the Falls of the Schuylkill police station for the ambulance. Two wagons, filled with police, were rushed to the scene. The storm was still at its height as the police patrols dashed through the streets and those in the neighborhood of the accident, despite the rain, and helping hands dashed from their homes to aid in the rescue work.

A great pile of shattered timbers was the only thing that marked the place where the barn once stood and the grave of the two girls and boy. Bluish lightning played weird lights over the heaps as the rescue party worked their way down to the bodies.

The first body reached was that of Miss Smith. A huge beam that had helped support the roof killed her outright. It lay across her head. Close beside her, with hands uplifted as though to ward off the impending blow that killed her, was Marie Wheaton. Over in a corner, almost dead in a bolt was White. It is believed the bolt itself struck him.

Pa. Farmers Pay \$40,000,000 for Labor. Farmers of Pennsylvania are estimated to pay almost \$40,000,000 a year for male help by the bureau of statistics in Harrisburg, Pa., which has received reports from every county.

The total value of the agricultural product of the Keystone state is given as \$400,000,000, so that one-tenth of the income is paid out in wages to men and boys.

The department's statement on the wage says: The average amount spent by each farmer in the various counties and \$60 a year in Cameron county and \$68 in Armstrong and Venango counties to \$38 in Philadelphia county; \$400 in Delaware and \$280 in Chester.

Lancaster county with its 10,000 farmers pays out annually \$2,229,725, while Bucks county ranks second with an outlay of \$2,197,300, and Chester with \$2,153,950. In other counties pay out over a million dollars as follows: Allegheny, \$1,176,760; Franklin, \$1,096,590; Montgomery, \$1,579,464; Westmoreland, \$1,035,256; York, \$1,497,420.

Other counties whose farmers make large outlays for farm help each year are: Crawford, \$811,110; Cumberland, \$658,128; Lehigh, \$784,210; Northampton, \$787,865; Schuylkill, \$915,610; Susquehanna, \$924,102; Toga, \$776,300.

Wilson Stands by Marshall. Efforts to create interest in the Democratic national convention by staging a contest for the vice presidential nomination at St. Louis are doomed to fail.

Although friends of certain western possibilities are loudly shouting their availability, it was learned that President Wilson stands by Marshall.

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