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## DURATION OF EUROPEAN WAR SEEMS TO DEPEND MAINLY ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

"The future of the world war now raging in Europe depends primarily upon the actual economic conditions which today prevail in Germany," says Gustave C. Roeder, in a copyrighted article which the New York World printed Tuesday morning. Mr. Roeder is a veteran newspaper writer as well as a former member of the United States navy. He was sent to Germany to make a painstaking investigation of actual conditions there. He goes on to say:

"If Germany is unable to feed, not only her huge army of millions of sons of the Fatherland who are today following the banner of the Kaiser, but also her civilians left at home, then the world will soon see the war at an end. Defeat for Germany would be a natural consequence.

"If, on the other hand, the Germans have an ample food supply, enough not only to satisfy the want of those battling for the future of the empire, but also for the care of the civilian population at home, then the war may be carried on for months or, maybe, years."

Mr. Roeder's conclusions are summed up as follows:

1. The report that Germany is on the point of starvation is absolutely false. There is ample supply, not only to feed the monster army which Germany has placed in the field, but also enough to care for the rest of the populace.

2. There are on hand today enough foodstuffs to last at least one year, if not 18 months.

3. A positive and absolutely effective blockade has not been established against German ports, and foodstuffs and other materials are being brought into Germany today from outside sources.

4. There is no scarcity of flour or bread. On the contrary, there is enough on hand of the former so that the German government will not be compelled to draw upon the products of the crop of 1915 until next year, if then.

5. Even if the crop of 1915 should turn out to be a poor one, it would still be greater than the crop of an average year, because, since August 1, 1914, more land under the German banner has been cultivated for agricultural purposes than ever before.

6. There is enough meat on hand to last for an indefinite period.

7. Germany today is practically self-supporting.

8. The financial conditions of the country are such that it will be a long time before the war chest can be emptied.

9. Throughout Germany proper there are scarcely any indications that outside of her domains a cruel war is raging.

10. Germany will fight to the last man, if necessary, and her sons are proudly sacrificing their lives upon the field of battle, knowing that in doing so they serve their Fatherland best.

11. The feeling against Americans in Germany is most bitter, because American arms and ammunition are supplied by American firms to the allies.

12. Every man, woman and child in Germany firmly believes that Germany will come out victorious in this great struggle against her opponents.

### Country Lacks Signs of War.

"What impresses the visitor to Germany most forcibly at this time is the fact that in the country proper there are practically no indications of war," says Mr. Roeder.

"Trains are running just as regularly as they did in time of peace, and there is considerable traffic as far as passengers are concerned. Such a thing as a train being late, either in starting or arriving upon its destination, is a matter practically unheard of. I have traveled thousands and thousands of miles by railroad, through Germany, within the past few weeks, and upon no occasion did our train ever arrive as much as a minute late. It may be stated that just now the train service is exclusively in charge of the military authorities in Germany.

"Another feature which is observed at once by the foreign visitor to the Fatherland during the present war times is the absolute and positive obedience with which every German lives up to every rule, order or command which comes to them, either through the civil or military authorities or from the police.

"There exists today in Germany one of the most thorough systems of espionage that can be imagined. It is utterly impossible for a stranger to enter Germany without the necessary passport, which must contain the caller's photograph, or without additional documentary proof that the person about to cross the border is just what he represents himself to be. If there is the slightest doubt in the minds of those who pass upon

an applicant's appeal to the right to enter Germany, such permission is not only refused, but the applicant is detained, sometimes for days or weeks, until such times as the party positively has established his right to travel.

### Foreigners Must Tell All.

"It is also utterly impossible for a foreigner visiting Germany just now, even after he successfully has passed the frontier, to remain in any city, town or village for more than a few hours without letting the police and other authorities know all about himself. In Essen, for instance, where the famous Krupp gun works are situated, a hotel keeper will lose his license or other concessions if he fails to report within 20 minutes the arrival of a foreigner or stranger at police headquarters. During my travel throughout Germany I have found that the police regulations as to strangers in a city are most painstakingly carried out in Essen.

"There was a time when the hatred against Americans was so great that many of them feared to be seen in public places. Especially was that the case with Americans who were unable to talk German fluently. Even our ambassador was openly insulted in public once. It is not advisable, even today, when this bitter feeling against the Americans has considerably subsided, for any American to travel through Germany unless he is able to speak the German tongue.

"During my trip through Germany I was asked almost daily: 'Why do you Americans supply the allies with arms and ammunition and other munitions of war, and in that way continue the cruel war against us?'

"The average German does not seem to understand, or care to understand, that Germany has as much right to buy arms and ammunition in America for use by the Germans against the allies as have the allies for use against the Germans.

### Denounce President Wilson.

"They do not understand, or do not want to understand, why their ships no longer cross the Atlantic ocean, why their trade between nations across the sea had to be abandoned, and why it is so easy for the allies to carry what is known as provisional contraband from a neutral country to one engaged in warfare.

"They do not hesitate one moment to denounce President Wilson and his administration for permitting the export from America to the allies of war material, and what seems to arouse them more than anything else is that a man bearing a German name—Schwab—should be at the head of the list of those to supply such war material.

"If America did not furnish the allies with arms and ammunition the war would have been over long ago," they declare. "We had conquered the enemy up to the time the United States stepped in and helped to continue the bitter warfare."

"The Germans in the field today can tell, so they write home, the difference between the shells manufactured in America and those made in France or England, for instance. They say that out of the shells used in the beginning of the war by the French about 50 per cent exploded, while out of the shells manufactured in America and used by the allies against the Germans between 80 per cent and 90 per cent explode. They also say that they can tell the difference between a European shell and one made in America by the peculiar sound which the latter creates in flying through the air."

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### A "Dry" England Possible.

A press report from London says: Probably no session of the British Parliament since the opening of the war has been awaited with keener interest than the sitting which will begin tomorrow.

A "dry" England is not beyond the possibilities, but the government has given no official hint as to what action may be expected.

Several days ago an opposition paper published a forecast of the government plan, which, it asserted, contemplated the prohibition of all liquors, except light beer, which would be manufactured by the government. This prediction received some confirmation tonight from a government organ, which declared the entire business of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors is to become a government monopoly.

### Should be in Every Home.

Coble's Croup and Pneumonia Remedy should be in every home. It is the new liquid treatment for children and adults for croup, pneumonia, sore throat, hoarseness and all cold troubles, and all inflammations. You just rub it on and inhale the vapors while it penetrates; not messy to use and does not stain the clothing. It relieves instantly; your money back if it fails. Sold on a guarantee by your dealer at 25c., 50c. and \$1 a bottle. adv

Watch the date on your label.

### How It is Done in Guilford.

"What do you think of a four-course luncheon at sixteen and one-half cents a plate?" asked Mr. T. E. Browne, the boys' corn club authority in North Carolina. It was not a joke; Mr. Browne was absolutely serious. He explained:

"This past week I was in Guilford county attending commencements at farm life schools of the county. At the Jamestown school the girls of the domestic science department furnished a four-course luncheon. Everything had been figured out to a nicety. There was not the slightest waste of material, and everything had been worked out economically. But even with this I was surprised when the domestic science teacher told me that the luncheon was served for sixteen and a half cents.

"What is more," added Mr. Browne, "I was informed at other of the farm life schools of the county that the average cost of a luncheon as prepared was just between four and a half and six cents. It just means that domestic science has entered the household and has worked a revolution."—Raleigh News and Observer.

### A Case of Fewer and Bigger Biscuits.

The cotton acreage might not fall far below what it was last year. While quite a number are saying nothing about how much cotton they intend planting, most of those who are going in for a reduction are making the reduction a very small item. T. J. W. Broom is telling of some farmers who were enthusiastic over the acreage reduction. When asked if they intended to cut the acreage in cotton this year they replied, "Yesirre." One of these enthusiastic gentlemen, when asked how much, replied that he planted 48 acres last year and that he was only going to plant 45 this year. Another, who planted 20 last year will only try 18 this year. With many of the farmers it is like the man whose physician had advised him to eat less. So the fellow decided to carry out the doctor's instructions, went to his wife and said, "The doctor says that I must not eat so much. So instead of cooking me 20 biscuits in the morning you need only make 19, but make them just a little bit bigger."—Waxhaw Enterprise.

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We have added to our business a department of Picture Framing and solicit the patronage of the public.

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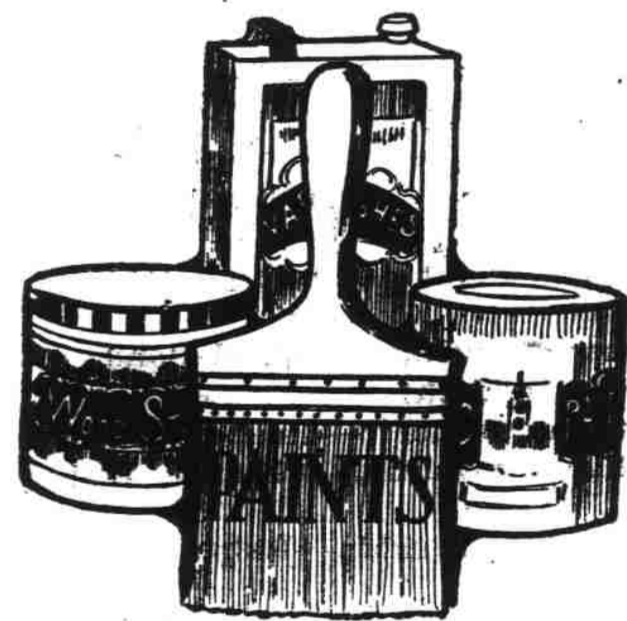
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Paint half your job Devoe; paint the other half whatever you like. If Devoe doesn't take less gallons and cost less money, no pay. The cost of putting it on is about two-thirds of the job.

If Devoe doesn't wear a year or two years or three years or four years longer—distinctly longer and better—we'll give you enough to do it again.

But we warn you how it will all turn out. The best half of your job will cost you so much less than the other half, and wear so much better too, that you'll never divide it again.

You won't get your paint free, you'll get what is better. You'll know Devoe; you'll know strong points; you'll know weak points, and the question is settled.

## Odell Hardware Comp'y