

STRIKERS MUST RETURN TO WORK

Director Hines Serves Notice He Will Restore Full R. R. Service

MOST DRASTIC ACTION YET BY GOVERNMENT

Text of Notice Served on "Public Officers, R. R. Officers, Employes and Citizens Generally in California, Arizona, and Nevada; Saturday Time Set

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 28.—Director General Hines tonight served notice on "public officers, railroad officers and employes and citizens generally in California, Arizona and Nevada" that the Railroad Administration would undertake to restore full railroad service in those States on and after 7 o'clock next Saturday morning, and that all striking employes who do not return to work by that time will find their places filled.

Anyone who interferes with or impedes the use of railroad property, Mr. Hines said, would be dealt with for having committed an offense against the United States.

This action, coming after the announcement by the four brotherhood chiefs that the brotherhood would assist the Railroad Administration in operating the lines if the illegal strike was not terminated, is the most drastic ever taken by the government in a labor controversy.

Mr. Hines, in addition, sent telegrams to the Governors of California, Nevada and Arizona and to the mayors of principal cities in those States asking co-operation in maintaining traffic and in preventing interference with the movement of trains.

Text of Notice.

The Railroad Administration, Director General Hines made public the following:

"To public officers, railroad officers and employes and citizens generally in California, Arizona and Nevada: A strike is in progress on the part of the train and engine men and yardmen on the steam railroads being operated by the United States Government in parts of California, Arizona and Nevada. This strike began at Los Angeles purely as a sympathetic strike on account of a controversy between the Pacific Electric Railway Company and certain employes of that company. The property of that company is not in possession or control of the government of the United States. The strike of the employes on the steam railroads was entered upon without any grievance being presented or alleged. The strike was and is a violation and repudiation of the agreements between the striking employes and the steam railroads upon which they worked and also of the national agreement between the United States Railroad Administration and the chief executives of the organizations to which the strikers belong, such national agreement providing for the adjustment of all causes of complaint in an orderly manner without suspension of work. The strike is also an illegal strike under the laws of the organizations to which the strikers belong and has been so characterized by the chief executives of those organizations.

The chief executives of those organizations stated that they believed they could induce their men to go back to work and urged that they be given time to enable them to do this. The railroad administration has given the time for this purpose. The director general has also by publication in the newspapers of San Francisco and Los Angeles urged upon the strikers the absence of justification for their action and the impudence of returning to work. Nevertheless, many of the strikers have not yet returned to work and to a large extent the public service which the government must render to the public is at a standstill. It follows that the only course which the government can adopt is to exercise its entire power for the purpose of rendering the public service and the President has so instructed me.

All striking employes who do not report on and after 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, August 30th, when as called for duty, will be regarded as having terminated their employment and their places will be filled.

Anyone who interferes with or impedes the possession, use, operation or control of any railroad property, or railroad under Federal control, commits an offense against the United States, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and will be arrested and prosecuted accordingly. Anyone who obstructs or attacks persons assisting or endeavoring to assist in the possession, use, operation or control of any railroad under Federal control, will be guilty of the offense described, and will be dealt with accordingly. Anyone who obstructs or retards the passage of the mail or any vehicle or person carrying the same likewise commits an offense against the United States, punishable by fine, imprisonment and will be arrested and prosecuted accordingly. Instructions have been issued to the United States district attorneys and to the United States marshals, to take the necessary steps to enforce these provisions of the statutes of the United States.

The governors of the states involved, the mayors of the cities involved, and all other state and local peace officers are relied upon to lend assistance in the performance of the public service as above outlined in every possible manner, including giving aid in the enforcement of the statutory provisions above referred to, and also in enforcing all state statutes, municipal ordinances and other local public regulations, which will aid in protecting the railroad property and its operation and in protecting those assisting or endeavoring to assist in the operation of the railroads.

STRIKE SITUATION IN WEST CLEARING UP

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 28.—The determination of the government to restore full railroad service in California, Arizona and Nevada by seven o'clock Saturday morning, announced in Washington tonight by Walter D. Hines,

Director General of Railroads was generally accepted here as meaning that the strike situation would be cleared in the west before the time limit set in the ultimatum.

Even before the announcement, strikers at practically all points were obeying the orders of chiefs of the international railroad brotherhoods and returning to work.

Union leaders urged the men to consider the consequences of remaining on strike in view of Mr. Hines' statement that all men who did not return to their posts by the time set, would find their positions filled.

The first break in the strike came when Oakland switch and yardmen reported for work early today, enabling the three trans-continental lines to re-establish full schedules. Reports throughout the day to the railroad administration here were that the men were returning to work or promising to do so. The freight embargo on the San Francisco Bay was lifted so far as Oakland was concerned but remained in effect here.

What brotherhood chiefs considered a hopeful sign from the South was announced from Los Angeles that Southern Pacific officials there had received a telegram purporting to have been authorized by 800 strikers at Bakersfield, saying they would return to work if assured they could do so without loss of seniority rights and privileges. The officials said they had advised the men they could do so.

Among the developments of the day was the despatching of telegrams by striking trainmen to President Wilson and Mr. Hines urging them to take over and operate the lines of the Pacific Electric Railway system radiating from Los Angeles.

DEPARTURE OF SOLDIERS REGRETTED AT CAMBRIDGE

University Authorities Generally Impressed By Their Earnestness

Cambridge, Eng., Aug. 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The departure of the American soldier students from Cambridge University is regretted. They are misel.

"Quite a gap has been left by the Americans," the correspondent was told by W. F. Redway, of Fitzwilliam Hall, censor of non-collegiate students, and the Rev. J. P. Whitney, professor of ecclesiastical history at Emmanuel College, which was John Harvard's, put in a quick corroboration. "Indeed they are," said he. "They were a cheery lot. We all liked them. They left quite a bit of color."

The university authorities generally were impressed by the earnestness with which some of the Americans buckled under work. All did not work hard, however, many taking the view that they would profit more by looking in a leisurely fashion, studying English practices and manners and cultivating the social side of things, than they would by burying themselves in books and lecture rooms during their limited stay.

Cambridge is beginning to make a bid for American students who look to Europe as a field for postgraduate work. Formerly Americans had great difficulty in securing degrees of Doctor of Philosophy in British universities, so they went to Germany. Cambridge now has arranged a Ph. D. Sir Geoffrey said, that will have a special appeal to American researchers.

English postgraduate students, like the Americans, used to go to Germany. To effect a resumption of that practice, Cambridge is arranging to have its men go instead to universities in the United States.

GARDEN PARTY TO PRINCE OF WALES

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—More than 2,000 people, representatives of Ottawa and out-of-town society, paid their respects to the Prince of Wales at a garden party given in his honor on the lawn of the government house this afternoon by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

The Prince was entertained at dinner tonight at the Country Club. He will make an informal visit to the parliament buildings, the archives, the White and other government buildings tomorrow morning. In the afternoon he will be entertained by the government at a luncheon, which will be followed by a popular reception at the city hall. In the evening he will be the honor guest at a dinner given by the Governor General and the Duchess of Devonshire at the government house.

TAHITI WELCOMES BACK ITS VETERANS

Age-Old Customs And Arts of Song and Dance Revived During Festival

Papeete, Tahiti, July 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Age-old Polynesian customs and arts of song and dance, half forgotten by the natives in their swing toward European customs, were revived during the great festival which during the past few weeks welcomed home Tahitian veterans of the great war.

Matani, formerly queen, came from semi-retirement and gave a picturesque feast of royal proportions in the old king's palace.

The opera, or dancing company, presenting evolutions not unlike the Hawaiian hula-hula, was seen again and the himene, said by musical experts to be unique in all the world, was sung. In the himene, lately abandoned for hymns and European songs taught by missionaries, short phrases of great originality and often of great beauty are woven together in four or five parts without dissonance. Some liken it to Wagnerian choruses.

One colorful feature of the celebration was the lantern parade when young and old, carrying torches, danced through the highways and byways of the town. The square, lighted all about with paper lanterns while flower-crowned women promenaded with husbands or sweethearts, presented a romantic picture of old Tahiti.

When the battalion of Tahitian soldiers arrived they were greeted by great crowds of brilliantly attired natives, crowding piers and beach. They marched through triumphal arches of palms and after being officially welcomed by Governor Jocelyn Robert were taken over by the crowds.

The festival continued more than two weeks. Other settlements of the island had made preparations for other celebrations to follow.

WILSON ROTARY HOST TO RALEIGH

Rotarians of Capital City, Guests At Luncheon Are Given Rousing Time

neyed to Wilson yesterday afternoon and returned last night after having been the guests of the Wilson Rotary Club for luncheon at the Wilson Country Club. The Raleighites were enthusiastic in their praise of the hospitality extended by the Wilson Rotarians.

The party left here at 2:05 p. m. in a special coach over the Norfolk Southern. They returned at 12:30 this morning via the Southern.

Wilson Rotarians, with automobiles, met the Raleigh delegation and gave them a drive over the city, also conducting them over the Hackney wagon works, the new city electric light, water and gas plant and other places of interest. At 6 o'clock the Country Club was reached and then followed three hours of feasting, speaking and song.

President Walter Edgerton, of the Wilson club, presided over the first half of the meeting, which was under the direction of the Wilson club. Mr. Edgerton cordially welcomed the visitors. Four "baby" Rotarians were introduced and a number of amusing stunts performed. Mr. Edgerton then invited the Raleigh delegation to tell what the Raleigh club was doing and particularly about the boys' work.

Secretary W. L. Beaseley, of the Raleigh club, explained that neither the president nor the vice-president of the club was present, both being away from Raleigh at this time. On motion, Col. Albert Cox was asked to preside over Raleigh's part of the exercises. He called on Mr. Edgerton's address of welcome. The Raleigh club in compliment to Mr. Edgerton, sang "Good Evening Walter Edgerton." Mr. J. C. Allison was then called on to tell what Raleigh Rotary has done for the Boy Scouts, and Mr. John A. Park outlined to the representatives of the two clubs some important undertakings which the Raleigh club will probably attempt and asked the co-operation of the Wilson club.

After more singing Mr. J. E. O'Donnell told of the successful cannery venture of Raleigh Rotary, after which Baby Rotarian Ashby, of Raleigh, was introduced and made a speech which captivated the whole crowd of banqueters.

Rotarians who went from Raleigh were: J. C. Allison, Rev. C. A. Ashby, W. B. Barrow, W. L. Beaseley, W. D. Briggs, H. H. Brimley, R. S. Bushes, J. R. Chamberlain, Col. Albert L. Cox, John Evans, J. C. Ellington, C. N. Durely, T. E. Green, H. T. Hicks, J. H. King, George Marsh, J. E. O'Donnell, Jesse O'Quinn, John A. Park, William Perlestein, Paul Tillery, John T. West, Hal V. Worth, W. L. Wyatt and Edwin Yates.

NINE MILLION HORSE POWER DEVELOPMENT

Natural Waterfalls of France Afford Large Possibilities, Says Report

Paris, July 24.—Nine million horsepower is the total capacity of the natural waterfalls of France, according to a complete census made by Monsieur Jules Cels, Under Secretary of Public Works. Of that total 750,000 horsepower was utilized before the war and about a half million has been put into operation since 1914. The Chamber of Deputies is now discussing a bill regarding the cessation of water power privileges which, it is hoped, will facilitate the utilization of the remaining seven and three quarter million.

The advantage France may draw from full exploitation of this rich resource in power appears clearly when it is recalled that Germany has only 1,500,000 horsepower in hydraulic resources, that coal costs three times as much as it did before the war, and that the French water power corresponds to a total annual coal consumption of seventy-eight million tons—eighteen million tons more than France consumed annually before the war.

France requires twenty million tons of coal yearly in excess of her own production, at its maximum. At the present cost, the purchase of such a quantity means the payment abroad of a billion two hundred million francs annually, materially aggravating the situation of French exchange.

The programs of utilization of the unimproved water power comprises the manufacture of nitrate fertilizers, so much needed to increase agricultural production in France.

VIOLATORS OF LIQUOR LAW GET RUDE AWAKENING

Washington, Aug. 28.—Liquor dealers who have been violating the war time prohibition, secured belief that they were safe because Department of Justice agents were too busy in the high cost of living investigation to give attention to them are due a rude awakening, according to Attorney General Palmer. Recent arrests in New York and other cities, Mr. Palmer said, were only the forerunners of what is to come and those who believe prohibition laws can be evaded will be shown differently.

The attorney general expressed belief that the chief offenders were those liquor dealers who had kept their establishments intact in the hope the war time ban would be raised before constitutional prohibition goes into effect. Crusades against the offending sub-keepers, who are said to be confined chiefly to the big cities, are likely within the next few days, it was indicated.

Fighting Everywhere in Montenegro

London, Aug. 29.—Fighting has broken out everywhere in Montenegro and the whole country is in a state of revolution, according to news received here. The Serbians are using strong measures in an attempt to suppress the uprising.

"We seem to be in for a recrudescence of the Balkan trouble," was a statement made to the Associated Press today from an authoritative source.

Getting up a concert is a sound undertaking.

EXPENSES OF THE PEACE COMMISSION

President Submits Itemized List And An Appropriation

ADDITIONAL SUM OF \$825,000 ASKED FOR

Total Cost of Commission To July First \$1,250,020; By End of Year He Estimates Total Expenses Would Reach Over Million And Half Dollars

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 28.—President Wilson asked Congress today for an additional appropriation of \$825,000 for the expenses of the American peace commission in Paris from last July to the end of this calendar year.

The President said that up to July 1 the total cost for the commission had been \$1,250,020, and he estimated that by the end of the year the total would reach \$1,506,706. A part of this has been appropriated heretofore.

The itemized list of expenses submitted by the President was as follows: Expenses of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

Expenses from December 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919: Travel and subsistence, \$15,543.46. Subsistence, \$144,914.03. Salaries, \$103,815.95. Wages to employes of Hotel Crillon, \$63,245.33. Stationery, office supplies, printing, furniture and fixtures, repairs, newspapers and miscellaneous expenditures, \$40,432.71. Rents, \$6,720.06. Food and hotel supplies, \$129,628.16. Hire and laundry, of hotel linens, \$31,583.48. Fuel, heat, light and compressed air, \$20,025.78. Telephone, \$166.17. Inventories and legal services, \$3,329.75. Special allotments to investigation commissions, dispatched to the Baltic provinces, Poland, Turkey, the Balkans, Russia and the Caucasus, \$105,610.26. Confidential expenses, \$13,571.19. Purchase of automobiles, \$14,022.96. Total, \$666,859.29. Traveling expenses, stationery and supplies, disbursements by the Department of State in Washington, \$38,069.02. Total, \$704,928.31.

Reimbursement of the government by subsistence furnished their wives; official entertainment by the Secretary of State and Edward House; unexpended allotments, and miscellaneous items, \$18,721.42. Total, net expenses December 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, exclusive of the rent of the Hotel Crillon and telegraph charges, \$686,146.89. Liabilities: December 1, 1918, to September 22, 1919, including damages to the amount of which are not yet known approximately \$35,000 monthly, \$350,000.00. Telegraph and cable service through the War Department bills not yet received an amount not yet known, though the expense will be large. Expenses of the commission from July 1, 1919, to July 30, 1919, exclusive of rent and telegraph service, \$159,629.74. Expenses of the commission from August 1, 1919, to August 31, 1919, exclusive of rent and telegraph service, estimated, \$125,000.00. Expenses of the commission from September 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919, estimated, for four months, \$440,000.00. Total estimated and actual liabilities so far as known to date, \$1,250,020.74. Less rental of the Hotel Crillon to June 30, 1919, which is payable out of the appropriation for the national security and defense, \$245,000.00. Total appropriation required on the assumption that the conference may be prolonged to December 31, 1919, \$825,020.74. Total expenses of commission, actual and estimated, \$1,506,776.63.

"I assume that no explanation is necessary," the President wrote in requesting the appropriation, "of the continued presence of the commission in Paris since every one knows that although the treaty with Germany is not before the Senate, treaties with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria are yet to be completed, and many other matters of actual and potential concern to this country require careful attention of the American representatives.

"In considering these appropriations and estimates it should be borne in mind that for a time the personnel of the American delegation numbered more than 1,500 persons and on July 31 last had been reduced to about 400, about 88 of whom were civilians, the remainder being from the army and navy. The conference has been held at a time when conditions in France are abnormal, prices of food being more than 120 per cent greater than a year ago; railroad transportation having increased more than 150 per cent; fuel not only difficult to obtain, but only obtainable at prices over 400 per cent higher than before the war. Although an army commissary has been utilized for the most part, the prices paid have notwithstanding, been vastly greater than in pre-war times.

"Then, too, means of communication and the usual channels of information have been so greatly impeded, as a result of the war, that not only has it been necessary to maintain an expensive courier system but in many instances, commissions have had to be dispatched for purpose of investigation in order that the American commission might be in a position to act intelligently and upon information, the accuracy of which has been positively established.

"These unusual conditions have made the work of the commission expensive, although I have no hesitation in saying that, considering the magnitude of the task, or the extent to which the commission was obliged to rely upon its own agencies, instead of upon those available in normal times, the expenses have been and are very moderate.

"It is obviously not possible at present to estimate how much longer the conference may be in session, but assuming that its work shall extend to the end of the calendar year, December 31, 1919, which I think may be regarded as the maximum, the sum of \$825,000 will be required for the expenses."

Wilson's Message To Prince

Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A letter from President Wilson to the Prince of Wales, sent by airplane, has been mailed from Windsor, N. Y., by Capt. J. M. Poole, U. S. A., a competitor in the New York-Toronto aerial derby. He was blown out of his course after leaving Albany, and landed Monday night on a hill near Windsor. Because of a damaged motor his airplane was shipped to Minnola.

GERMANS ARRESTED BRITISH MISSIONARIES

Copenhagen, Aug. 28.—Three members of the British mission to Lithuania were arrested by German soldiers and taken to Mitsu, according to Riga dispatches to the Lithuanian press bureau. The British mission to Riga subsequently secured the release of the men.

Polynesian Boys Get Medals

Papeete, Tahiti, July 15.—(By Mail.)—Many Polynesian boys, returning as veterans of the world war wear the Croix de Guerre and some the French Military Medal. They have many friends among the American Expeditionary troops. In the last great battles they were in the Soissons sector beside the United States fighting men.

Liberian President Arrives

New York, Aug. 28.—C. D. B. King, president-elect of Liberia, arrived here Wednesday on the steamship Cargama on his first visit to the United States. After a short stay in New York he will go to Washington to pay his respects to President Wilson. He was met down the bay by H. F. Worley, United States Government receiver of Customs and fiscal agent of Liberia, who represented the State Department in receiving the president-elect.

WHAT ANDREW CARNEGIE DID NOT GIVE AWAY

Estate Left By Benefactor Amounts To 25 To 30 Millions

New York, Aug. 28.—The will of Andrew Carnegie, made public today, estimates the value of the iron master's estate at between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

The will leaves the real estate and all the works of art and household goods to Mrs. Carnegie. The financial provision for Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter, Mrs. Miller, was made during Mr. Carnegie's lifetime.

A statement issued by Elihu Root, Jr., says that Mr. Carnegie's public gifts and charities during his lifetime exceeded \$38,000,000.

The fourth article of the will contains a series of legacies to charitable institutions, while the fifth article contains annuities to relatives and friends. The Carnegie Corporation of New York is the residuary legatee.

An annuity of \$10,000 was bequeathed to former President Taft and annuities of \$5,000 each to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, now Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widows of former Presidents.

An annuity of \$10,000 is made to Premier Lloyd George of England. Public bequests include Cooper Union, New York, \$60,000; Pittsburgh University, \$300,000; relief fund of the Authors Club of New York, \$200,000; Hampton Institute, Va., \$300,000; Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., \$100,000; St. Andrew Society of New York, \$100,000.

MEXICAN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES MAKE APPEAL

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 28.—An appeal to railway employes of the United States to "use their powerful influence so as to prevent an international struggle of disastrous consequences to both countries," was received here today at the office of J. G. Lahrson, president of the American Train Dispatchers Association, from officials of Mexican Railway Employes Associations. It was requested that the message be transmitted to all associations of railway employes in the United States.

Poisoned in Lunch Room. Chicago, Aug. 28.—More than 30 persons in a downtown lunch room were poisoned last night after drinking coffee and it was said today that several of the afflicted were in a serious condition. Samples of the coffee have been turned over to the Health Department for analysis and the head of the local food bureau also has begun an investigation.

Wise is the individual who backs his friends and faces his enemies.

GEN. PERSHING NOT TO DELAY RETURN

Expected To Sail For U. S. Sept. 1, Senate Wishes To See Him

Paris, Aug. 28.—"When one has known the generous French people, when one has seen them in trial and in time of rejoicing, one cherishes such respect and friendship for them that one parts from them with real sorrow," said General Pershing, the American commander-in-chief to a representative of the Journal today.

"I regret exceedingly that I shall be unable to be present at the unveiling of the monument September 6, at Pointe de la Grave, raised to commemorate the arrival of the first American troops in France. Unfortunately, my departure cannot be postponed, the United States having expressed a wish to receive me as soon as possible."

General Pershing is expected to sail for home from Brest September first. The monument at Pointe de la Grave, which is situated at the mouth of the Gironde river, northwest of Bordeaux, is near the spot which Lafayette sailed for the United States. His unveiling of the monument will take place on the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette.

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO RECEIVE HIM. Washington, Aug. 28.—General Pershing will undoubtedly be given an official welcome home at a joint session of Congress, leaders said tonight. A resolution providing that the speaker of the House appoint a committee to meet with a similar committee from the Senate to arrange for the welcoming session, was adopted by the House today by a unanimous vote. The resolution will be sent to the Senate tomorrow and its prompt adoption is predicted.

So far as leaders tonight knew, the Senate has made no direct request that General Pershing be received as soon as possible as stated in an interview given the Paris Journal by the American commander. It was thought that General Pershing referred to the desire of the Senate Military Affairs Committee to hear his views as soon as possible in the framing of pending legislation outlining the nation's permanent military policy.

Steam may be a good servant, but it occasionally blows up its master.

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Wade's Gasoline Drag Saw (PORTABLE) 4 Horse Power Engine

Has a capacity of 25 cords a day and will pay for itself in a season's work and leave you a handsome profit besides. When loaded with gasoline and water it weighs only 286 pounds. One man can move it on a log and it only takes two to shift it from one log to another.

Cuts a 40-inch log in five minutes, about ten times as fast as two men with a cross-cut saw can do it in the old-fashioned way. It's just as far ahead of hand power as the automobile is ahead of walking—in fact, it's the application of the auto principle to the saw.

The WADE SAW is equipped with a 4 horsepower, 2-cycle gasoline engine, driving the saw with abundant power, while a safety clutch prevents the saw pinching in the cut. Saw has 20-inch stroke, and one gallon of gasoline will cut about ten cords of wood.

We furnish a 5-foot blade. Larger blades on special order. IF YOU HAVE MUCH WOOD TO SAW YOU WILL MAKE MUCH MONEY BY USING THIS MACHINE HUNDREDS ARE IN DAILY USE

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