

This writer has recently enjoyed to the utmost a long-hoped-for trip to the battlefields at Gettysburg, Sharpsburg and in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, and, while our anticipations were very great, yet they were all fully realized. Of course we will not attempt to give the details of such a trip but a brief description may interest our readers. The journey was made in an automobile from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg, Sharpsburg, Williamsport, Winchester, Strasburg, New Market, Luray, thence back to Winchester and returning to Washington via Harper's Ferry and Frederick. The distance travelled was nearly five hundred miles in four days, so that no time was lost either in traveling or in sightseeing. Nothing whatever happened to mar the pleasure of the journey. The weather was as favorable as could have been desired, there having been only one shower of rain and that was on the last afternoon of the trip between Frederick and Washington, and even that did not interfere with the comfort or progress of the journey.

Such a hurried trip could have been possible only in an automobile, which at times rushed along at the rate of forty-five miles an hour over a smooth turnpike road. The roads travelled in Maryland and Pennsylvania were free to travellers, but on the turnpikes in Virginia heavy tolls were charged, twenty-five cents every five miles for an automobile. These tolls were collected every five miles by some old man or woman by the roadside, and a long pole was placed across the road at each of those places, which could be lowered or raised as occasion demanded. The turnpike in the Shenandoah Valley is owned by the state and a company, the former one-third and the latter two-thirds interest. The collection of these tolls reminded this writer of the toll gates that used to be on the plank-roads leading out from Fayetteville nearly sixty years ago. Our party consisted of the editor of THE RECORD, Capt. W. L. London, H. M. London and Lieutenant J. J. London, of the U. S. S. Mayflower, who owned and drove the automobile in which the trip was so pleasantly made.

Our party left Washington about 9 o'clock in the morning and arrived at Gettysburg (87 miles distant) at 1 o'clock. Most of the road was in fine condition, although parts of it reminded us of our Chatham roads, being quite hilly but not so rocky. The country along the road between Washington and Gettysburg was rolling and undulating, and on each side were fertile and well cultivated farms, with magnificent fields of corn. Although all the wheat had been cut yet some had not yet been hauled out of the fields, and the large and numerous shocks indicated a heavy yield and bountiful harvest. Throughout our entire four-days' journey the farms along the road were splendid, being highly cultivated and very productive, raising chiefly corn and wheat. Although so much farther north than our section yet the corn seemed to be more advanced in growth than it was here. Hay also seemed to be a principal crop, and we saw many wagons hauling it from the field and the loads were so much larger than those hauled here. The teams pulling nearly all the wagons were large horses and but few mules.

The first place visited at Gettysburg, after dinner, was the office of the United States government commissioners (who have charge of the battlefield) and to whom we had a letter of introduction from the Secretary of War kindly obtained for us by Hon. Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy. In their office is a very large map on which is identified every place and object of interest on the battlefield, and which gives a very clear un-

derstanding and explanation of the movements of the contending armies in that great battle. After leaving that office a guide was obtained, Mr. H. W. Long, who was fully informed as to all the details of the three-days' battle and could tell the regiments composing every brigade in both the Union and Confederate armies. The first point visited was the monument erected to Gen. Reynolds of the Union army on the spot where he was killed. It was near this place where the battle began and where the 26th North Carolina regiment lost so heavily. When there we could but think of the many gallant sons of Chatham county in that regiment who were there shot. Next we visited that part of the battlefield where Daniels' North Carolina brigade fought so bravely and lost so heavily, and of especial interest was the railroad cut in which so many Union soldiers were then captured. The fighting on the first day was on the north and northwest of Gettysburg, our troops returning from York, Carlisle, Chamberburg and other points to the north and west of that town, while the Union army was advancing from the southeast—from the direction of Washington and the Potomac river. As is well known our army drove the enemy back through and beyond Gettysburg in that first day's fight, and if that success had been followed the Union army would have met a disastrous defeat.

After visiting this part of the battlefield our party next visited that part south of the town, Culps Hill, Devil's Den and Little Round Top, where there was such heavy fighting on the second day of the battle. From the summit of Little Round Top (which is quite a mountain) there is a magnificent and extended view over the battlefield and surrounding country. From there could be easily seen the noted peach orchard and wheatfield in which there was such desperate fighting on the second day, and from which that part of the Union army under Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was driven with heavy loss. "Devil's Den" is well named, for it is a high hill covered with huge rock boulders over which it seemed almost impossible for any man to climb when not encumbered or opposed, and yet over which our soldiers fought their way most desperately.

The most notable spot, or rather that which is most talked and written about, is the "bloody angle" where our troops were repulsed after a most desperate but unsuccessful assault. Many monuments are erected all along the Union line of battle at and near that point and an iron fence incloses the clump of small oak trees to which Gen. Lee pointed when directing that unfortunate charge as the central spot for our assault. After viewing the ground over which that charge was made we wondered why it was ever undertaken. The distance traversed by our men in that charge was about one mile through an open country with fences to cross, with nothing to protect them from a most murderous fire of small arms and artillery from their front and flank while the enemy were comparatively safe behind a stone wall. Frequent mention is made of storming the "heights of Gettysburg," but the truth is that great charge was made through and over level ground until within a short distance of the Union line there was a gradual and gentle slope easily within range of the artillery, which could not have been depressed and fired with much accuracy if the ascent had been steep. That part of the rock wall attacked by Pettigrew's command was (by actual measurement) seventy yards farther for them to charge that was that part of the wall charged by Pickett's men.

The government has expended a large amount of money in improving the battlefield which embraces 26,000 acres of land, and over which many miles of macadamized roads have been constructed. Many Northern states have erected costly monuments in memory of their soldiers, but there are none erected in memory of our fallen heroes. Adjoining the battlefield is a national cemetery in which are

buried several thousand Union soldiers while our soldiers were buried in trenches and their names and graves are unknown.

The town of Gettysburg contains only about 5,000 inhabitants, and it is said that the chief source of revenue for the town is the money expended there by the thousands of visitors who annually visit the battlefield. The afternoon of our visit there was a very exciting game of baseball played between the local team and one from some other rival town, and this contest seemed to excite the peaceful town almost as much as when Lee's army approached!

This was the first visit to Gettysburg that had been made by Capt. W. L. London since the battle (fifty-one years before), in which he had commanded the sharpshooters (300 in number) of Daniels' brigade and was highly complimented in the official report of that officer.

The scene witnessed by him on this visit was so very different from that in which he participated over half a century before. Then the air resounded with the roar of cannon, the firing of muskets, the bursting of shells, the cries of the dying and the shouts of men battling for their lives. Now, on this visit, the fields that once ran with human blood and were strewn with the dead and dying were green with growing corn and yellow with wheat stubble on which cattle were quietly browsing. What a contrast!

In our next issue we will give some account of the visit to Sharpsburg and the Shenandoah Valley.

WAR IN EUROPE.

The greatest war the world has ever experienced is now being waged in Europe, in which many thousands of human lives will be sacrificed and indescribable suffering endured by millions of innocent men, women and children. And what will it profit? Who will be benefited? Hardly any war has ever been begun with so little excuse or justification. It really does seem almost incredible in this enlightened and progressive age that all the great nations of Europe should now be waging such a war. Many optimists had hoped that such a war was impossible and that in this age of advanced Christianity and civilization all international disputes might be settled without bloodshed. And yet in all the large cities of the countries involved excited crowds of citizens were parading the streets and enthusiastically clamoring for war. How little did they know what war means!

Never before in the world's history have so many men been at war and at such an incalculable cost. What the result will be no man can now predict, except that thousands of men will be killed, others maimed for life and millions upon millions of dollars worth of property destroyed. So mighty a conflict is convulsing the civilized world and arouses intense interest everywhere. The troubles in Mexico now sink into utter insignificance and no longer attract the slightest attention. While all Europe seems more or less involved in this gigantic struggle the people of the United States are fortunate in being able to be mere lookers-on, and that our republic will not join in this terrible shedding of human blood. God knows that this country suffered enough from 1861 to 1865, and we can sympathize with the people of Europe who will suffer so much from this war.

While the recent assassination of the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand by a Servian fanatic may have been the spark that so suddenly caused this explosion, yet some of the European powers, especially Germany and Russia, have long prepared for (and we may say desired) a war. Otherwise why should they have been supporting and training such immense armies? England seems to have earnestly and sincerely desired a peaceful settlement and our sympathies are entirely with her and France as against Germany and Austria. It seems quite strange that England and France should now be on the same side, when those countries

have been ancient enemies for centuries, except when they united in the Crusades and in the Crimean war with Russia in 1854. The Emperor of Germany, who has been so ardently pretending to be for universal peace, seems now to be the most desirous for war, for which he has been so long and so vigorously preparing. He could have done more than any other man to have averted this terrible war, and on him is to be placed the chief blame for it.

What effect will this war have on the people of the United States? This important question is variously answered. One effect quickly realized by the South is the sudden fall in the price of cotton. While, of course, this war will injuriously affect our country for awhile, yet it may eventually benefit us. While so many men in Europe are taken from productive pursuits and have become consumers Europe ought to be a better market for the products of this country.

Prophet Predicts Blizzards.
 Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 4.—Prof. A. L. Snider, of Atlanta, the most famous amateur weather prophet of the country, is out with another forecast. He slips over severe startling prognostications. Professor Snider says August will be hot and dry, with some showers and much lightning. This is considered rather probable by most students. He says fall will come late, and a hard winter is on the way. He predicts blizzards that will sweep from coast to coast, and that a great comet will light the heavens and be plainly visible to the naked eye.

Handling Them to School.
 From the Marshall News-Record.
 Buncombe county board of education is trying out a new experiment this year. In the Haw Creek and Chun's Cove districts the school children will be carried to the school in a wagon. There will be a school officer whose duty it is to go around with his wagon and team to each school and gather up the children and haul them to school, and at the close of school in the afternoon he will carry them back home. In the west and north this has been a custom for a good while.

Infection and Insect Bite Dangerous.
 Mosquitoes, flies and other insects, which breed quickly in garbage pails, ponds of stagnant water, barns, musty places, etc., are carriers of disease. Every time they bite you, they inject poison into your system from which some dread disease may result. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. It is antiseptic and a few drops will neutralize the infection caused by insect bites or rusty nails. Sloan's Liniment disinfects cuts, bruises and sores. You cannot afford to be without in your home. Money back if not satisfied. Only 25c at your druggist. adv

Sanford Express: About \$25,000 have been spent for automobiles by people of Sanford this season. — The shipmen's dewberries from Lee and Moore counties this summer amounted to 105 cars. — Mr. J. B. Watson who lives near Jonesboro, sowed 15 gallons of wheat from which he made 46½ bushels. This was nearly as good yield as was made by Mr. D. A. Gaster, who sowed 12 gallons and got 37½ bushels.

The Case of L. L. Cantelou.
 The case of L. L. Cantelou, Clarendon, Texas, is similar to that of many others who have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "After trying a doctor for several months, and using different kinds of medicine for my wife who had been troubled with severe bowels complaint for several months, I bought a 25c bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using the second bottle she was entirely cured." For sale by all dealers. adv

The state board of health finds that there were 173 deaths from pellagra in the state the past year, Charlotte leading with 34 and Raleigh being second with 24. Goldsboro 14, Durham 12, Newbern 9, Wilmington 8, Greensboro 8, and Asheville only 1.

Not So Strange After All.
 You may think it strange that so many people are cured of stomach trouble by Chamberlain's Tablets. You would not, however, if you should give them a trial. They strengthen and invigorate the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Mrs. Rosie Bush, Washburn, Ind., writes: "Nothing did me the past good until I began using Chamberlain's Tablets. It is decidedly the best medicine for stomach trouble I have ever used." For sale by all dealers. adv

It is thought that Prof. J. J. Britt, of Buncombe county, will be nominated for congress on the Progressive ticket in the tenth district.

How to Cure a Sprain.
 A sprain may be cured in a few days if the time is taken to use the best treatment by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and observing the directions with each bottle. For sale by all dealers. adv

Seven prisoners in the Wills county jail succeeded in making their escape early Sunday morning. Six of the party were voluntarily notified the police of the affair and asked to be returned to the custody of the county officers.

Contagious Cancers Sickens.
 Don't permit yourself to become contaminated, as your system immediately begins to absorb poison from the back-up waste matter. Use Dr. King's New Life Pills and keep well. There is no better safeguard against illness. Just take one dose tonight. 25c at your druggist. adv

PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.
 North Carolina—Chatham county—In the Superior Court, August term, 1914.
 Apex Mule and Supply Company and A. D. Norris
 vs.
 Chatham Lumber Company, Claud Laurence, W. A. Thomas, H. M. Goodwin and E. H. Miller—Notices.
 The defendant, E. H. Miller above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the superior court of Chatham county to foreclose a certain chattel mortgage given by the said Miller to the plaintiff, A. D. Norris, and which said mortgage is now in the possession of the plaintiff, Apex Mule and Supply Company; that the plaintiffs have secured from this court claim and delivery papers for the possession of all property described in said mortgage; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the August term, 1914, of Chatham superior court, which court will be held in Pittsboro, N. C., on the 10th day of August, 1914, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.
 This the 9th day of July, 1914.
 JAS. L. GRIFFIN,
 Clerk Superior Court.
 Percy J. Olive and Fred W. Iygnum,
 Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

PUBLICATION BY SUMMONS.
 North Carolina, Chatham county—In the Superior Court.
 Against
 Fred Lambert and others.
 It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Clinton Lambert, Tommie Lambert and Willie Lambert are non-residents of this state and cannot after due diligence be found therein, and have an interest in the land for the sale of which for partition the above entitled proceeding is instituted; the said defendants are hereby notified to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the superior court of said county in Pittsboro on the 22nd day of August, 1914, and answer or demur to the complaint filed herein.
 This July 21st, 1914.
 JAS. L. GRIFFIN,
 Clerk Superior Court.
 H. A. London, Atty for Plaintiffs.

PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.
 North Carolina—Chatham county—In the Superior Court, July 11th, 1914.
 Dillie Tate
 vs.
 Willie Tate, Willie Tate.
 To the defendant, Willie Tate: You will take notice that the above entitled action has been instituted in the superior court of Chatham county by Dillie Tate for the purpose of securing from you a decree of divorce; that you are hereby summoned to appear before his honor holding the court in Pittsboro, N. C., on the fourth Monday before the first Monday in September, 1914, to answer the complaint now on file in the office of the clerk of the said court or demur thereto for the relief therein demanded.
 Done at my office this 11th day of July, 1914.
 JAS. L. GRIFFIN,
 Clerk of Superior Court.
 R. H. Hayes, Attorney for Plaintiff.

RE-SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Chatham county in the cause of U. N. Norwood and others vs. John Totten and others, I will, at the courthouse door in Pittsboro, N. C., on

Saturday, August 15, 1914,
 offer again for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, a tract of land described in the pleadings in said cause, being a tract of land in Albright township, Chatham county adjoining the lands of John Stone on the north and west, the Hargrave heirs on the east, and Samuel Christensen on the south, containing about thirty acres. Terms of sale—One-half cash, balance in six months; deferred payment to bear interest at six percent per annum. Title reserved until all the purchase money is paid.
 This July 29th, 1914.
 R. H. HAYES,
 Commissioner.

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 REGULARLY AT THE
Bank of Pittsboro
 not only keeps you from spending it, but saves it for future use, whether for business, pleasure or times of need!
SAFE, SURE AND SECURE.
 It is Saving and Depositing regularly that makes your account dollar upon dollar increase rapidly—we add 4 per cent interest. Commence Banking today.
CAPITAL \$10,000
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W. L. LONDON, M. T. WILLIAMS
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 R. H. HAYES, A. H. LONDON, E. NOOE,
 JAS. B. ATWATER, W. J. WOMBLE.

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 Cure the liver and you cure the bird. Nearly all poultry troubles are due to a disordered liver. Thousands of poultry raisers who use it all year round to keep their flocks in good health, highly recommend
Bee Dee STOCK & POULTRY MEDICINE
 It's a Liver Medicine.
 Also a strengthening Tonic.
 25c, 50c and \$1. per can.
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 NORTH CAROLINA'S FAMOUS RESORT
 EVERYTHING WORTH WHILE IN
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 Bathing, Boating, Music, Prizes, Fishing
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WEEK END AND SUMMER
 Excursion Fares via the
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 For schedules, rates of fare, etc., see ticket agents or address,
W. J. CRAIG,
 Pass. Traffic Manager,
T. E. WHITE,
 Gen. Pass. Agt.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTICE.
 To Voters of Baldwin Township, Chatham County.
 Application for change of voting place in Baldwin township from Kille to T. W. Hobby's store will be heard by the Board of Elections in the office of the County Commissioners in the courthouse on Saturday, August 15th, 1914.
 All persons interested are notified to appear at said office at the courthouse, Pittsboro, N. C., on the said day when they shall be heard.
 This July 31st, 1914.
M. T. WILLIAMS,
 Chairman of Board of Elections.
GREENSBORO Business College
 GREENSBORO, N. C.
 Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Penmanship. Write for catalog.
ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
 Having qualified as administrators of the estate of Alfred M. S. H. deceased, we hereby notify all persons holding claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to us on or before the 8th day of July, 1914.
 This 8th July, 1914.
A. A. SELF,
L. E. SELF,
 H. A. London, Attorney.

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TOBACCO
Fragrant—
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Smooth—Mild.
 So delightfully satisfying in so many ways.
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For Pipe and Cigarette
"EVER-LASTING-LY GOOD"
 "No Biting,"
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