

## THE PICKERTS HAVE MADE A BIG HIT.

That the Pickerts Stock Company has made a big hit in Columbia was shown by the large audience and enthusiastic applause which greeted them at the opera house last night. The audience was the largest that has attended a Wednesday night performance of a repertoire company here for many years. The company gave an excellent portrayal of Mrs. Southworth's novel, "Ishmael," following the book closely, with faithful representations of the several characters. Tal. C. Cleary won his audience with two fine illustrated songs, in which he had the Democrats, Republicans and Bull Mooseers join in the chorus in turn. The Pickerts gave a fine singing and dancing specialty, and Erlau Wilson brought down the house with his saxophone and zello-phones solos.

To night they will present "The Fifth Commandment," or "The Chief of Police," a graft story of a big city. There will be an entire change of specialties. A big bargain matinee will be given Saturday.

## Mr. Roosevelt On The Future Of The Progressive Party.

If any question existed either about the permanence of the Progressive party as a National force or as to the value and substance of what it has already accomplished, such doubt should certainly be dispelled by Mr. Roosevelt's statement of last week. Mr. Roosevelt sustained his declaration that the Progressive party has come to stay, and that "so far from being over, the battle has just begun," by pointing out that what has been actually accomplished in the few months since the new party was founded is "literally unparalleled in the history of free government under representative institutions." His summary of the difficulties encountered and the results actually accomplished by volunteers hastily brought together is both complete and convincing:

Without much money, without any organization, against the wealth of the country, against the entire organized political ability of the country, against the bitter hostility of ninety per cent of the press of the country, against the furious opposition of every upholder of special privilege, whether in politics or in business, and with the channel of information to the public largely choked, the Progressive party has polled between four and four and one-half million votes, has hopelessly beaten one of the old parties both in the electoral college and in the popular vote, has carried several of the important States in the Union and has taken second place in the Nation and either first or second place in some thirty-seven of the forty-eight States.

That the rank and file of the Progressive party is determined and enthusiastic was seen in the great meeting at Boston on the evening of November 9. At Tremont Temple a throng of thousands cheered as heartily as those other thousands did at the Madison Square Garden Progressive meetings. An overflow meeting at Faneuil Hall was equally enthusiastic. The addresses by Dean Kirchwey, of the Columbia Law School; of Winston Churchill, of New Hampshire; of Matthew Hale, the chairman, and others, were all in agreement in declaring that the struggle for human rights and social justice is to be continued and that every effort must and shall be made, to perfect the organization of the party. This sentiment was (we are quoting from an anti-Progressive paper) "uproisiously applauded by the whole audience," and resolutions were adopted pledging the party to no compromise. A practical token of the earnestness of the meeting was shown by the subscription on the spot of over eight thousand dollars for the future campaign.

Dr. Miller's Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain

## The President On the Election.

In the New York "World" of Thursday of last week there appeared an interview with President Taft giving his views as to the significance of the election and as to what may be expected as a consequence of the change of the Government from Republican to Democratic control. In this interview he states that he is not greatly disappointed as to the result of the election. He has been glad to have had the opportunity of being President because he believes he has been enabled to help his country toward improvement. The progress that the country has made, he believes, has been, not through the great and notable measures, but through the less important and obvious statutes and changes. He regards the changes that have been made in the service as illustrative of the fact. He says that he had certain plans which he could have carried out if he had been re-elected, and could thereby have promoted the general comfort and happiness. With regard to the programme of the Progressive party he shows little patience. He says of it that it contemplates the impossible, and that if the country could stand the shock that would come to it upon adoption of the programme, he would like to see the attempt made "in order that the people might learn the hollowness and impracticability and the sham character of many of the promises upon which such process is promised." Of the Progressive leaders who advocated this programme, he says that they are a class of men "who do not deserve to figure in any more honorable light than the quacks do in the practice of medicine." He urges the Republicans, therefore, to look forward to the time when many will recover from the "Bull Moose fever" and when the country will have become disappointed with the Democrats so as to take advantage of the opportunity for the restoration of the Republican party to power. With reference to Mr. Taft's characterization of those who advocated the Progressive platform, it might be well worth while to notice that these "quacks" include such men as Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California; Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History at Harvard University; Dean William Draper Lewis, of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, Prof. of Administrative Law and Municipal Science at Columbia University; Dr. Geo. W. Kirchwey, Professor of Law in the Columbia Law School; Dr. Flavel S. Luther, President of Trinity College; Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsey, Director of the New York School of Philanthropy and President of the Academy of Political Science in New York; Professor Charles McCarthy, the Legislative Librarian of Wisconsin; Mr. Herbert Knox Smith until recently Commissioner of Corporation in Mr. Taft's Administration. The names are selected at random.

Now as to publishing that little squib from friend Crowson I accepted it for publication, expecting to publish it, but with out my knowledge till late to insert it. I have no reason for refusing it, it was the opinion that I had given publicity to my self last winter, and still hold the views. The people from Alamance County agree with you that they are opposed to money being used in the election to correct the ballots and they know that Mr. Charles D. Johnson is just as much opposed to this as you can possibly be, they believed in his sincerity, integrity, honesty and efficiency and resist that faith with their ballots.

## Mr. Bryan is "Too Foll For Utterance"

Raleigh, Nov. 18.—In his address here tonight William Jennings Bryan made only slight reference to matters political. He was introduced by Josephus Daniels. Mr. Bryan said, while explaining his selection of theme, "The Making of Man," that had he preferred to discuss politics in any of its phases, the fact was that he is just now altogether "too full for utterance" in the great pleasure he feels over the sweeping Democratic victory.

His lecture was greatly enjoyed by an audience that well-nigh filled the Auditorium. He and Mrs. Bryan spent the day here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Josephus Daniels who gave a uncheon in their honor, for which the other special guests were Chief Justice Walter Clark and Associate Justices Patt D. Walker, George H. Brown, W. A. Hoke and W. R. Allen and Albert Cox of the Chamber of Commerce, J. W. Bailey, ex-Judge J. Crawford Biggs, E. J. Justice of Greensboro and Francis D. Winston of Bertie.

## FOR BURLINGTON POSTOFFICE

Having decided to make an effort to secure the appointment as postmaster at Burlington I honestly solicit the support of my friends in Burlington and patrons of the Burlington postoffice. Anything you can do for me will be appreciated, and if I am appointed, I promise to give my entire time to the office.

O. F. Crowson.  
Burlington, N. C. Nov. 25th.

## TO Mr. J. A. W. Thompson

My attention has been called to an article in the State Dispatch of last week, and through the courtesy of its Editor I wish to say this in reply. The editorial comment to which you referred was written with the figures of the campaign of Senator Simmons which amounted to about \$10,000 and to Governor Kitchin, who is reputed to have spent over 7,000, as those figures were published over their signatures and sworn to, we presume they will be accepted as being correct.

And yet I do not or have not charged that either Mr. Simmons or Mr. Kitchin spent one penny to corrupt the ballot. My statement was perfectly clear when referring to our County officers, but I want to add this further statement, that if you can prove that your opponent spent any sum of money to corrupt or defraud you of votes that he (Mr. Johnson) will hand over to you the sum of sixteen hundred dollars. This means that you put up the proof or shut your charges. I am authorized to make this statement.

As to the public speaking in the Brick Warehouse here on the night to which you referred, I was there but not as a constable policeman or other officer to keep the peace; you can call that cheering, which was never more than good natured in character, the works and deeds of the "under world" if you so think, but we also leave you to be the judge as to how well our people will appreciate such an opinion from one who was seeking their votes. Furthermore, I would state that what was done for you has been done for other men who do not have proper terminal facilities. This reminds me of a story of Mr. Moody once when he was holding a meeting in Chicago and called upon a certain man to lead in prayer, the brother prayed and kept on praying for many, many long minutes, when Mr. Moody arose and said let us sing number 315 while brother B concludes his prayer, you doubtless will see the connection alright.

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Very Truly,  
R. M. Andrews,  
Editor of News.

## Notice of Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The State Dispatch Publishing Co., will be held on the 3rd day of December, 1912, at 2:00 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the office of the company in the Waller Building, Burlington, N. C., for the purpose of electing a board of Directors, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of North Carolina, no stock can be voted upon which has been transferred on the books of the company, within twenty days next preceding this election.

November 23, 1912.  
Dr. J. A. Pickett, President.

## TURKS CHOLERA CAMP A SCENE OF HORRORS

Constantinople, Nov. 21.—The first detailed description of the ravages which cholera is making among the Turkish troops is affording by a visit made today by a correspondent to the cholera camp at San Stefano, accompanied by the secretary of a foreign embassy and by Major Clyde S. Ford, U. S. A., who is here on leave of absence.

The camp is situated at the side of a railway embankment, eighty feet in height. A large open space like a village green stretches away for some distance. This is surrounded by better class houses two or three stories high, built in European style, for San Stefano is the summer resort of many of the more wealthy foreign residents of Constantinople.

Two Ottoman soldiers were standing on guard at the entrance to the camp, but they never made a motion. Their duty was to prevent those within the cordon from escaping and not to hinder other people from entering.

A nauseating picture was witnessed at the side of the railroad. The bodies which had been thrown from trains lay as they had fallen. Some had stuck on top of the embankment; others had rolled part of the way down, and some had reached the bottom. Some of the corpses lay stiffly alone. Others were in groups of threes or fours.

## SIXTY DEAD AND DYING IN GROUP.

Around a one-story stable at the foot of the embankment was a group of sixty dead and dying, lying close together, apparently for warmth, on the slopes of a manure pile, which the sick men had found softer than the hard ground. One man on top of the pile was digging with his fingers a sort of trough in which to lie. The trough soon became his grave.

As the visitors came near one one victim attempted to crawl across the road to the crowded manure heap, but failed and fell in the roadway. Others lying around raised their heads and cried, in the hearing of their attendants, that they were given no bread or water.

Walking halfway across the field, the visitors passed dead and dying men, sometimes from RED CRESCENTS GIVE NO AID

The Red Crescents made no attempt to assist any of these suffering soldiers, not even placing stones, which were plentiful under their heads to permit them to lie easier.

A number of these attendants gathered round to watch while the visitors were inspecting the camp. One of them became insolent and was ordered off by the doctor.

A water tank drawn by a donkey passed along the road. These of the victim's who were able to rise to their feet went unassisted toward it and struggled feebly for a drink. Those unable to rise got none.

In a similar way, what appeared to be army bread was distributed to those able to reach the place of distribution. Several of the sick men raised themselves with difficulty and stumbled toward a well, from which they tried to dip water with their long shaves, wetting the ends and moistening their parched mouths with them.

There were hundreds of dead and thousands of sick in this camp, many of them lying on the open ground and great numbers supporting their backs against the houses bordering the open fields, most of which are deserted.

San Stefano is not the worst cholera camp. That at Hadenkeui, near the Tchatalja lines, is still more extensive. How many patents are there is not known, but it is certain that there are many thousands and most of these Anatolians come from Asia Minor to fight for the defense of the Ottoman capital.

## THE GREAT VOTING CONTEST WILL CLOSE TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1913, AT 12 O'CLOCK

At this time \$1860.00 worth of Beautiful, Valuable, and useful premiums will be given away to the persons having the highest number of votes. This date will mark the closing of The Greatest Contest ever pulled off in Alamance County. A time when premiums consisting of an automobile, motorcycle, pony, and car, gold watch diamond ring bicycle, sewing machine, bed room suit, Business school scholarship, double barrel hammerless shot gun, automatic repeating rifle, and leather couch will be given away. Who ever saw a more attractive list of premiums. Think of it \$1860.00 to be given away absolutely free. And only a few more months until this great event will happen. You often notice contests like this pulled off by great daily papers or weeklies published in northern cities, but seldom do you have an opportunity to work in a great contest like this right here at home. If you are a subscriber to The State Dispatch renew your subscription take the paper five years and give your friend the handsome sum of ten thousand votes. If you can not help that much renew and see that your friend gets the votes. If your friend is not in the list send us the name. Every dollar paid on subscription old or new counts votes.

If you receive the automobile and your fellow contestant will, you can place \$500.00 to your bank account on the day the contest closes as this amount in cash is offered for the machine if the contestant prefers the cash. Is not this worth going after, can you make \$500.00 in four and a half months so easy in any other way. Just thinks over \$100.00 a month and not one cent invested. Does money grow on trees, do you see an offer like this every day. Who will win, we wonder you wonder. A fair show and "Square Deal," to one and all.

## Special Offer in Contest for December.

In addition to the \$1860.00 worth of prizes to be given away on April 15 The State Dispatch has a special offer for its contestants for the month of December. To the contestant who turns in the most money on subscription during this month, all money must be collected during this month, and secures the greatest number of votes we will give a \$5.00 gold piece. This is fair to one and all alike as money collected before this time will not be counted. Any questions on this special offer will be gladly answered by calling at the Dispatch Office. The votes turned in during the month of December will count in the Great contest also. We wonder who will be awarded the special prize.

In the list of contestants this week Miss Ray who was third last week is slightly ahead, W. J. Brooks who went head last week for the first time takes second place, and Miss Bertha May Horne who was head for a number of months stands third. The other contestants have all made gains especially Waller Workman who has added several thousand votes. Watch next week somebody else may go head, somebody else may go second and third. Now is the time to help your friend.

NAME	NO. VOTES
Addie Ray	8600
W. J. Brooks	8580
Bertha May Horne	7450
Aurelia Ellington,	
Mebane, R. No. 4	5250
Mary Lee Coble, R. No. 1	4980
Waller Workman	2590
Lizzie Cheek	1810
W. I. Braxton, Snow Camp,	1560
Bettie Lyde May	1230
Mrs. E. L. Shoffner, R. 10,	510
Carrie Albright,	490
Haw River.	
Martin L. Coble, R. 1.	430
T. F. Matkins,	370
Gibsonville.	
Nannie Sue Terrell	300
J. R. King,	110
Greensboro.	
May Carr Hall	100
Margie Cheek	100
Doyle Heritage	100

Barrett & Freeman have charge of the Casino. See their ad.

## To Members of The Christmas Savings Club of The Alamance Loan & Trust Co.

The present club will close on Saturday, Dec. 7th and no payments can be accepted after that date. This is necessary because there are about five hundred checks to be drawn amounting to more than \$8000.00 to be mailed out on Dec. 14th and it will take time to do this.

Our next club will open on Dec. 26th and we expect to double the present one. You are invited to join and when next Christmas comes, you will be glad if you take our advice.

Very respectfully,  
J. M. Fix, Treasurer.

## The Sunday School Work.

The modern Sunday School dates its origin with the life of Robert Raikes of England about the year 1781.

In a sense the work is much older. The Jews taught their children the principles of religion and in reality had about the same system as we now have. In the early history of the Colonies our German forefathers of both the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in this Country gathered the children in their homes on Sabbath afternoons and taught them the catechism and the Bible. But it was not until the 19th century did the work assume large proportions and become world wide. In this 20th century the work is still moving forward. I have no question but that we are progressing. The only question that prompts this writing is this: Are we keeping the Sunday School work in its true relation to other things in these days of rapid progress?

For instance do we regard the Lords work in the Sunday School of as much importance as we do the Lords work in the business world, or in the manufacturing world or in the educational world?

Does the merchant stay away from his store because the weather is cold or rainy? Does the banker, Does the lawyer stay away from his office or open court? Does the manufacturer stay away from his mill? Does the merchant permit his clerks to stay home because some relative or neighbor has come to visit? Does the mill management work in this way? Do the teachers in the public schools stay in their homes or boarding places during the session of school? Do they pay no attention to absent pupils? In all these things proper emphasis is placed upon punctuality and regularity.

Now the question I raise is this: Is the Lords work in Sunday School and Church of less importance than in these other things? I for one agree that punctuality, regularity and efficiency and thorough work ought to be demanded in all these departments of life referred to and fully believe we ought to give the Sunday School a little more attention; at least we ought to make its work equal in relation and interest with these other things which used to be called secular.

Now I appeal to the citizenship of Alamance County, as the cold wintery weather comes on, to think of these things. If the Lords work in the Sunday School is worth while at all let us give it its proper attention and relation.

I fear many of our S. S. could say with the preacher: "Lord in thy field I work all day, I read, I preach, I warn I pray; and yet these wilful wandering sheep, Within the fold I cannot keep."

J. D. Andrew, Vice-Pres.  
Alamance County S. S. Association.  
Burlington, N. C. Nov. 25th 1912.