

**Unclaimed Letters.**  
List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Burlington, N. C., unclaimed for on January 8, 1914:  
Gentlemen: Daniel L. Bell, D. Finkelstein, B. C. Glover, D. S. Honks, E. B. Higley (2), J. L. Ijames, Joel H. Jones, W. M. Jones, John Paul Jones, Press Miles, John W. Mebane, Charles M. Shiffer, A. J. Thompson, Western Mantel, Tile & Marble Co., Mulky Salt Co.  
Ladies: Miss Malinda Albright, Miss Lizzie Boone, Miss Eddia May Blackwell, Miss Millie Thomas.  
Persons calling for any of these letters will please say "Advertised" and give date of advertised list.  
F. L. WILLIAMSON, P. M.

**Negroes Are Urged to Prepare for War.**  
Washington, Jan. 6.—Negroes were urged to spend their money for guns and military education tonight by L. N. Ross, pastor of a Washington negro church, speaking at a celebration of the birthday of Charles Sumner.

The preacher pleaded with the audience to prepare for war for their social, political and industrial rights. Cries of "We are with you, that's right," greeted the speaker.

When Oswald Garrison Villard, of New York, vigorously dissented from Ross's advice the preacher again arose and repeated his declaration, drawing another outburst of approval.

Villard made an address attacking the attitude of the Democratic Administration toward the negro, declaring that the position "in which the Democratic party finds itself today, with its President preaching 'a new freedom' and a number of reactionary senators, congressmen and cabinet officers urging a 'new slavery' is indeed extraordinary."

**Burden of the Pork Barrel Grows Heavy.**  
Washington, Jan. 6.—Basis for action by Congress to rid itself of the burden of the "pork barrel" and clear the way for uniform and less costly construction of public buildings will be furnished soon in a report from the public buildings commission, created by the last Congress to look into the manner in which the government erects its structures.

Among the proposals under consideration are two of vital importance, the creation of a Department of Public Works, and the establishment of a new system of estimating in connection with public buildings. A public works department would lead, members of the committee declare, to more uniform construction and a decrease in the cost of maintenance of Federal buildings.

Among some of the points to be brought out by the commission are these: That Congress and the taxpayers alike are dissatisfied with the present scheme for the authorization of buildings and better suited to the transaction of government business.

The commission will express the hope that Congress will be less liberal in the future and cut down its average of a million a month for public buildings to a more reasonable figure. It is expected to point out that \$50,000 has been provided for buildings in villages of less than 1,000 inhabitants.

Another step to be suggested to Congress is the abandonment of the policy to make use of only corner lots.

**Rebels Are Waiting Coming of Francisco Villa.**

Presidio, Texas, Jan. 6.—Scattered over the hills and westward along the Rio Grande, Mexican rebel forces tonight waited to learn whether Gen. Francisco Villa would reunite them and in person lead another attack on the Mexican federal army at Ojinaga opposite here.

The rebels, who withdrew from the outskirts of the federal fortifications after six hours' fighting are in three

divisions. One is under General Ortega, at a point on the river 20 miles west of Ojinaga. A division commanded by General Herrera is reported enroute from Chihuahua with fresh supplies of ammunition. General Herrero is believed to be within easy march of Ojinaga.

While the rebels are waiting, the federal army has thrown out defenses against an sudden storming of Ojinaga by the rebels. Outposts have been extended along the road to Chihuahua over which rebel reinforcements must come. The capture of three rebel automobiles hurrying from Chihuahua with ammunition indicated how well the federals were guarding the road. Should the Villa army break down the outer defenses and regain their position at the foot of the tableland in which the village stands, there still would remain the high approaches up which the rebels would have to climb in the face of the federal guns.

General Castro said he believed with his 4,000 soldiers he could withstand an attack of 10,000 rebels.

**Morgan Advocates Big Federal Bank.**

New York, Jan. 6.—J. P. Morgan today aligned himself with advocates of a regional bank of commanding size in the district which is to include New York. Most of the other witnesses who appeared at today's hearing of the Federal reserve organization committee shared Mr. Morgan's views, arguing for the establishment of an regional bank in this territory which would represent 40 per cent. or more of the capital of the entire National system. Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, who compose the committee, intimated that they did not share this view, although both said that they had reached no decision.

Mr. Morgan indicated that the invitation to give his views was right much of a surprise.

Explaining that he had not considered carefully the division of the country into regional districts. Mr. Morgan said he would not attempt to outline any detailed plan.

"I'm trying to see why the whole United States is to be handled," he explained. "That's all I'm good for."

Mr. Morgan surprised his hearers by saying he did not consider it important whether a regional bank were located in New York. It might as well be in Boston, he believed. The important thing, he said, was to have the bank which served the New York district of sufficient size to command the respect of the business men and bankers of all countries. Mr. Morgan attached comparatively little importance to the amount of capital in this bank, which many witnesses had said should be larger than that of any member bank.

"It isn't so much the capital," he said, "as the assets the bank represents."

"Do you think," asked Secretary McAdoo, "that foreign banks would look at one regional bank, in forming their estimate, or at the entire system of units under a co-ordinate board?"

"That depends upon the action of the co-ordinated board," Mr. Morgan replied. He said that if the board could show that the system was un-ordinated, foreign bankers would feel that they were doing business with one comprehensive bank.

"The real idea," he said, "is to get the most convenient arrangement to serve the whole reserve association."

Secretary McAdoo handed to Mr. Morgan a large white sheet of paper on which was an outline map of the country and asked him to indicate on it at a later time, the points at which he thought regional banks should be placed, and the district they should cover. Mr. Morgan looked doubtfully at the Secretary and said he feared he would not have the time to go into the matter exhaustively. He nevertheless folded up the map and walked off with it, promising to do his best.

In the opinion of Henry Bizallion, president of Gotham National Bank, the matter of capital of the New York regional bank was not of primary importance. The National system of regional banks, operating under the Federal Board and having a combined capital of over \$100,000,000, would be looked upon, he thought, as one great banking entity which stood back of each regional bank.

Edward Townsend, president of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and J. H. Copperthwaite, of the New York Merchant's Association, advocated establishment of a large bank here.

Max May, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, recognized as a foreign exchange expert, was asked to what extent foreign business of the banks should be considered in framing the new system. He said this was an important feature as it involved control of the international gold movement.

"How is the movement controlled now?" asked Secretary McAdoo.

"Mostly, we lock the stable after the cow is stolen," said Mr. May. "After gold has moved out of the country money rates go up to make them higher than in Europe where gold is flowing." He said the new banking system should prove effective in controlling the gold movement.

Lewis L. Clarke, president of the American Exchange Bank, of New York, said the country banks would lose money by joining the new system because at present they are enabled to keep part of their reserves on deposit with other banks where they draw interest.

Mr. Clarke advocated the creation of a large bank here because, he said, New York always has been looked upon as the financial center of the United States. He suggested that other regional banks be established in Washington, or Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City or St. Louis, Omaha or Denver, San Francisco and New Orleans or Houston.

M. G. Elliott, secretary of the committee, left tonight for Boston to arrange for the hearings there Friday and Saturday.

**Emerson Was Worth Quarter of a Million.**

Wilmington, Jan. 6.—The estate of the late President Thomas M. Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast Line, is estimated at over \$250,000, and some think it may go considerably above that amount. The fact that the estate will run over \$250,000 was learned yesterday when the People's Savings Bank qualified as guardians for two minor heirs to a part of the property. The bank became guardian for T. M. Emerson, a little son of the late president of the A. C. L., and Lillian Davis Emerson, daughter of an older son of Mr. Emerson, who died some years ago. It was set forth in the papers that the proportion that each will get of the estate is estimated a \$50,000. There are three others who will share in the estate, these being the widow, two daughters, Mrs. C. VanLouven and Mrs. A. S. Williams.

**Each of the Ship's Chief Officers the Saver of Human Life.**

New York, Jan. 6.—Thirteen survivors tonight had been accounted for out of the 38 men aboard the tank steamer Oklahoma, when she broke in two Sunday in a storm off Baregat. Another story of heroic rescue was written beside the tale told by the wireless that brought the first news of the disaster.

Until the Booth liner Gregory, fresh from a 2,000-mile voyage up the Amazon, arrived today, the eight men taken off the Oklahoma by the steamship Bavaria were believed to be the only ones saved. But the Gregory had five more of the shipwrecked crew that her officers had dragged from the boiling sea at the risk of their own lives.

So the Oklahoma's death list stood at 25 tonight; and there was little hope that more of the crew had been saved. What little hope remained was based on the fact that men brought to port by the Gregory said another lifeboat besides theirs had been launched from the sinking steamer. There was little doubt, however, that this was the boat sighted by the revenue cutter Seneca with three frozen bodies under its thwarts. The boat that carried the five survivors within reach of the Gregory contained but one body when it was cast adrift after the rescue.

Of the Oklahoma's crew of 33, 11 manned the boat that reached the Gregory, 19 took to the other boat, and eight stayed aboard, to be saved by the Bavaria. Of the larger boatload, probably 11 were lost. Of the 11 in the smaller boat, six were drowned when the boat capsized barely a hundred yards away from the side of the Booth liner.

When the Gregory sighted the Oklahoma's lifeboat the benumbed sailors had hoisted a sail which enabled them to keep their craft from being overwhelmed by the gigantic seas. As the Gregory came within hailing distance, the shipwrecked men dropped them to keep their craft from being lost its steerage way and turned over. Then, one after the other, the three chief officers of the Gregory, without waiting to throw off clothes, plunged over the side. They were First Officer R. H. Buck; Second Officer J. S. Williams, and Third Officer, F. D. Roberts, all young Englishmen.

Buck tied a bowline to himself. The others took no line and all but paid the penalty with their lives. Each officer seized a struggling sailor and

brought him to the ship's side, then went back to where the lifeboat was floating bottomside up. Three more men were rescued. The first man hauled aboard died on the deck. The other five were kept alive after hard work by the surgeon and crew.

One man was seen swimming near the ship. Captain Aspinwall heaved him a life buoy at the end of a line. The man had it in his grasp when a great wave heeled the ship over and when it swung back the man had disappeared. The lifeboat righted itself, and as it floated past the Gregory crew saw a man jammed under the seats. Officer Buck wanted to jump after him but his captain held him back.

When the agents of the Booth line were sent a report of the rescue to the home office in Liverpool tonight they recommended Buck, Williams and Roberts for promotion.

John Kosich, the Oklahoma's messenger, a Norwegian, said he and his ten ship mates in the lifeboat that reached the Gregory, saw the other boat off from the opposite side of the banked gamer. "That boat," he said, had almost twice as many in her as ours."

Captain Loring A. Cates, a Boston kipper, formerly in command of the tank steamer Ligonier, and a passenger on the Oklahoma, commanded the other lifeboat, Kosich said.

From memory, Kosich and his companions gave this list of the names of those in their boat who perished:

William R. Dodd, first assistant engineer, who took charge; Walter Hannan, second assistant engineer; Axel Andersen, a seaman; John Sullivan, second cook; Manuel Gomez, a Spanish fireman.

**200 Striking Students Fired by Shaw University.**

Raleigh, Jan. 6.—The 200 "striking" students of Shaw University, colored, here were entered on the register of the institution this afternoon as "dishonorably discharged." They had until 3 o'clock this afternoon to apply for reinstatement and all failed to do so. They will be obliged to vacate the dormitories at once.

About 25 students remain in good standing, these being the male theological students and the girls in the industrial departments. In refusing to go on recitations last Saturday the students rebelled against alleged too rigid regulations by President Meserve, the fight being to force Doctor Meserve from the presidency. The latter declares that he will remain at the head of the institution during his natural life.

He has the full support of the American Baptist Mission Board, which controls and maintains the University and of the people of this city, being highly regarded.

**TAKE OUR WORD.**  
About what to feed for results, we are experts in this line, we study while you sleep. For Cows feed Bran, C. S. Meal, Dairy feed, Beet pulp, This feed will make the milk flow and the butter come, for horses feed Alfalfa Horse & Mule feed, Alfalfa hay, but to those who cannot be convinced, we have oats, corn, shipstuff and all kinds of hay, come to see us in regard to what to feed.  
**Merchant Supply Company,**  
Burlington, N. C. Graham, N. C.

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If you are at a loss to know where to place them, will not a first mortgage loan on real estate located in Alamance County appeal to you, as one of the safest of all channels in which to invest, especially when these loans are placed on a basis of only 50 per cent. of the actual value of the property taken as security. In addition to this our Company guarantees the loan as to title, principal and interest, and we collect the interest and remit to you when due.  
These loans bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, all charges paid by the borrower.  
We can handle any amount from \$100.00 up.  
**Central Loan & Trust Co.,**  
W. W. BROWN, Manager.  
Burlington, North Carolina

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Suppose you pay \$8.00 per month for rent at the end of ten years you are out \$960.00 and in what?  
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This is how it will look.  
Dues and interest 83 months \$996.00  
During this time you would have paid rent \$960.00 and deducting this it leaves \$39.00, you have a house worth \$800.00 and only cost you \$36.00 with whatever taxes and insurance you may have paid during that time.  
You can do this through the Building & Loan Association.  
The 18th Series now open, payment to begin January 3rd 1914. Let us talk it over with you and start the new year right.  
ALAMANCE HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION.  
J. L. Scott, President. W. E. Sharpe, Sec. & Treas.

**WHENEVER YOU NEED A GENERAL TONIC - TAKE GROVE'S**  
The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is Equally Valuable as a General Tonic because it Acts on the Liver, Drives Out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. For Croup People and Children.  
You know what you are taking when you take Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic as the formula is printed on every label showing that it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It is as strong as the strongest bitter tonic and is in Tasteless Form. It has no equal for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Weakness, general debility and loss of appetite. Gives life and vigor to Nursing Mothers and Pale, Sickly Children. Removes Biliousness without purging. Relieves nervous depression and low spirits. Arouses the liver to action and purifies the blood. A True Tonic and Sure Appetizer. A Complete Strengthening. No family should be without it. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 50c.