

**Richmond Asks Aid of Raleigh.**  
Richmond, Va., Jan. 7.—Information received from the Treasury Department tonight to the effect that unless Raleigh and Richmond unite, Raleigh will go to the Atlanta regional reserve bank and Richmond to Washington.  
Richmond's representatives now touring North Carolina will tonight ask Raleigh to endorse Richmond as the location for one of the Federal Reserve Banks. And this morning the executive committee of the North Carolina Bankers' Association meets in Raleigh to consider the same matter.

Some members of the Richmond committee reached Raleigh last night and others will be here today. Among those who will be in Raleigh will be former Governor A. J. Montague, of Virginia, now a member of Congress. Some members of the committee came to Raleigh after the meeting held in Wilson yesterday. Others went to Goldsboro for the meeting to be held there this morning. In Raleigh last night members of the committee were Herbert W. Jackson, president of the Virginia Trust Company, of Richmond; and Henry E. Litchford, vice president of the Old Dominion Trust Company, of Richmond, both formerly of Raleigh, and W. G. Owen, of The Richmond News-Leader.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Bankers' Association is to meet at eleven o'clock this morning at the Yarbrough Hotel. The Raleigh Chamber of Commerce will meet tonight at 8 o'clock in its rooms. Both bodies will hear from the Richmond committee and will take action as to endorsing Richmond. It is understood that forty members of the Bankers' Association have written in support of Richmond.

The Richmond committee has already received the support of Rocky Mount, Tarboro and Wilson. Members of the committee reached Goldsboro last night and favorable action is expected by the Chamber of Commerce there, a special meeting to be held in Goldsboro at 10:30 this morning. After the visit to Raleigh the Richmond committee will be in Greensboro Friday afternoon, Winston-Salem Friday night, Salisbury Saturday and Charlotte Saturday night.

Mr. Herbert W. Jackson, of The Richmond Committee, expresses great pleasure at the assurance of support for Richmond given at Rocky Mount, Tarboro and Wilson. In speaking of this last night, he said:

"At Rocky Mount we met the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and bankers, and Richmond was endorsed. At Tarboro the action was for unanimous endorsement. At Wilson a committee consisting of President John F. Bruton, of the First National Bank; President Shelby Anderson, of the Branch Banking and Trust Company; and Lawrence Brett, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was appointed at a meeting of bankers and business men to draft resolutions of approval of Richmond.

"Our committee is seeking to enlist the aid of North Carolina, with the view of having one regional bank in the South, one managed by Southern men. Richmond is the logical place for a Federal Reserve Bank for all this region, and if North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina concentrate their efforts to secure the bank for Richmond there is every indication that we will get it. I have never seen so much interest in any one cause as there is now in Richmond to secure the bank, all business organizations being aggressive to secure it. Our committee is not alone asking

North Carolina to endorse Richmond, but we are seeking personal support and are asking that the people ask the favorable consideration of the Senators and Representatives of this State. It will benefit North Carolina to have the Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond.

"I am very much gratified to learn that many towns in North Carolina have endorsed Richmond, and that some forty bankers have declared for it. Our committee will present to Raleigh bankers and business men the strongest reasons for supporting Richmond, and we hope to secure such support.

Mr. W. G. Owen, of The Richmond News-Leader, speaking of the trip to North Carolina, said: "The members of the Richmond Committee are enthusiastic over the reception they are receiving in North Carolina. It is proving most cordial everywhere and all are gratified at the promises of support being given.

#### Death Roll of the Street.

The people killed by motor cars in Greater New York in the year just closed numbered 302, as against 221 in 1912; of these 141 were children. In New York State outside this city, 150 were killed by motor cars, as compared with 127 last year. The number of fatalities is increasing in faster proportion than the increase in population. That it can be checked was demonstrated last month when the enforcement of the traffic rules in the borough of Manhattan resulted in reducing the number of deaths from twenty-four in November to but ten in December. There should be no spasmodic action, but steady and systematic enforcement of the rules governing crowded thoroughfares. During December men were subjected to severe fines for minor infractions, while in November it was difficult to obtain the arrest of reckless drivers who ran down women and children. The police should be alert at all times, and the magistrates should inflict due punishments.—New York Times.

#### Foreign Diplomats Confer Over Mexico.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Frequent conference between ambassadors and ministers here are tending to unite them on a line of conduct regarding Mexico which, while conforming to the plans of the United States, involves an understanding as to obligations the American government will be expected to assume as the result of non-interference by foreign powers.

This common understanding has not taken the form of direct pressure, but the State Department is kept informed through the medium of individual representations of the expectations of the European powers. Generally these relate to the protection of financial interests which citizens and subjects of the Powers have in Mexico. No intention to bring in the political side of the question is indicated. More than one diplomatic representative here has informed the Department that his own government was interested in preventing financial loss to its citizens, and beyond that did not care what the United States did in Mexico so long as it was informed in time to take precautions for the protection of the lives of its citizens.

There were no important developments today in the military situation on the Mexican border or at Tampico. Quiet also was reported on the west coast.

The Red Cross authorized the State Department to draw a second \$500,000

for use in relieving destitute in the interior of Sinaloa.

Ernest P. Bicknell, of the Red Cross, tonight is enroute to Laredo, Texas, from Houston, to investigate conditions among the Mexican sick and wounded soldiers brought there from Nuevo Laredo. A telegram today to Representative Garner, of Texas, said 150 wounded soldiers have been brought into Laredo, and that facilities were inadequate for their care.

#### Profit Sharing With Workmen.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 7.—An epoch in the world's industrial history was marked in Detroit Monday.  
A few typewritten lines given out by Henry Ford, head of the Ford Motor Company, bore in concrete fashion the story. By its wording twenty-five thousand men in the army of Detroit's laborers are large and stamp at drill and press, will be lifted from the position of wage earners to that of sharers in profits of the Company and \$10,000,000—about half of the earnings of the great concern—will flow into their pockets in the next year.

This means that every man of the vast Ford organization will find his income increased greatly, in some cases more than one hundred per cent. The man who sweeps the floor will receive not less than \$5 a day, and as each round in the ladder of industry is reached the men on that round will have their salaries added to in proportion.

In addition to this sweeping stride toward a more equal distribution of profit between capital and labor, the hours of the employes will be cut from nine to eight per day.

"Girls and women will not share in the distribution. They are not the same economic factors as the men are. They do not control the standard of living. There are two hundred or three hundred women employed in the electrical department. The rest that are here do office work. A woman will leave at almost any time for almost any reason, and when she stays long enough to be a dependable worker she is apt to get married and have some one else support her. However, the women employes will not lose, for there will be substantial raises of wages for them."

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Couzens said that it would be impossible to estimate what profits might be shared next year by the employes.

"Hard times might affect the business if they came. We might have competition that would reduce our profits, but if there is nothing changed over present conditions it is possible that the profits to be shared will be greater next year than this."

"We are not in a beginning now, and will make no commitment to ourselves that we can later."

The Ford Motor Car Company is capitalized at \$2,000,000. Its treasury shows earnings in recent years have been the marvel of the industrial and financial world. The financial statement on September 30, 1912, showed assets of \$30,915,095.57. One year later, September 30, 1913, it showed assets of \$35,039,173.68 and surplus of \$28,124,173.68.

The earliest profit sharing experiment on record was that of Lord Willoughby on his Irish estate in 1829. But in the history of the world, nothing in the way of profit sharing has equalled the mammoth Henry Ford idea. Every previous attempt looks puny in comparison.

He thought as a sage, though he felt as a man.—Dettie.

#### Forty Years a Diner.

To the youth and inexperience of John Murray Mitchell, Chauncey M. Depew attributes the confessed inanity of the Mayor to weather unprepared a course of public banquets. Mitchell, Depew will be 80 years old and for 40 years he has dined with the Mayor to dinner six days in the week on an average.

"Mitchell probably is not accustomed to the role yet," said the weathered townmaster as he sat at his desk in the Grand Central Terminal building. "I'm not sure that he will not feel them the next morning requires, of course, training."

"Most men get their relaxation in cards. That makes them nap nine hours, and too many cocktails. They die young. But the public never learns of their card playing. So it may they have been killed by overwork and they are lauded as martyrs to their activity."

"When I was very young," continued the former senator with a reminiscent smile, "I decided to make dinners my recreation. Speaking was very easy to me. Every man has his forte, and I suppose that is mine. I find it easy to remember things."

"I find that when I walk around my library table for an hour before dinner and think of the subject I am to talk on everything I have ever read or heard about that subject at once comes back to me. After my speech I go home, and am in bed about 11 o'clock. The next morning I am fresh and ready to be at work at 9. For years I worked in my office without even going out to lunch—I ate it on my desk."

"At 6 o'clock I would go home and take a nap of 10 minutes. Then I would find what I was to speak on and be ready to keep the engagement at 8."

My digestion might have bothered me had I not been careful to eat the dinner just as I would have at home. Indigestion must be guarded against—it is the greatest enemy to a clear head and clear thinking."

"I experimented to find out what I could eat best. I soon determined to play with everything, but eat nothing, except the roast and game courses. The trouble with the average young man is that he cannot restrain his appetite. The things are placed before him, and they are so good he eats them. Of course, he is apt to eat too much. But a public banquet if eaten thought and care, is no more of a strain than a dinner at home."

"As for wine, I experimented to find what I could drink best. I soon decided on champagne. But I drink never more than three glasses, and usually only one."

"A little thought and a little care," he concluded, rising briskly to attend a board meeting, "and the most formidable dinner loses its terrors."—The New York Press.

#### Cost of a College Education.

Statistics assembled from students at Southwestern College, show that the average expense for the collegiate year is between \$500 and \$800. A few manage to "cultivate the muck on a little oatmeal," as Sidney Smith would have said, and to reduce the cost still lower; there are several who spend more than \$1,000, and are doubtless regarded as the plutocrats of the college community. Dean Briggs, of Harvard, in giving advice to anxious parents, has declared that every dollar above \$1,200 is a dollar of danger. Every large university has had its parasitic idlers or spendthrift "midnight sons" of rich men, who have disposed of parental allowances considerably larger than \$500 to \$1,000 is not a large income for the father of a household, but it is princely affluence for a youth in college, where normal expenses of living are reduced to a minimum.

A very satisfactory college room can be secured for \$60 to \$125 a year—and with a roommate the cost is halved. The cubic board is procurable for \$5 a week without privation.

The tuition for rarely exceeds \$100. These figures make it plain that in ordinary cases to spend more than \$2,000 in the college year is wasteful extravagance.

Every father who wants his son to be a man, should have his son attend a college where he can receive the best of the education and the most of the training that can be had. It is the duty of every father to see that his son gets the best of the education and the most of the training that can be had. It is the duty of every father to see that his son gets the best of the education and the most of the training that can be had.

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## In October 1909

The North Carolina Railroad Company had surveyed and potted all that tract of land which they own in North Burlington on Fisher Street and Big Falls road but this land had never been priced and placed on the market until this month

There are 58 lots ranging in size from 1-3 of an acre to 1 1/2 acres and in price from \$100 to \$500.00 per lot. However we are only offering 26 of these lots at present.

We believe this property is good investment at price placed upon it and will be glad to show map or land to anyone interested.

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## Blood Was Wrong

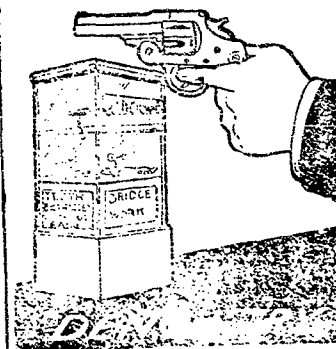
All women, who suffer from the aches and pains, due to female ailments, are urged to try Cardui, the reliable, scientific, tonic remedy, for women. Cardui acts promptly, yet gently, and without bad effects, on the womanly system, relieving pain, building up strength, regulating the system, and toning up the nerves. During the past half century, thousands of ladies have written to tell of the quick curative results they obtained, from the use of this well-known medicine.

## TAKE CARDUI The Women's Tonic

Mrs. Jane Callahan suffered from womanly trouble for nearly ten years. In a letter from Whiteville, N. C., she says: "I was not able to do my own housework. My stomach was weak, and my blood was wrong. I had backache, and was very weak. I tried several doctors, but they did me no good. I used Cardui for 3 or 4 months, and now I am in the best health I have ever had. I can never praise Cardui enough." It is the best tonic for women.

Whether seriously sick, or simply weak, try Cardui.

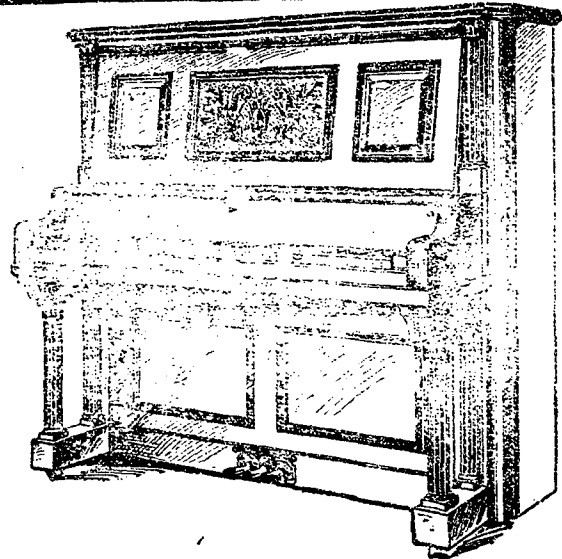
See Dr. Laffin's Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free. J. E. S.



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