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N. W. Norfolk & Western DEC. 8, 1913.

LEAVE WINSTON-SALEM. 7:00 A. M. daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations. Connect with Main Line train North, East and West with Pullman Sleeper, Dining Cars. 2:05 P. M. daily for Martinsville, Roanoke, the North and East. Pullman steel electric lighted sleeper Winston-Salem to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York. Dining Cars North of Roanoke. 4:15 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Martinsville and local stations. Trains arrive Winston-Salem 9:15 A. M., 9:35 P. M., 1:55 P. M. Trains leave Durham for Roanoke, South Boston and Lynchburg 7:00 a. m. daily, and 8:30 p. m. daily except Sunday. W. B. BEVILL, Pass. & Traff. Mgr. W. C. SAUNDERS Gen'l Pass. Agt. Roanoke, Va.

FOR all kinds of Commercial and Job Printing, call or phone us: PHONE 265

We need the money and you want the paper so renew to-day to The Twice-A-Week Dispatch.

Mid-Week Prayer Service, every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society meets on Monday after the second Sunday in each month.

A cordial invitation extended to all. A Church Home for visitors and for strangers.

REFORMED CHURCH. Corner Front and Anderson Streets. Pastor. Sunday School every Sabbath. 9:45 a. m. Preaching every Second and Fourth Sabbath, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Mid-Week Service every Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

A cordial welcome to all. Parsonage second door from church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. Donald McIvor Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. B. B. Sellers, Superintendent. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited to all services.

BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. Martin W. Buck, Pastor. Sunday Worship, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. J. L. Scott, Superintendent. Praise and Prayer Services, Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m. Christian Culture Class, Saturday at 3:00 p. m. Church Conference, Wednesday before first Sunday of each month, 7:30 p. m. Observance of Lord's Supper, first Sunday in each month. Woman's Union, first Monday of each month, 8:30 p. m.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. East Davis Street. Rev. George L. Currie, Pastor. Services: Morning, 11:00 Evening, 7:30 Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings. Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies every Monday afternoon after first Sunday in each month. Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. J. G. Rogers, Superintendent. Good Baraca and Philanthropic Classes. You are invited to attend all these services.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH FRONT STREET.

Rev. T. A. Sikes, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. W. K. Sharpe, Superintendent. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Epworth League, 7:00 o'clock every Sunday evening.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH WEBB AVENUE.

Rev. Oblette, Pastor. Preaching every first Sunday at 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Second Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. John F. Idol, Superintendent. Everybody welcome.

MACEDONIA LUTHERAN CHURCH. Front Street.

Rev. T. S. Brown, Pastor. Morning Services at 11:00 a. m. Vespers at 3:30 p. m. No services on third Sundays. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prof. J. B. Robertson, Superintendent. Teachers' Meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. (Pastor's Study). Woman's Missionary Society, first Thursday in every month at 3:30 p. m. L. C. B. Society, second Thursday in every month at 3:30 p. m. Luther League, second and fourth Sundays at 2:00 p. m.

High Seas Raged on Pacific Coast. San Francisco, Jan. 27.—The highest seas known on the Pacific coast since it was charted by the United States Government were recorded during the recent series of gales.

H. W. Rhodes, lighthouse inspector, was in receipt today of reports from keepers giving the facts. The light on Trinidad head near Eureka, Cal., was put out last week by surf that smashed the thick protecting panes of glass surrounding it. Trinidad head rises 380 feet above the sea level. The light is perched on a shelf of rock about half way up, and the lens is 200 feet above the margin of the surf.

A comber leaped the summit of the light on Tillamook rock, off the coast of Oregon, and smashed the glasses. The sea on the south coast swept over the summit of the light on San Pedro breakwater, 75 feet up.

Eight North Carolina Postmasters Confirmed.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Eight North Carolina Postmasters were confirmed by the Senate this afternoon. They were: J. M. McCracken, Graham; F. C. Gilliam, Kannapolis; G. H. Russell, Laurinburg; E. C. Winchester, Monroe; James W. Smith, Norwood; G. G. Blackwelder, China Grove; P. H. Linville, Walnut Cove; and A. E. Powell, Whiteville.

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Five hundred salt sacks for sale at \$46 each. Special price on large quantities. Levin Bros., Hide, Fur and Junk Dealers, Burlington, N. C.

ATTENTION! Boys wanted for a band in Burlington. Boys from 12 to 18 years of age, with musical talent, and with good moral habits, and with a desire for a musical education, wanted for a band. Those interested in the above proposition, see me at once or write V. WILSON.

OUR EXCELLENT SERVICE

of arranging the details for each and every funeral entrusted to our care leaves with those upon whom we wait a feeling of confidence and satisfaction that the last offices were performed with such perfect harmony as to greatly lessen the sadness connected with such an event.

WILLIAMS, GREEN & McCLURE, Undertakers, GRAHAM, N. C.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

HOCUTT MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Adams Avenue and Hall St. Rev. Jas. W. Rose, Pastor. Preaching every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society first Sunday afternoon.

EPISCOPAL

The Church of The Holy Comforter.

The Rev. John Benner Gibble, Rector. Services: Every Sunday, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion: First Sunday, 11 a. m. Third Sunday, 7:30 a. m. Holy and Saints' Days, 10:00 a. m. Sunday School, 8:30 a. m.

The public is cordially invited. All pews free. Fine vested choir.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Corner Church and Davis Streets. Rev. A. B. Kendall, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday, 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. John R. Foster, Superintendent. Christian Endeavor Services Sunday

fact, this running cattle at large during the winter is resorted to chiefly by the large cattle owners, especially in those sections where the law is enforced against them in the summer, but ignored in the winter.

We can imagine nothing more absurd than to compel the control of livestock for a part of the year and allow it to run at large at another season. It means a sacrifice of the benefits from both stock law and free range and leaves the evils of both largely in effect. The growing of two crops a year is the greatest agricultural asset possessed by the South, but so long as livestock are allowed to run at large during the winter, in a section which does not have fences to protect its crops, this great advantage which we hold over other sections farther north can never be realized.

Militants Tried to End Cabinet Meeting.

London, Jan. 28.—Militant suffragettes today made a bold attempt to break into a meeting of the British cabinet council, sitting at the official residence of Premier Asquith, in Downing street.

An automobile belonging to the Women's Social and Political Union, with a woman chauffeur at the wheel and filled with suffragettes, washed into Downing street before police stationed outside the Asquith residence realized what was going on.

When the women were arraigned the police order to retire from the street the entire party of women was placed under arrest and taken in their car to Scotland Yard. The women's automobile was decorated with placards protesting against the forcible feeding of suffragette prisoners and demanding that the cabinet cease the "torture of women in English jails."

When the women were arraigned three of them refused to give their names and were entered in the charge book under numbers. The only one who had acted as driver said she was Miss Virtue and was the private secretary of "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond, a prominent suffragist. Miss Virtue is said to be engaged to marry a Montana rancher as soon as the woman have secured the vote in Great Britain.

Conspirators Arrested.

Mexico City, Jan. 26.—Police authorities say they have broken up a conspiracy which had for its object the overthrow of the administration. Several prominent Mexicans, including Col. Vito Alessio Robles, are among those arrested. It is alleged that General Eugenio Racion, Military Governor of Oaxaca and General Fernando Gonzales were in some way involved in the plot. They, however, have not been placed under arrest. Ceapata forces in the State of Morelos simultaneously attacked seven smaller towns today. They were repulsed in all but two. The ex-Minister of the Interior Jesus Flores Magon, returned today from his visit to John Lind at Vera Cruz. He declined to discuss the conference.

Charged With Wife Murder.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 26.—Two minutes in court, the time required to arraign the prisoner, started today what is expected to be a long legal battle for the life of John Grondin, chemist and undertaker, charged with the murder of his wife, Zelia, under the guise of suicide. Grondin's preliminary hearing was set for Feb. 3. Attorneys say the case will be a struggle between contradictory handwriting experts who have examined the "suicide note" which Grondin alleged his wife wrote to him just before she inhaled gas and died last October.

Mrs. Grondin was found in her room with a box over her head and a gas tube inserted under it. Grondin has been under surveillance since and was arrested when the district attorney announced that poison had been found in Mrs. Grondin's body, which was exhumed today.

ure is being made and it should be the season when it is saved, even though it is not the season when it is used. If we grow more cover crops there would always be a good place for the stable manure as it is made.

There is a mistaken idea that stable manure must ferment or rot in the barn, lot or compost heap before it is safe or desirable to put it on the land. Of course, when manure is treated in this way, the plant foods which are not lost are in better condition to immediately feed the crops, but it is also true that half of its value is frequently lost by such treatment before it reaches the land. It is also true that if a very large quantity of manure is put into the soil before it has rotted the coarse bulky nature of the manure man causes the land to dry out and the succeeding crops suffer from lack of moisture. But all these do not make it desirable to run the risk of loss in the barn lots or justifying the labor of composting as a general practice. Most good is obtained from stable manure the sooner it is got on the land, simply because there is less opportunity for loss of plant foods.

Livestock Should Be Controlled the Year Round.

A Kentucky reader who has noticed our advocacy of the "stock law" seems to have a misconception of what is meant by the "stock law" throughout the South. But he makes a good point when he states that the South will never be a great livestock country without fences. He might have gone further and stated that the best system of agriculture, where the most effective rotations are practical and where he feed products are used to the best advantage, is impossible without fences.

The Progressive Farmer favors a stock law that compels every man who owns stock to take care of it and to prevent it eating the feeds and tramping the lands of his neighbors. We do not think any man should be compelled to build fences to protect his crops that grow on his own land and stay there, but if he does the best farming he will fence these crops to keep his own stock in rather than to keep his neighbors' out.

It may be a long time in the future when all cultivated fields in the South will be fenced, but it will come in time, because only in this way can the best farming be done. In the meantime we favor the lesser expense, that of fencing the livestock in, wherever there is any considerable land in cultivation. This view is becoming so generally accepted that in a short time practically no livestock will be allowed to run at large during the summer.

The most remarkable fact connected with the control of livestock in the South is the custom of allowing it to run at large during the late fall and winter months, even in those sections having a law requiring the general control of livestock. This custom has become so well established in some sections that an attempt to force the law against it meets with the same popular opposition that the enforcement of this law during the summer has caused in many sections, when attempted for the first time.

We believe all the year round free range is preferable to the free ranging of live-stock in the winter only. With free range of livestock all the year the cultivated fields are protected by fences, winter crops may be grown and the land escapes the injurious tramping it receives in those sections where the livestock is only allowed to run at large during the winter.

The man who is so shiftless that he will not provide feed for his live stock during the winter deserves no consideration. He is not treating his livestock humanely and in the best manner for his own good, and if forced to provide winter feed for his animals he would be better off in every way.

But false sympathy for the poor man has been used by the large cattle owners in some sections as a shield to cover their own selfish ends. In

Save The Manure.

Long before anything was known of plant foods, as we now know them, stable manure was known as a valuable means of increasing crop yields. In some respects it is unfortunate that our knowledge of plant foods and their general commercial sale have resulted in the habit of judging the value of stable manure by the plant foods it contains. It has by far greater value than the plant foods it contains indicate and if this other value were fully understood and truly appreciated more attention would be given to it. Unless a soil is made a suitable place for bacteria to live, it will not be a fertile soil, and nothing else seems to suit the friendly and helpful bacteria to live and thrive and work for the farmer quite so well as a well-drained soil well supplied with stable manure. Men like Carnegie and Rockefeller did not accumulate their large fortunes from their own efforts alone. They got others to work for them. It is the same way throughout all human endeavor; the man who can bring most of the resources of nature to work for him succeeds best. Why should we not do more to encourage friendly soil bacteria to work for us by giving them the kind of food and home they like best? They are our greatest aid might at least give them some shelter in soil building and it seems we might at least give them some en-benefit. Nothing also will give them courage in their efforts in our the encouragement they need like a good application of stable manure.

There is little doubt but the best way to handle stable manure is to put it on the land as soon as it is made, when that is practical. It is true, however, that there are times when the land is so wet and soft that the manure cannot be put on the land where wanted. This is the case very frequently, and still there is practically no winter when there are not opportunities to put the manure out in the inclination to do so is strong enough. The truth of the matter is we have not appreciated the extremely high value of stable manure and consequently have allowed it to fire-fang and leach and waste in the barn-yard until it became convenient to haul it out.

Some appear to have a great dread of stable manure, or the plant foods it contains, leaching from the soil if put out during the winter as made, but these plant foods are not nearly so likely to be lost by leaching from the soil as they are by leaching from the lots which are frequently exposed to rains and situated so that the drainage flows into ditches and the streams to be completely lost to the farm.

It is true that a growing crop makes the best place for holding the soluble parts of the stable manure, but if this is not available the manure is better put on freshly broken soil, or disked into the top soil, or even put on the unbroken fields than left where, after every rain, the soluble parts are drained off into the ditches and lost. If the drainage from the barn lots was directed onto the cultivated lands this would be better each rain dark coffee-colored streams are seen running from the lots into nearby streams. But as a rule the sooner the manure is put on the land after it is made the more good is obtained from it.

If those who use cottonseed meal for feeding could once be made to fully and truly realize that the manure—solid and liquid—contains approximately 90 per cent. of the plant foods originally in the meal and that this amounts to a value of between \$25 and \$30 a ton at the usual prices for fertilizers, they would surely take more trouble to save this manure. Why is it that many cattlemen will scheme and dicker—and some of them even indulge in misrepresentations—to make a dollar or two in the sale of a cow and then treat so carelessly the stable manure of much greater value than is made by this same cow?

This is the season when stable ma-

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