

# WOODROW WILSON RENOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY; MARSHALL AGAIN FOR SECOND PLACE

St. Louis, June 16.—The Democratic national convention, having by acclamation renominated President Wilson and Vice President Marshall, met in final session today to adopt its declaration of principles.

The committee on resolutions was not ready to report when the convention at midnight had completed the ticket and recess was taken to 11 a. m. It lacked but four minutes of midnight when Senator James, of Kentucky, announced that the ticket which Democracy will put before the people had been completed.

**Demonstration For Wilson.**  
Unbounded enthusiasm marked the session with a 45 minute demonstration when John W. Westcott mentioned the name of Woodrow Wilson. It was 11:52 when the president was declared the standard-bearer for a second time.

**Marshall Nominated.**  
It took only four minutes to place Marshall's name before the convention and nominate him by acclamation. Whether superstition against naming the ticket on Friday had anything to do with the rush to put through the vice presidential nomination the delegates were not told but that it was rushed was quite evident to all.

Senator John W. Kern, who had prepared a long speech nominating Mr. Marshall, discarded it and in placing Marshall's name before the convention simply said that in the name of the great State of Indiana he nominated Thomas Marshall for the vice presidency. There was a wild cheer and in the din the rules were suspended and Chairman James announced that the vice president had been nominated by acclamation.

Whether the managers of the booms of other vice presidential candidates had expected to present their names was not known. It was quite evident they did not care for unasked questions about the others but there was an insistent call for a report from the resolutions committee and when it became apparent that the committee was not on the floor Senators Hughes, Taggart and Vandamm named a committee to find out when the platform would be ready.

**Speech-Making Follows.**  
"What is the pleasure of the convention?" shouted Senator James, and back came the answer "speech." Then for a half hour the crowd listened to Democratic doctrine by Senator Lewis, of Illinois, and Representative Hefflin, of Alabama, and the recess followed.

**Crowd Arrived Early.**  
The crowd came early last night to hear the oratory and to see the demonstration in honor of the candidate and long before the hour for convening the galleries were filled. The delegates, however, came slowly and scores of tardy ones had to wait outside while the Wilson demonstration was in progress. The crush within the building was so great that the city authorities ordered the doors closed.

William J. Bryan was the first prominent Democrat to run against the order. The door keepers had strict orders and no argument could persuade them to let the Nebraskaan in. Later Senator James ordered the door-keepers to let him in.

Later Norman Mack and Charles Murphy, of New York, were held up with many delegates and scores of newspaper men.

When the seriousness of the situation was reported to Chairman James he gave orders to the St. Louis police not to refuse admission to any one with the proper credentials. His order was cheered by the convention.

When Chairman James rapped for order at 9:15 there were insistent demands for Bryan. A motion to suspend the rules and invite Mr. Bryan to address the convention was carried and Mr. Bryan was escorted to the platform.

Spotlights were thrown on Mr. Bryan as he stood at the speakers' stand waiting for the cheering to subside. His speech was a review of the achievements of the party in the past three years. He was unstinted in his praise of the president and his remarks were greeted with cheers. He warmed to his subject when he spoke of peace. He was given a demonstration when he concluded.

The crowd, having been satisfied by hearing Bryan, settled back to the nomination of Alabama yielded to New Jersey when the roll was called for presidential nominations and Judge Westcott started for the platform. He spoke slowly and his voice was heard in every part of the hall. There were few interruptions until near the close when cries went up: "Name your man." When he did so there was tremendous cheering.

The demonstration lasted 45 minutes. Judson Harmon, former governor of Ohio, in a brief speech, seconded the nomination of Wilson. Then Arkansas yielded to Virginia and Governor Stuart also seconded the nomination. As he concluded a number of delegates clamored for the floor and Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, moved that rules be suspended and Wilson be nominated by acclamation.

Before Chairman James could put the motion Robert Emmet Burke, a delegate from Illinois, elected on an independent ticket, asked for a roll call. The delegates, however, were impatient and his motion was lost. A shout shook the building when the motion was put to name Wilson by acclamation. One solitary voice was heard when the chair asked if there were any negative votes, and the crowd shouted.

"I hereby declare Woodrow Wilson the nominee of the party for president of the United States," said the chairman.

**Negro Sentenced to Hang.**  
Mobile, Ala., June 16.—Mose Cunningham, a negro, was found guilty of criminal assault here and sentenced to be hanged. The jury returned the verdict in six minutes. Cunningham attacked a well known white woman or Touminville, a suburb on May 17. He was captured 10 days later at Selma.

## DIPLOMATS TO HAVE TIME REMAPPING EUROPE

London, June 8.—(By Mail)—Remapping Europe after the war is going to be as colossal a diplomatic task as the war has been a military undertaking.

European statesmen believe it will take several years. Some say things will begin to adjust themselves gradually while the fighting still progresses and that the struggle will subside by degrees as these readjustments are affected in spots.

To show how complicated the situation will be, the following is a summary, from good diplomatic authorities, of the changes the allies unquestionably will demand if they win decisively over the central powers.

Belgium restored and possibly given possession of Holland as far as the river Waal; Holland, in this case, being compensated by a gift of German territory to and including Oldenburg.

The French frontier extended to the Rhine from the Swiss to the Belgian or Dutch frontier.

The Tyrol, Goritz and Istria, including Trieste, transferred from Austria to Italy.

Vorarlberg possibly transferred from Austria to Switzerland.

East Prussia transferred from Germany to Russia, and Russian, German and Austrian Poland re-established as a self-governing nation under Russian domination.

Schleswig-Holstein returned by Germany to Denmark.

Hungary probably made a separate independent kingdom.

Bukovina turned over to Russia.

Rumania made a present of Transylvania and possibly of a part or even all of Bessarabia, as a free gift or Russia. Another big slice of northern Bulgaria also transferred to Rumania.

Serbia and Montenegro united, with all of conquered Serbia restored and, in addition, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and part of European Turkey, ceded to the pair.

Another fraction of Turkey handed to Greece, except in the now unlikely event that the Greeks should join the central powers.

Turkey, according to the generally accepted program, will be expelled completely from Europe.

Some diplomats favor a partition of the sultan's Asiatic possessions also among the allies. Others are disposed to leave him a remnant of this territory, with his capital, presumably, at Brussa.

There is no suggestion of any territorial allowance to Sweden or Norway, despite the fact that the former is exceedingly anxious for Finland. Her pro-German sympathies undoubtedly will prevent this but the assumption is that the Finns will be given the measure of self-government which they have claimed all along.

Luxemburg presumably will be permitted to maintain a degree of semi-independence under French protection and domination.

Constantinople's fate is hard to determine. Russia wants and seems pretty likely to get it. This will give the czar his long-desired warm water port.

It is not much of a secret that England is not very happy over this prospect. The British would rather see Constantinople internationalized—a neutral city.

It will be hard, however, to deny to their allies the one thing they are most particularly anxious to secure. The issue may conceivably become the subject of discord between the two big powers.

This, however, only disposes of Europe.

Russia will get a big chunk of Turkey's Asiatic territory, perhaps as far south as Baghdad.

The czar will dominate northern Persia also, if he does not actually annex it.

England will hold a similar position in southern Persia and will get Mesopotamia and the sultan's possessions south from Baghdad to the Persian gulf.

Greece, if she is good, will get Smyrna, and a little territory surrounding the city.

In Africa, the Cameroons will go to France. Belgium will get part of German East Africa.

England will take the rest of the Kaiser's African possessions.

Germany's islands will be kept by the powers which have taken them—Japan, England, Australia and New Zealand. Japan will retain Kiao Chau.

Some allied diplomats hold that war should continue until Germany and Austria are broken up into their original component states.

Others see no objection to a continued federation, into which they predict Austria will be drawn. What will be the outcome nobody knows.

All this is taking it for granted the allies will be victorious.

If the central powers should win, it is accepted as a foregone conclusion that:

In Rumania, Albania and Persia and that, through his overlordship of Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, the Kaiser's rule will extend in effect, as far as the Persian gulf.

From Italy, Austria is expected to get the province of Venice.

Earlier in the war there was much talk of big money indemnities to be paid by the losing of the winning side.

There isn't much of this talk now. Each side is convinced that it can't get what the other won't have for a long time after peace is restored.

## MANY OLD PEOPLE PASS AWAY IN ELKIN SECTION

Elkin, June 16.—Mr. D. J. Cokerham arrived here this week from Baltimore, where he has been for the past five weeks in John Hopkins Hospital.

During this time he underwent three operations at different times. His condition is very much better and hopes are entertained that he may never have a recurrence of his trouble.

Mr. James Tucker, of Benham, arrived here this week on his return from Baltimore, where he was operated on last Saturday in Johns Hopkins Hospital, having a foreign growth removed from his throat, just under the chin. This is the third trip and third operation for him within the last three years.

Nine tickets were sold at the station here Wednesday for the Norfolk excursion.

Mr. R. M. Chatham has returned from Raleigh, where he attended a special meeting of the State Prison Board, of which he is a member.

Mrs. James Boyd died at her home at Clingman, Tuesday morning, aged 34 years. She had been afflicted with tuberculosis for the past two years, but was able to attend to her household duties up to two weeks ago, when her strength gave way. She sank rapidly until the end. She is survived by her husband and two small daughters. Her mortal remains were interred in the Clingman cemetery Wednesday at 11 o'clock in the presence of a large circle of relatives and friends.

Mr. John Roth attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias at Waynesville this week. He represents Piedmont Lodge, No. 96, of this place.

Mr. J. F. Hendren arrived home from New Bern, Tuesday evening, where he had been for the past week at the bedside of his mother, who is very ill from a stroke of paralysis. Her condition is very much improved.

Mr. Amos Summers died Monday at his home near New Castle, Wilkes county, from heart trouble, aged 86 years. He was a veteran of the Civil War and one of the landmarks of this community, having spent all of his long life here. He is survived by his wife, who is 36 years old, and one son and one daughter. His remains were laid to rest in the burying ground at New Castle, Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

More old people have died in this section of the country since the first of the year than has been known in the same length of time in many years. The undertaker here tells the writer that seven eighths of the caskets he has sold this year were for old people and it is noticed in the reports of deaths in the newspapers a very large proportion are people whose ages ranged from fifty to eighty years.

Mr. S. M. Arnold, of this place, went to Cummock, Monday, to spend awhile with her husband, who is engaged in the lumber business at that place.

Dr. A. De T. Valk, of Winston-Salem, came up Monday evening and he and Dr. J. M. Reece went to State Road and performed an operation on Miss Dickey Hicks for appendicitis, at midnight and Dr. Valk returned home Tuesday morning. It was a very aggravated case, but the operation was successful and the young lady is getting along nicely.

Elkin Lodge, No. 454, A. F. M., at their regular meeting last Saturday night, elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing twelve months: S. O. Maguire, W. M.; R. P. Crater, S. W.; H. H. Barker, J. W.; T. G. Trivett, treasurer; M. R. Bailey, secretary; C. W. Rogers, S. D.; L. C. Crouch, J. D.; Zura Long, Tyler. These officers will be installed on the 24th of June, St. John the Baptist's Day.

Mrs. Mahala Ashburn, grandmother of Mr. J. S. Atkinson, died last Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Atkinson, at Siloam, aged 92 years.

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH ADVISES VACCINATION

On account of the very large number of deaths from typhoid fever that have been reported to the State Board of Health within the last few weeks, the board is urging the people to lose no time in taking the immunizing treatment against this disease. It says that on account of every case being a new source of infection and its spread and contact so insidious and unsuspecting, that no intelligent person can afford to neglect taking this means of protecting himself. Furthermore, the board says that June is the month when the death rate from typhoid fever begins to rise and that already the incoming death certificates are showing an unusually large number of deaths from this disease for this season of the year.

"Vaccination as an effective means of preventing typhoid fever," says the board, "has been well established, but the main reason why people continue to get sick and die from typhoid is indifference and neglect that tolerate filth and the spread of typhoid from individual to individual in that same indifference that makes a person neglect vaccination as a means of protecting himself. Indifference is now the cause of more deaths from typhoid fever than ignorance."

**Drives Out Malaria, Builds Up System**  
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. 50c.

## WAR WIDOWS ARE POOLING HOMES TO SAVE MONEY

Loudon, June 17.—"Pooling" homes is being resorted to by many women whose husbands have gone to the war front, as a means of living with some degree of comfort despite the general heavy reduction in incomes.

More and more of it is likely as fresh groups of married men are called to the colors.

A simple instance, the details of which have been published, illustrates the system.

The combination was effected by three sisters, all Loudons.

Of the trio, two had two children each; the third, three.

Their husbands' incomes had amounted to about \$50 weekly, each. Their war allowances were about \$10 weekly to each of the mothers with two children; a trifle more to the one with three.

On \$10 weekly each, it was obvious that these three households, maintained separately, would have to give up everything but the barest necessities of life.

Instead of doing this, they "pooled" resources, moved into the country, where living is considerably cheaper than in Loudon, and are living comfortably, though economically, the combined family being rather large on their \$30 weekly.

Advocates of the "pooling" system suggest that, as in this case, combinations be formed by groups of relatives or old friends, for the purpose of reducing the possibilities of internal friction.

It is agreed that the exercise of a good deal of tact and self-control are called for, in any event, but these have been developed to a remarkable extent in England by the war.

In some groups, of which most consist of two or three families, the work has been systematically divided, one woman acting as nurse, another caring for the housekeeping, and a third, in a number of cases, swelling the joint income by outside work.

A good many women with large households, which they could not keep up alone in the breadwinner's absence, are taking in the wives and children of other soldiers.

The "pool" affected in this way preserves at least one establishment and saves several other families from the dreariness of cheap hotels or boarding houses.

The experiment is proving so great an economy that some authorities on domestic science believe it will continue to a considerable extent, in a more or less modified form, even after the war.

## FORTY-ONE YEARS AGO

Local.  
Harvest is at hand. Winston flourishes—another new grocery store.

Miss Annie Lineback died in Salem, June 12th, aged 67 years.

W. W. Alba has resigned the post-mastership of Winston.

Spring chickens—the right size for frying—would command a ready sale. Jas. Crumpler has been employed by the county commissioners to repaint the courthouse.

Communion service will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sunday. There will also be preaching Saturday morning and at night. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. Dr. Mastin, of Danville, Va.

The following have been granted license by the Supreme Court of this State to practice law: Ephraim Lash Gaither, David; Joseph Whitefield Glenn, Guilford; Henry Shepherd Puryear, Yadkin; Bartlett Yancey Rayle, Forsyth.

When Snider, a stage driver in these parts for many years, came driving in from Mt. Airy Tuesday noon everybody was ready to exclaim old times. This was the first trip. This line is run in the interest of the springs at Mt. Airy—distance 40 miles, fare \$2.50, with good coaches which make the trip through in 12 hours.

The amount of receipts paid into the county treasury for Forsyth from the general county taxes, exclusive of the capitation tax from April, 1874, to June, 1875, was \$12,242.91. Balance after all payments were made, \$4,893.58.

Our town authorities have posted their ordinances, appointed an officer to enforce them and yet there has not been a single arrest. The hogs pass unnoticed or exercise in their wallows on Main street. We know of a certain ex-major's potato patch that came near being destroyed by these depredators that did not have the county mark on them.

**General.**  
Jas. L. Craven, son of Rev. B. Craven, D. D., and Miss Nannie A. Bulla, were married at High Point, N. C., June 10.

Rev. W. H. Pegram and Miss Emma L. Craven, daughter of Rev. B. Craven, D. D., were married at Trinity College, June 10th.

A patent medicine agent recently stuck handbills on all the grave stones in the cemetery at Melrose, Mass.

In Holyoke, Mass., tramps are made to pay for lodging and breakfast with three hours' work on a new sewer.

A tornado which swept through Georgia on May 1st, is shown by full reports to have killed fifty-four persons and wounded sixty-three.—Union Republican.

**WE WANT farmers' names and pay 25c cash each. Tobacco raisers' names wanted especially. Send 10c for contract. Address D, Directory, Siloam, N. C.**

## Articles of Incorporation of Guernsey Breeders' Association

The announcement of the organization of the Guernsey Breeders' Association with four blocks, among Forsyth farmers for the purpose of improving the dairy stock in the county, and the further promotion of the organization of many "blocks" in the county, is a long step in the right direction, and through the organization which promises rapid growth, County Demonstrator Anderson expects to place Forsyth in the advance column of dairy counties in the state. Interest is spreading rapidly and it is expected that all other communities will organize under the by-laws of the association and increase their income from their herds and extend the dairy business in the county.

Recent investigations by Federal live stock experts in connection with Mr. Anderson, and conferences with many of the county's progressive farmers has convinced the people of Forsyth that this movement to improve stock is the solution of a problem with which they have been confronted for many years.

The farmers realize that the bull at the head of a herd represents half its value. The members of the organization bind themselves in agreement to secure good bulls and station them in convenient sections of the county and improve the dairy herds by breeding to original stock. In this way rapid improvement can be attained and at a less cost than by buying full bred dairy stock. Mr. D. J. Lybrook is one of those in the county who have proven the value of this plan. Greater milk production is secured from heifers of the first lactation than from stock of the third and fourth lactation.

There is a strong demand for full bred Guernsey stock, and a sale of this is proposed during the live stock meeting which is to be held in this city in January.

In the Forsyth Breeders' Association four blocks have already been organized, with a fine bull for each block, and others will be organized later. Each member is required to sign the following Constitution:

**ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION**  
Whereas, members of the Forsyth Co-operative Guernsey Breeders' Association, do hereby make, execute, and adopt the following articles of association to-wit:

**Article I.—Name**  
The name by which this association shall be known in law is The Forsyth Co-operative Guernsey Breeders' Association.

**Article II.—Object**  
The purpose for which it is formed is to improve the Guernsey breed, to develop the Guernsey breed, to produce milk cows of the Guernsey breed. This aim is to be sought principally by the purchase and sale of meritorious purebred bulls; by selecting the best dam (selection being based as much as possible on information about their yielding ability and their pedigree, and by rational and proper treatment of the offspring.

Each member of improvement imply the continued use of purebred bulls of the Guernsey breed, purebred, grade, and mixed stock. The association opposes the admixture of the blood of several breeds and the use of cross-bred, grade, or scrub bulls.

**Article III.—Location**  
The principal office and place of business shall be the Pleasant Ridge Old-Town Township.

**Article IV.—Directorate**  
The number of directors shall be five or more. The names of the directors for the first year shall be: President: R. G. Moseley, Vice-President: Carl E. Hine, Secretary and Treasurer: C. E. Ebert, H. A. Wilson.

**Article V.—Membership**  
Any dairyman in the County of Forsyth and adjoining territory may become a member of this association and be entitled to its benefits and privileges upon being accepted by the board of directors, paying for stock and agreeing to comply with the constitution and by-laws of this association.

Each member in good standing shall have only one vote.

Each member of the association shall be in shares of five dollars each, and each member shall take stock to the amount decided on by himself but shall, in no case, be in proportion to the number of shares he holds in the stock shall be paid by the members into the treasury of the association.

Each member shall be entitled to purchase of bulls and for other expenses.

It shall be the privilege of any member to buy or sell to or from the directors, to adjust his ownership of stock by selling or buying stock so that he may own a fair proportion.

**Article VI.—Amendments**  
These articles of association for this constitution may be amended by a majority of the board of directors, with the consent of two-thirds of the members present at the annual meeting.

The by-laws may be amended by vote of a majority of the members present at the annual meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose.

**Article VII.—Liability of Members**  
When a bull is to be bought, the board of directors may assess each member an amount not to exceed two dollars per share any one year.

The members shall be jointly responsible for all debts contracted in accordance with the action of the annual meeting, and the members shall be liable for the debts of the association, when such settlement is made on account of the purchase, sale, or death of a bull or for any other reason. Each member's liability shall be in proportion to the number of his shares, but the liability of any member shall not exceed five dollars per share.

At the end of the fiscal year any member having more shares than he needs for his herd shall have the right to return them to the association and receive such compensation therefor as the directors decide is equitable in each particular case.

**Article VIII.—Dividends**  
Any surplus in the treasury at the time of the annual meeting or at the time of the fiscal year, may, by vote of the members in proportion to their shares.

**Article IX.—Withdrawals**  
No member of the association shall be allowed to withdraw until the principal indebtedness—if any—shall have been paid.

Withdrawals from the association shall be made only on the first day of the month, and the member withdrawing shall be sent to the president, not less than ninety (90) days in advance of the withdrawal. From the member shall have no vote. But if the withdrawing member can secure three other members to take his place, who are acceptable to the board of directors, he may complete his withdrawal without giving notification to the association at such price as the directors decide is equitable.

A member shall not be entitled to any share of the surplus if there be any.

**Article X.—Dissolution**  
This association can be dissolved only by three-fourths of the members present, and when three-fourths of the members vote in favor thereof, call for a general meeting at which the proposition of dissolution is to be

taken up, a second general meeting called in due form, may decide the matter by majority vote, regardless of the number of members present.

**BY-LAWS.**  
**Article I.—Officers**  
The directors of the association shall be elected at the annual meeting, one from each breeding block to serve for one year or until their successors are elected (see by-law IV), and one at large when there is an even number of blocks; and these shall elect from their number a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer. The election of these officers shall be held immediately after the election of the board of directors.

In case of death, resignation, or removal of any officer or director, the board shall elect his successor to the office for the remainder of the term.

**Article II.—Duties of Officers**  
The board of directors shall have the management and control of the business of the association; shall select, purchase, and sell the herd bulls of the association; fix the rates of compensation for bull services; shall have charge of the care and handling of the bulls; and shall enforce such rules as the association may make in regard to their use.

The secretary-treasurer shall mail to each member ten days before the annual meeting a statement approved by the board of directors showing the financial condition of the association, which statement shall be acted upon by the members at the annual meeting.

The secretary-treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the sum of \$500. The expense of such bond shall be borne by the association.

**Article III.—Meeting**  
The annual meeting of the association shall be held at a place to be designated by the board of directors, on the first Tuesday of November of each year, for the purpose of electing a board of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

Special meetings may be called by the president, by the board of directors, or by five members of the association; and notice thereof shall be given by the secretary of the association to each member, by mailing a written or printed notice thereof at least five days prior to the meeting. Such notice shall state the object of the meeting and no other business shall be transacted thereat.

The board of directors shall meet as need requires.

**Article IV.—Bulls**  
The territory shall be divided into breeding blocks, each block to number not more than 60 cows. The association through its board of directors shall keep each block provided with a bull; shall not leave the same bull in one block longer than two years, after which time the bull may be sold or otherwise disposed of, at the discretion of the board of directors. The breeding blocks shall be numbered and the rotation in which the bulls are to be used shall be in numerical order of the blocks, or otherwise at the discretion of the directors.

The bulls shall be purebred Guernsey bulls and registered as such in the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and shall be of meritorious stock. A bull may be bought as a calf, but shall not be used or sold until the board of directors so order.

All bulls shall be bought with a guarantee that they will pass satisfactorily a tuberculin test administered by an official veterinarian sixty days after delivery. No bull or other breeding animal shall be purchased from any source unless the pedigree is available at any time during the preceding two years.

The board of directors shall designate the places for stabling the bulls which shall be upon premises free from tuberculosis, as indicated by the tuberculin testing of the herds maintained thereon. Each block director shall be responsible for the proper stabling and care of the bull in his block. He shall also be responsible for the feeding of a strong, vigorous, healthy ration, on a sufficient and suitable ration, and with sufficient yardage to afford him the opportunity to exercise, in addition to the protection of the stable. The bull shall not be permitted to run with the herd.

Each block director shall inspect the herds in his block at least once every two months, and make report to the association at the annual meeting. Should any tuberculous or infectious disease appear in the herd, the member, he shall report the fact at once to the block director, and shall forfeit the right of service of the bulls of the association until such time as his herd is declared free from disease by a competent veterinarian.

The bull shall be kept in a loose stall with any cow which has not passed a tuberculin test satisfactorily within one year, but shall be held upon the least to prevent any contact with the herd. Only one satisfactory leap shall be permitted at each service.

The keeper of an association bull shall not allow his bull to be used for service for cows which do not belong to the members of his block, without the permission from the board of directors, as voted by the president and secretary. The same permission shall be necessary in case a member wishes to breed his cows to bulls other than the association bulls.

A service fee fixed by the board shall be charged members of the association, to be collected by the keeper of the bull at the time of service. The service fee so collected shall be turned over to the secretary-treasurer at least once every three months, together with a record of the months, together with the date of service, the name or number of each cow and her owner.

**MR. JAMES JOYNER RETURNS TO STATE FROM CHINA**  
Mr. James Joyner returned to Raleigh Thursday from China, where for four years he has been employed by the British-American Tobacco Company. Mr. Joyner is the son of Dr. J. J. Joyner, and is widely known and liked in North Carolina. He graduated from the State University in 1910.

Soon after graduating he accepted a position as principal of the Elizabeth City high school, where he also coached the athletic teams. After a short while as teacher he decided that he would prefer some other avocation, and went to Durham in the offices of the American Tobacco Company. With the dissolution of the company, he was assigned to duty with the British-American branch, with headquarters in Richmond. After staying in Richmond a short time he was sent to China, whence he returned to Raleigh for the first time since 1912.

**PICKING ON THE LETTER "E."**  
The opinion has been advanced that the letter "e" is the most unfortunate letter in the English alphabet, because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger and in hell all the time. It is fortunate in that it is never in war and always in peace.

It is beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no center of honesty, and makes love perfect. It also starts off in error. Printing, publishing, typography and lithography can get along without it, although it is necessary in electrotyping, the beginning and the end of editorial existence.—Exchange.

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