

THE BREAKING FORTH OF CALAMITY JOHN MOTLEY

The breaking forth of the Hon. John Motley Morehead, chairman of the Standpat Republicans of North Carolina, into shouts of calamity, with the aid and approval of Secretary Gilliam Grissom, of the same executive committee, in the face of what is going on in this country, is the sort of stuff which induces the horse laugh among all who notice real conditions.

In his call for the meeting of the Republican State Convention, Chairman Morehead, with a solemnity which is positively delightful, refers to "protection and its ever attendant prosperity," and invites into one hall all brands of Republicans, among these the followers of Roosevelt and Taft, "as well as those who are willing to follow in the footsteps of these patriotic statesmen." If the invitation of Chairman John Motley is accepted, then as one set of "followers" step into the hall the other set of "followers" will be making an exit by the other door, or will have gathered in another hall. For it is known of all men that the footsteps of Taft are making imprints in different directions on the sands of time.

But that is not all from the delightful Chairman Morehead, for here appears his calamity howl, the concluding paragraph of his convention call reading: "Realizing the evil days to which Democratic misrule has brought us; let all who hold anti-Democratic views render assistance in returning our common country to its wonted progress and prosperity." This being translated means literally that the Republicans leaders want to return to the "progress and prosperity" of fat paying offices from which the unfeeling Democrats have cast them into outer darkness.

"Protection and its ever attendant prosperity" indeed! Has Chairman Morehead forgotten the Roosevelt and protection panic of 1907? Is he deaf, dumb, and blind to prosperity for all the people under the Democratic tariff of today? The trouble with Chairman Morehead is that he continues standpat and wants the prosperity for the few which is the handmaid of protection, the good friend of the interests. And Chairman Morehead is beside himself when he calumny howls "the evil days to which Democratic misrule has brought us." Why, bless his dear Chairmanship, the country is in fine condition so far as affairs at home are concerned, and we do not believe that he will dare to charge up troubles from the European war to the Democratic administration, though being a standpat Republican it is not known to what lengths he will go.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that the Hon. John Motley is run-

ning amuck with his talk of protection and present "evil" days. If he will refer to the first Tuesday in November, 1912, he will find that the people of this country shouted "Scat" to protection and to the Republicans for the evil they had brought to this country. But we will forgive him if he just pulls off that stunt of having the Rooseveltians and the Taftians go in the same direction at one time in following in the footsteps of their respective chieftains who are still engaged in battling each other over the head. Chairman Morehead is positively amusing in his convention call and for the life of us we cannot see how the Hon. Gilliam Grissom came to let him do it!—Raleigh News and Observer.

NEGRO KILLED IN CARROLL COUNTY BY MT. AIRY MAN

In Carroll county, Virginia, eight miles from Mt. Airy, Cleve Belton, a well known white man residing in Mt. Airy, shot and fatally wounded Charles Albright, a colored driver employed by a livery firm at the latter place, because the driver refused to divulge the whereabouts of a well known Mount Airy business man whose life Belton is alleged to have threatened.

Belton was carried to Hillisville, where in all probability, he will have to answer to the charge of murder, as the negro has since died.

Immediately after the shooting, Belton drove to Mt. Airy and surrendered to the mayor, who released him, but he was subsequently arrested by the sheriff and held for the Virginia officers. He willingly went to Virginia, declaring that the shooting was accidental.

The facts leading up to the shooting are that Belton alleges that C. E. Lundy, a married man, had been paying considerable attention to his sister-in-law, who is a beautiful young lady, and that he had taken several trips with her, carrying her to her country home a week ago.

The trial promises some sensational developments and may result in the arrest and conviction of the business man under the white slave act, as it is charged that he has violated this law by carrying a woman across the State line for immoral purposes.

The Danville Register thinks the price of tobacco will not be materially affected adversely as a result of a foreign war and the consequent temporary cancellation of a few foreign orders.

A Washington dispatch says that American cotton mills are expected to work night and day to meet the foreign demand for clothing.

ALL THE WAY IN AUTO FROM VANCOUVER TO REIDSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Snipes and son have been spending a few days here, their old home. They came from Vancouver, B. C., traveling in a touring automobile.

Mr. Snipes gave an interesting narrative of the long journey across the United States.

He stated that he, Mrs. Snipes and their young son had left Vancouver on the 28th of April on their long trip. They went South, spending a period of four weeks in Portland and Salem, Oregon. From these two places the party traveled Southward to Los Angeles, Cal. From Los Angeles they started on their long journey across the continent, from California they passed to Arizona, crossing the Great American Desert, a distance of two hundred miles. This was quite an achievement in itself as the desert was the great terror of the Forty-nine miners in the days of the gold rush.

From Arizona their itinerary was across New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, to this city. Mr. Snipes says that after spending some time in this State he would return to Vancouver, but was not certain whether he would make the return trip by auto.

The machine although travel-worn still looked as though it is good for a couple more rounds. The back of the tonneau of the car was decorated with the pennants of the different States and cities that the party had passed through.

In the tonneau there reposed a little dog that was given to the party by the Indians out West.

The machine is a Studebaker car. According to Mr. Snipes it has given remarkable service. On the whole trip no serious breakdown was suffered. The only repairs incidental to breakdowns amounted to something like \$50, a remarkable record if the length of the trip is considered. The engine did not get out of whack once.

The car was on the road a period of about sixty or sixty-five days and covered a distance of about six thousand miles.

The car besides the necessary baggage contained a tent for camping out at night. The party occasionally did this stunt, though most of the time stops were made at hotels.

Mr. and Mrs. Snipes and their son seem to have had the time of their lives on the trip. If one could judge from the readiness and delight with which they answered the questions of the interested spectators.

CONTRABAND OF WAR ARTICLES ARE NAMED

Great Britain's contraband of war proclamation was cabled to the State Department at Washington by Ambassador Page. It placed arms, ammunition and all distinctly military supplies on the list of "absolute" contraband; and designated food, grain, money, horses and general supplies as "conditional" contraband subject to seizure and to contraband laws then intended for the use of a power with which Great Britain is at war.

The proclamation follows the usual lines, and those issued by other powers involved in war probably will be virtually identical.

It names the following as absolute contraband:

- 1—Arms of all kinds and their component parts.
 - 2—Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts.
 - 3—Powder and explosives especially prepared for use in war.
 - 4—Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.
 - 5—Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
 - 6—All kinds of horses of a distinctly military character.
 - 7—Saddle drought and pack animals suitable for use in war.
 - 8—Articles of camp equipment and their distinctly component parts.
 - 9—Armor plates.
 - 10—Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts, of such a nature, that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
 - 11—Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and air craft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable for use in connection with balloons and air craft.
 - 12—Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for manufacture of repair of arms or war material for use on land and sea.
- The following will be treated as conditional contraband:
- 1—Food stuffs.
 - 2—Forage and grain suitable for feeding animals.
 - 3—Clothing, fabrics for clothing and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
 - 4—Gold and silver in coin or bullion paper money.
 - 5—Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war and their component parts.
 - 6—Vessels, craft and boats of all kind, floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts.
 - 7—Railway material, both fixed

and rolling stock, and material for telegraphs, wireless telegraph, and telephones.

- 8—Fuel lubricants.
- 9—Powder for explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
- 10—Barbed wire and implements.
- 11—Horse shoes and shoeing materials.
- 12—Harness and saddlery.
- 13—Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

FAMOUS PREACHERS SENT OUT BY CLEVELAND COUNTY

Cleveland county has produced three famous brother preachers, the Dixons. Frank Dixon became famous on the Pacific Coast. Tom, who began as a lawyer, then preacher, and finally the author and playwright, filled many big pulpits before he quit. Clarence, the elder brother, filled the biggest preaching jobs in this country, and is now pastor of Spurgeon's old church in London. They were all sons of a stalwart old country preacher. While the three brothers which Union county has given to the Baptist ministry, Messrs. James, Edward and Sam Long, sons of Esq. W. G. Long, will perhaps never be as famous as the Dixon brothers, they will be as useful in their respective place. Rev. Edward Long, now pastor at North Wilkesboro, preached in the Monroe church Sunday. His brothers had previously filled the same pulpit this summer, and there is considerable speculation among members of the congregation as to which is the best preacher. All are graduates of Wake Forest College and all have taken seminary courses. Rev. James Long, the eldest, is pastor at Dunn. He has served important pastorates in Virginia and South Carolina before returning to his native State. Rev. Sam Long, the youngest, is yet in the seminary, but is spending the summer with his parents and keeping in touch with the soil by fighting grass for a time. There has been another trio of brother preachers from this county—the Belks. Dr. Sam Belk, a well known Methodist preacher, Dr. George Belk, a Presbyterian, and Rev. Darling Belk, who became a Baptist, but unfortunately died at the beginning of his career. And, come to think about it, there is another trio—the Sniders. Rev. Joel Snider, a graduate of Wake Forest and of the Louisville Seminary, is pastor at Fayetteville. Rev. John W. Snider, of Concord, and Rev. E. C. Snider, of this county. The latter have it on the others a little in that they are sons of a preacher and the grandsons of a preacher.—Monroe Journal.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand surry at a bargain.—J. E. Amos.

TYPHOID FEVER MUST GO, SAY THE HEALTH OFFICERS

The eleven counties in North Carolina employing whole-time health officers are now feeling the forces of their borders. Typhoid is a preventable disease and typhoid must go, they say.

Dr. H. H. Utley, of Johnston county, breaks the record by vaccinating 280 people in 300 minutes. Dr. B. E. Washburn, of Nash county, during the month of July gave 2,582 inoculations for typhoid fever, while Dr. E. F. Strickland, of Forsyth, has administered 1,823 doses. Dr. B. W. Page, of Robeson county, says: "I could use 3,000 or 4,000 doses within the next three or four weeks if the serum is available." From Dr. G. M. Cooper, of Sampson county, comes this statement: "I have engagements for every day for three weeks ahead, with two or three exceptions, and all on request of the people themselves for the treatment. Vaccination against smallpox, free, more than 1,500 persons to date since January."

At the hands of these and other wide-awake health officials, the chance for having typhoid will be reduced to the minimum. Its doom is inevitable, and with typhoid are going hookworm and smallpox. What these officials are doing for community health improvement is just beginning to be known and felt. Not yet have they come fully into their own.

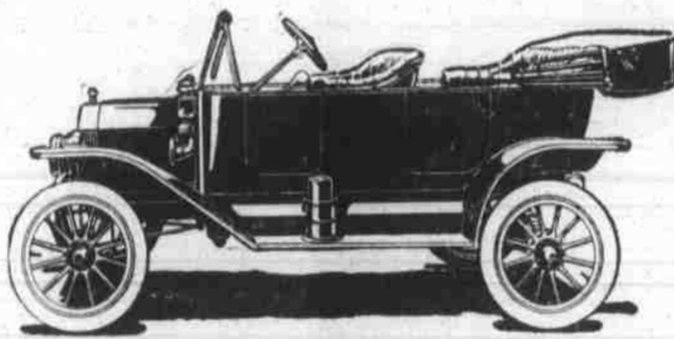
COL. CUNNINGHAM OFFERS GOOD ADVICE TO FARMERS

Col. John S. Cunningham advises the farmers to be careful in cutting and curing their tobacco and to cut it ripe, and to cure it bright. He looks for good prices for this year's crop. The Durham Sun quotes the colonel as saying: Farmers should have good and tight storage houses to pack their tobacco in case of a long damp and wet season; much of the tobacco will mold and change its color unless this is attended to, and it should be looked after at once.

The farmers, too, should sow turnips and seed all of the wheat and other crops possible this fall. Many farmers have good crops this year who broke their land early and broke their land deep. One man told of a farmer who plowed his land with four big mules and worked five to his harvest, and although we have had a severe drouth he has a big crop of corn.

The farmers in Eastern North Carolina who ploughed their tobacco and watered and set out their crops early in the season—have fine crops of tobacco.

Be on time! Have us to repair your watch.—Morrison Jewelry Co.



Buyers to Share in Profits

Lower Prices On Ford Cars

Effective from August 1, 1914 to August 1, 1915 and guaranteed against any reduction during that time:

Touring Car	-	-	-	\$490
Runabout	-	-	-	440
Town Car	-	-	-	690

F. O. B. Detroit, all cars tully equipped. In United States of America only.

Further, we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments if we can reach an output of 300,000 cars between the above dates.

And should we reach the production, we agree to pay as the buyer's share from \$40 to \$60 per car ---on or about August 1st 1915---to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see

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