

WHEN YOU GIVE ONE OF OUR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT YOU ARE PRESENTING SOMETHING THAT GIVES LASTING HAPPINESS. YOU ARE INTRODUCING INTO THAT HOME THE WORLD'S NOTED MUSICIANS AND THE CHOICEST MUSIC OF THE WORLD. COME IN AND HEAR OUR MACHINES; THE RICH, MELLOW TONES AND OUR LOW PRICES WILL URGE YOU TO BUY.

MORRISON JEWELRY

ROUMANIAN INVASION IS MOST DRAMATIC OF WAR

The collapse of Roumanian military resistance before the slaughter of the Teutonic war macrine is of the most

dramatic epodles in this bloodiest of wars raging in Europe. After waiting for more than a year after the conflict broke out, after weighing its fate in the balance, watching eagerly for the favorable moment to strike, Roumania cast its let with the entente allies, declaring war on Germany and the central powers on the night of Aug. 28. This declaration was immediately followed by the invasion of Transylvania, the Austrian province which Romania desired to possess.

Three months have passed, and Roumania faces the same fate as befell Servia, overrun by the Teutons. The

officials of the Roumanian government have fled from Bullharest, the flourishing capital, to the town of Jassy, 200 miles to the north and near the Russian booder, whence they can make their exit into the exar's empire should the necessity arise.

Roumania was for the first year of the war a granney for the rest of Eutopic Cereals of all kinds are raised on its productive soil, while its production of oil reached into the hundreds of millions of barrels annually. Besides this the country is rich in metals and minerals,

Bukharest, "Paris of Balkans,"

Bukharest, the capital city of Rou mania, the main objective of the Teutonic armies of Falkenhayn and Mackensen, offers the biggest municipal prize in the Balkans. It is by far the largest city and the finest and richest in that part of the warring world. The "Puris of the Balkans," as Bukharest was called before war east a damper on the gay spirits of the people, claims a population of about 350. 000, which puts it in a class by itself among Raikan capitals. Athens haless than 200,000 people, Sofia about 100,000 and Belgrade, before it was devastated by war, had less than 100, 000, while Cetinje, the Montepegrin tapital, is but a village of 2,000 folk.

Until Roumania's decision to entethe war brought serious matters upper most Bukharest was the gayest city in Europe. Large numbers of her citi zens had made fortunes out of the war and they were liberal spenders. Orig inally a squalid, meanly built city, like all the capitals of the near east, Buk harest has of late years sought to be come a Balkan Paris and with a fair measure of success. The fine public and business buildings and private res idences along the streets and luxurious hotels, which charge \$6 a day for the smallest rooms, are numerous, as are expensive restaurants, cabarets, theaters and dance halls. It is the metal plated cupolas of the innumerable churches, however, which give to Buk harest its most picturesque aspect in the eyes of the visitor from the west.

Bukarest is 965 feet above sea level in the fertile but treeless plain of the small, sluggish Dambovitza, and its situation is such as to render it diffi cult of defense in time of war. At elaborate system of fortifications, commenced thirty years ago, surrounds the city. Bukharest had a considerable population of German and Hungaria workmen, but most of these left to job the armies of the central empires be fore Roumania entered the war.

At a luncheon General Falkenhays gave to neutral correspondents he re marked that, although "nothing in this world is so certain that one dares pre dict anything with safety, Bukhares

will be uncomfortable to be in when the Germans get their guns trained on it."

A Political Football.

"For a thousand years Roumania was the shuttlecock in the game of political battledore and shuttlecock staged by the rival sovereigns of Europe—Russia, Poland, Hungary, Austria and Turkey," writes H. G. Dwight in the National Geographic Magazine. "Once Peter the Great established a protectorate over the Roumanians. Then came Catherine the Great with a pian to annex them to Russia. Austria, afraid that such a course meant Russian territorial expansion in a direction that threatened her objected so vehemently that Catherine reconsider ed, and Moldavia and Wallachia were placed in 1774 under the suzerainty of Turkey.

"In 1861 the two principalities declded to unite under the name of Roumania, in accordance with an agreement reached by the powers following the Crimean war. Their autonomy guaranteed, the Roumanians selected an army officer. Colonel Alexander Cuza, as their prince, who thereupon came into power under the title of Alexander John I., prince of Rou mania.

"In 1866 the ruling element in Bukharest decided that they wanted a change, so they politely invaded the prince's bedroom one night, gave him a certificate of abdication to sign and announced that there was a carriage waiting which would convey him to the station, where he was to take the night express to Faris. He obeyed and disappeared from public gaze.

"Thereafter a provisional govern ment elected the Count of Flanders brother to the late King Leopold of Belgium and father of King Albert of the Belgians. But Austria and other powers protested so vigorously that the act was reconsidered and Prince Charles, a Hohenzollern, was called He ruled with firmness and discretion until his death just a few weeks after

the outbreak of the present vast strug gle, in August, 1914.

"Roumania has falled to learn the lesson of tolerance from her own suffering. Always bitterly resentful of ill treatment toward any of her race by other countries, Roumania has forgot ten to show that charity toward others under her power that she asks for her people from other nations. Her treatment of the Jew has been as harsh as that patient race has experienced at the hand of any oppressor.

"It is hard to conceive in our own great land of liberty and equality how any nation could make such proscriptions against a race as Roumania has made against the Jew. No one is allowed to employ a Jew who does not also employ two Roumanians, and that means nonemployment for the sons of Israel. Jews are not allowed to be bankers, druggists, tobacconists; they have no standing in court, no right to employ counsel, no right to send their children to school unless they pay for the privilege, which is free to all others. They cannot own farm land, are denied the right of holding government positions and are prohibited from organizing or controlling stock companles or corporations. Furthermore, aithough some of them for forty generations have lived in Roumania, they are aliens still under Roumania law.

"The persecution, however, is economic rather than religious, for the experience of all eastern Europe has been that the Jew, under a free competi-

tion, manages to prosper where others barely exist, and so the attempt is made to handicap him.

Roumanian Customs.

"The Roumanian peasants have a saying that they must dance on Sunday to keep the creak out of their bones on Monday. Most of the dances are at the public houses-dance halls under the blue sky, as it were-and young and old gather there. The old folks spend the day with the tipple, while the young ones dance. There is very little drinking on any other day of the week, and a tipsy man, except on Sunday, is

seldom seen." "A Roumanian village looks its best in the spring, when nature, awakened from the sleep of winter, is green and fresh," says Jonas Howard Gore, an authority on Roumania. "At Easter the cottages have been whitewashed and the doors and window frames

freshly painted in bright colors. "In no part of Europe do the peas ants hold so tenaciously to their distinctive costume as in the uplands of Roumania. It is, in fact, almost a creed in nationalism, and its unifying influence was emphasized some years ago by the late dowager queen, known as Carmen Sylva, when she put on the

native dress." Roumania proper is a country of 58 000 square miles, with a population of less than 8,000,000. It is thus slightly larger than Pennsylvania, although it has half a million fewer people than the Keystone State. She has a population of 141 per square mile as compared with Servia's 137, Greece's 94 and Bulgaria's 108. Her imports amount : \$15 per capita as compared to Servin's \$7.50, Greece's \$7.80 and Bulgaria's \$8.75. Her exports per capta amount to \$18.42 as compared with \$7.63 in the case of Servia, \$7.21 in the case of Greece and \$7.87 in the case of Bulgaria. She also spends approximately one and a half times as much per capita for governmental purposes as Greece, Servia or Bulgar a in nor thal times.

Historic Relics Obtained by Museum o the American Indian.

The Museum of the Artican Indian, in N or York city, has just received from England two relies of the days of the early red men which are regarded as treasures by antiquarious and anthropologists. They are wampum belts which belonged to William Penn, having been given to him by the indians to seal treaties between them. A third similar belt is now in the Museum o the Historical Society of Penal Ivania

The wampum belis were s & at auc tion last July by Christie in London. Collectors in this country did not learn of the auction until after it was over Harmon W. Hendricks, vice chairman of the board of trustees of the Museum of the American Indian, then volun teered to provide all funds necessar to get the belts for the museum's col lection, and after long negotiations with the new owners the purchase was made Prior to the auction the beits were

the property of the late J. Herrick Head, who in 1887 bought the Penn estate, known as Pennsylvania castle at Portland, England, with all its his toric contents.

Hughes' Campaign Cost Much

The Republican national committee spent \$2,441,565.05 in trying to elect Charles E. Hughes, according to its final statement, tiled with the clerk of the house of representatives. Collections amounted to \$2,445,421.19, leaving a balance of nearly \$4,000.

Two contributors head the list with \$25,000 each. They are D. G. Reid and W. H. Moore, both of New York, Il. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia contributed \$20,000 and Joseph E. Widener of the same city \$15,000. Edward B. Aldrich of Providence gave \$10,000. Most of the contributions were for small amounts, from \$1 up.

William Hayward of New York got the last check paid out of the fund on Nov. 19, nearly two weeks after election. He got \$7,800 for "services."

Read the paper regularly.

Benbow City Has Twenty-three Saloons and Eighty-seven Inhabitants.

Benbow City, long the wettest spot in Illinois, with twenty-three saloons and only eighty-seven inhabitants, has been purchased by the Standard Oil say good-bye. We have so very many company. A deed has just been filed conveying virtually all the town's ter have proven friends in need-we dare ritory from A. E. Benbow, owner and permanent mayor, to David A. Wyckoff. The consideration is understood to be between \$30,000 and \$50,000.

The town was founded twelve years ago by Benbow to house hundreds of employees of the big oil refinery, but the Standard Oil company built a bigger town on higher ground and called it Woodriver. This became a thriving village, while Benbow City was the Mecca for lawbreakers. Now it is 'o become a switchyard.

How about your subscription?

LAND SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court, in a proceeding for the sale of land for assets to pay debts. the undersigned as administrator of Nelson Johnson, deceased, will at 2 o'clock p. m., on SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1917, at the Confederate Monument, sell for cash to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation of Court, four parcels of land, lying near the town of Reidsville, on the Southern Railway, just South of the Edna Cotton Mills, All of said lands lying on the West side of the said railway, and all of them fronting on the said railway except Lot No. 4 as follows:

ONE LOT or parcel, adjoining the lands of Vick Howard, Newman Howard and others, and fronting on said railway about 193 feet, containing 3 1-2 acres, more or less, on which is situated a residence and other improvements.

ANOTHER LOT or parcel, adjoining the lands of J. H. Redd, deceased, and others, fronting on the said railroad about 260 feet and containing 2 acres, more or less.

ANOTHER LOT or parcel, adjoining the first named lot, and the lands of Adeline Johnson and others, fronting on the said railroad about 105 feet, and containing 1-2 acre, more

AND ANOTHER LOT or parcel, lying South of the last named lot, and South of the lands of Adeline Johnson, containing 3-4 of an acre, more

The bidding for the 2-acre lot will begin at \$152.90, and the bidding for the 3 1-2 acre lot will begin at \$391 .-

This the 4th day of December, 1916 J. H. HAMLIN, Admr., of Nelson Johnson, Deceased.

Rev. A. L Aycock's Good Bye

To the Editor: I have spent eight of the most pleasant years of my life here in Rockingham County. I have now come to the place when I must friends in the county-friends who not name them, for surely we would leave some out, and that would not do. And so to all our friends over ant to take and mild and genile in the county we would say simply, effect. Obtainable everywher?

though reluctantly, Good bye; you have helped me, would I could in some way had helped you.

Yours. A. L. AYCOCK.

Good For Constipation.

Chamberlain's Tablets are excent lent for constipation. They are please



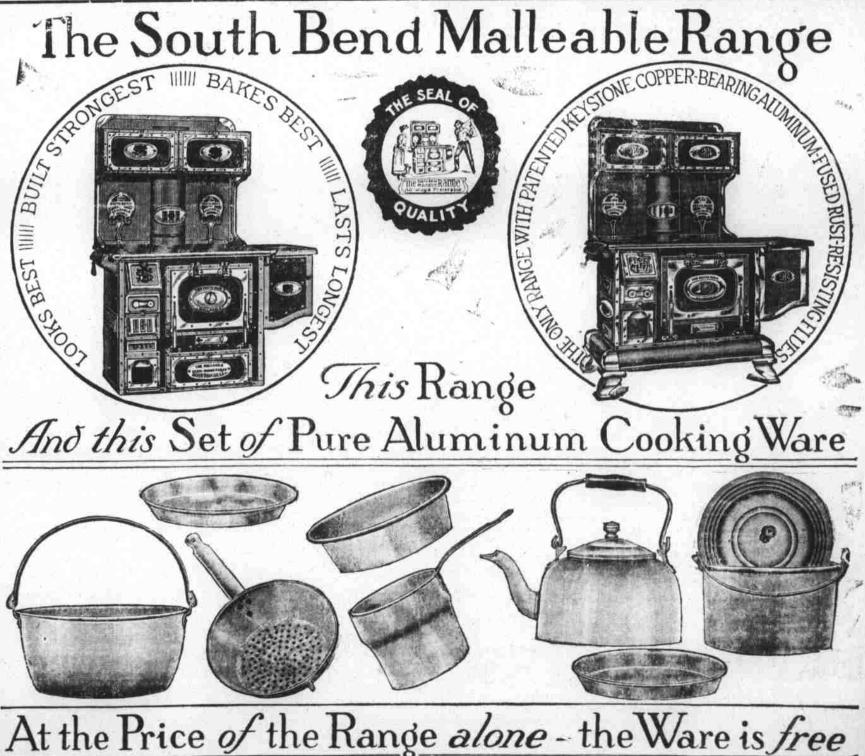
SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KINDS FRUITS CONFECTIONERS, NUTS, FIRECRACKERS, ETC.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE, WELL SELECTED and FRESH BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SEND US YOUR ORDERS

FRED DeGROTTE

BOTTLER OF COCO-COLA



WE corrially invite you to call at our store during our big range exhibit and see this range demonstrated by an expert from the factory. You will then understand why we strongly endorse the SOUTH BEND MALLE-ABLE RANGE. Exhibition Starts December 6th and ends December 12.

WHITTEMORE-MOBLEY HDW. CO.