

WATSON CRITICISES SOUTHERN CAMPS

Talks About Bragg, Polk, Jackson and Others.

Wants to Know Why, With the War Over, These Establishments Are Being Pushed Right Along By Government.

By S. R. WINTON.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Senator James E. Watson, a republican of Indiana, in a speech in the senate today, indulged in a bit of criticism of the program of the war department in maintaining Camp Bragg and Camp Polk. He displayed a copy of the News and Observer in the senate while he read from an advertisement seeking laborers for construction work on these camps.

"The honorable senator from Virginia, Mr. Martin," said Senator Watson, "bestowed upon the secretary of war great praise because \$1,780,000,000 worth of contracts had been cancelled up to this time. While the senator was speaking there was placed in my hands a copy of the News and Observer, a paper owned and published by Josephus Daniels, at Raleigh, N. C., dated Friday, November 15, with an advertisement as follows:

"United States employment service needs 12,000 skilled and unskilled workers for James Stewart and Co., contractor, Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N. C., nearest employment service office, Raleigh, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Elizabeth City, Asheville."

"There was also placed in my hands a letter from a gentleman whose integrity cannot be questioned, who said:

"I enclose an ad taken from the News and Observer. It was announced two or three weeks ago that there were eight to ten thousand men at work there. The News and Observer in its issue of the 8th said that a contract had just been let for eighty miles of standard road to be built through the property at Camp Bragg, at a cost of \$2,500,000, making a total of \$16,000,000 to be spent at Camp Bragg and it is announced that Camp Polk (a tank camp) at Raleigh will be completed. The contractor advertised a few days ago for 2,000 men."

After reading this part of the letter, Senator Watson said:

"This is a tank camp. Why should tanks be built now? For the same reason the cable and express companies, to which I have referred, should be taken over now."

"Senator Watson went further from the letter, without disclosing the name of the writer, calling attention to the fact that labor agents from Camp Humphreys were circulating in the south and north. The \$1-million-dollar contract for Camp Jackson, S. C., additions had not been cancelled. The writer also said that he understood 700 modern bungalows were being built at Camp Bragg, with city streets and water works as well as a camp good thing for a manufacturing village but not an army camp after the war is ended.

"Why with the war over should \$16,000,000 be spent at Camp Bragg?" asked the writer and Senator Watson asked the same question adding:

"I commend that article, if it is true, and I take it for granted because here is the advertisement in Secretary Daniels' paper, to the consideration of the distinguished chairman of the committee on appropriations. So we may take it for granted that while some of these contracts have been suspended, and while many others have not, mobilization has taken place, after all, in the essential thing of the government ownership of public utilities there has been no alteration in the intention of the people in the cabinet, largely, and these who immediately surround the president of the United States.

"That is the only reason I have in my mind or can conjure up as to why the president at this time of all times should take over the express companies and the cables running from this country to Europe."

METHODISTS PLEDGE BIG CENTENARY SUM

(Continued from Page One.) demands of the school. The report was adopted.

"The Centenary program," said Dr. W. B. Beauchamp, when introducing the Centenary movement, "is the greatest undertaking to which the church has set itself to accomplish. This is not said in vain, for the world is being saved by Jesus Christ and through him alone.

"Christianity must make the world safe for democracy, for democracy can not be maintained unless it is based upon the gospel of Christ. The truth is that at this stage of the world's history, the church stands face to face with its greatest opportunity. For much of the world must after this be reborn, and the world is wide open to us whether we are willing to enter or not. Will Methodism arise to this mighty call of the present opportunity?"

Every conference to date has voted without a dissenting voice to push through the centenary enterprise. The only exception to the accepting of the allotment is with those conferences which have asked for more than the amount assigned them as was the case of the North Georgia conference which requested that their portion be increased to \$2,250,000.

Rev. R. D. Smart, a returned missionary from China, gave a survey of Oriental fields. Smart said that Japan has the progressive people of the Orient. Being without room for expansion in her own territory, Japan must seek room elsewhere. For the reason Japan should be Christianized for her own benefit. "Korea is the sorrowful nation. Japan's taking this nation over has been a good thing for the people nevertheless, an occasion of sorrow to the patriotic Korean."

Dr. Winton spoke upon Latin-America in a most illuminating fashion. His address was a masterly presentation of the subject. Dr. J. A. Bayler, of the board of church extension, discussed the enlarged vision. In 1492," said Dr. Bayler, "Columbus discovered America. We Americans in this century, our true spirit of world service and leadership. Every reference to President Wilson by the speakers of the day was greeted with rounds of applause. President Wilson is popular with the conference.

spiritual resources and intercession, laying stress upon the necessity of prayer if the church is to succeed in its undertaking.

Dr. Winton most effectively pleaded for sympathy with young life and for the emulation of the daring and determination of youth.

An hour was given to a round table discussion of methods to be emphasized in the Centenary work. This discussion urged a campaign of education by means of books, periodicals, charts, tracts, lectures, address sermons, four minute speakers, moving pictures and sundry other means of carrying the Centenary to every man, woman and child in the church. Emphasis was laid also upon a thorough and complete organization of the entire conference of each district and every individual church. This organization will be of a sort to gather up and use the energies of every individual.

The climax of the day's exercises came at 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the conference was to say whether it was willing to assume its part of the \$35,000,000 that constitutes the Centenary fund. With the entire conference upon its feet every man, circuit preacher, city pastor, presiding elder and layman voted to not only accept its position but \$70,000 more making the sum total \$1,750,000 for the Western North Carolina conference. Influential laymen are saying tonight that every dollar of this amount will be raised. The conference seems to be determined to put the thing across.

Mrs. B. F. Lipscomb at the evening hour delivered an illustrated lecture upon the work of the Southern Methodist church in China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Brazil, and Africa, in an interesting and illuminating manner she explained the customs and habits of the people, gave views of schools, churches, congregations and individuals. The lecture furnished a delightful and instructive evening for the congregation that filled all available space, both up stairs and down stairs.

Thursday morning's session will be enlivened by a consideration of the subject of laity rights for women. This vote will indicate how the intelligent sentiment of Western North Carolina is upon the woman question. The prospect is now that few if any members of the conference will vote against woman being granted full rights in the church and in the world.

Another question to be voted upon is whether the term "catholic" shall be eliminated from the apostles creed and another term substituted more satisfactory to the popular mind, which is prejudiced against the entire "catholic" because of its use by the Roman church.

CAMP BRAGG PURCHASE IS GOING ON WITHOUT PAUSE

District Attorney Carr and Judge Connor Confer With Officials.

(Special Star Correspondence.) Fayetteville, Nov. 21.—Judge H. C. Connor and District Attorney J. Carr, of Wilmington, spent yesterday in going over the land situation in connection with Camp Bragg with G. F. Wood, first assistant to Major Holden, chief of the land unit at Washington. Judge Connor and Mr. Carr met Mr. Wood here at noon and went at once to the camp site, accompanied by C. E. Pilat, planning engineer.

No statement was given out for publication, but it is understood that there are no new developments in the situation as regards the acquirement of the land for the camp. The purchasing of the land is going ahead. None of the camp area is being leased, purchase by the government being made in each instance in which land has been taken over. Among the tracts secured by condemnation proceedings are 65 acres for railway terminals.

Judge Connor returned to his home in Raleigh last night, while Mr. Carr, Mr. Wood here at noon and went at once to the camp site, accompanied by C. E. Pilat, planning engineer.

Oliver Murphy, negro, was charged with second degree murder in the killing of Sam Schofield, was acquitted of the charge. Schofield, Murphy's brother-in-law, was shot while the two men were hunting. Murphy took the stand in his own defense and showed to the satisfaction of the jury that the shooting was accidental.

HOW TELEPHONE COMPANIES COMBATED 'FLU' EPIDEMIC

Southern Telephone News Gives Account of Work Here.

Along with every other industry of the country, the telephone systems were demoralized by the recent influenza epidemic, forces being depleted and service badly handicapped in all the large exchanges. The following from the November issue of the Southern Telephone News, the official publication of the Southern Bell Telephone company, of conditions in Wilmington and of the manner in which they were relieved, will give an idea of what the company had to contend with in endeavoring to keep the service going:

"Wilmington, N. C., was one of the first cities in which the disease appeared, and it has been more severe at this place than at any of the other cities in the two states. With a population of about 30,000, the United States health authorities, who took charge of the situation when it became so alarming, estimated that about 10,000 of the inhabitants were suffering with the disease.

"In the commercial organization, District Manager Myers was one of the first to be stricken. However, within a day or two the whole commercial force, with the exception of Cashier Mooneyham, was out of the office. Mr. Mooneyham had just returned to his duties from a very serious operation and the epidemic manner in which he has handled the commercial office, especially in his weakened condition, deserves the highest praise. In order to furnish Mr. Mooneyham with some relief Miss M. Perham, of the Darlington company, office, volunteered to go to Wilmington and has been doing splendid work since her arrival there.

"At Wilmington, out of a total force of 50 operators, 35 were out sick with influenza at one time. This total did not include the chief operator, who was very seriously ill, after contracting pneumonia, the chief operator's clerk, and four supervisors.

"The increased telephone traffic, due to this epidemic, was so great and the nature of the traffic so important, that it was necessary to transfer to Wilmington certain employees in order to furnish the service which was required. An effort was made to maintain the service at its normal state of efficiency, as it was readily seen that this was absolutely impossible. However, sufficient operators were transferred to Wilmington in order that we would be able to keep the exchange open and furnish as good service as possible.

"In sending employees to Wilmington, volunteers were requested and our appeal was nobly met by Miss M. Mapus, operator, Charleston, S. C.; Miss F. Arrey, toll operator, Miss V. Wine-coff, supervisor, Salisbury, N. C.; Miss M. Brown, operator, Spartanburg, S. C.; Miss V. Wells and M. M. Coleman, operators, Greenville, S. C.; Mrs. L. Willis, toll operator, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss F. White, supervisor, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. W. O. Jones, acting chief operator, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss J. Felder, supervisor, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. C. Owens, toll operator, Greenville, S. C.; Miss J. Cook, operator, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss L. Kennedy, operator, Columbia, S. C., and Miss F. Jones, operator, Charleston, S. C.

"Before any of these young ladies were allowed to go to Wilmington they were thoroughly acquainted with the very serious condition which existed there, but in each case none of them allowed the seriousness of the epidemic, together with its alarming contagion, to influence them in not willingly going to Wilmington to do their best to relieve the situation. Too much praise can not be given to these employees, together with others who, under similar conditions, have volunteered their service and have been transferred to other exchanges where it was necessary that employees be sent, even though the conditions were not so alarming as in Wilmington.

"J. D. Ball, traffic supervisor, Charlotte, N. C., was at Raleigh, the district headquarters, during the absence of District Traffic Chief Davis, who was on his vacation when the disease first broke out in Wilmington. Mr. Ball immediately left for Wilmington and has been on the ground for over three weeks. The service which we have been able to furnish during this critical period has been largely due to Mr. Ball's untiring efforts and his ability to keep the organization, although practically torn to pieces, in such a state of efficiency that we have been able to furnish a service which, of commendation."

ADOPT ORDINANCE BARRING CARNIVALS

(Continued from Page Five.) increased prevalence of influenza and the excessive death rate resulting from said disease throughout the state and the coming here from other parts of the state of a large group of people to mingle with crowds of our citizens incident to such exhibition are and would be dangerous to the public health of the city and county.

"Therefore, be it ordained, That no carnival companies or combination traveling circuses and shows of like character be allowed to exhibit in the city of Wilmington and in the county of New Hanover, and that the superintendent of health is hereby instructed to serve notice to this effect upon any persons promoting and having in charge such carnival companies or combination traveling circuses and shows of like character, shall be a separate and distinct violation of this ordinance."

Following the meeting Dr. Low gave out the following statement: "When the matter of the proposed exhibition of the carnival here was brought to my attention Monday night last Monday, I decided upon my own responsibility to state to my council that in my judgment it would be endangering the public health to allow such exhibition. At the meeting of the city council Monday night I made such a statement to them.

"This statement was based upon a conclusion arrived at after considering the fact that influenza was reported again on the 14th of November with first time of the state and that there was some apparent increase of the disease in this city as well. To allow a considerable group of people from outside the city where influenza conditions might be had to mingle as a carnival with the large crowds from the city and surrounding county usually attendant upon a carnival seemed to me then and still seems to me to be a danger to the health of the public.

"Accordingly, I consulted with several of the members of the board of health and explained my reasons for thinking that such exhibitions ought not to be permitted, and later I drafted a copy of an ordinance which may work to the benefit of the labor organizations or the promoters of the carnival. I may add that the restrictions which I advocated are in my judgement in the interest of the whole community, labor organizations and others alike. These facts were fully explained to the promoters of the carnival at a meeting Wednesday evening.

"The increase in the number of cases of influenza can not doubt be attributed to the assembling of crowds incident to the celebration of our glorious victory and the coming of peace. While the increase in the number of cases in the city is not alarming, it is sufficient to be a warning and in this connection I recommend to the people of the city that they abstain from public gatherings of all sorts; that they renew their precaution about careless sneezing and coughing; that they avoid cold drafts and protect themselves against sudden changes of temperature and, in general, live such hygienic lives as to keep themselves in the very best bodily vigor."

Senate Confirms Nomination. Washington, Nov. 20.—Nominations of former Solicitor General John W. Davis to be ambassador to Great Britain and Alexander C. King, of Atlanta, Ga., as solicitor general to succeed Mr. Davis were confirmed today by the senate.



What Determines Meat and Live-Stock Prices?

Some stock men still think that Swift & Company—and other big packers—can pay as little for live-stock as they wish.

Some consumers are still led to believe that the packers can charge as much for dressed meat as they wish.

This is not true. These prices are fixed by a law of human nature as old as human nature itself—the law of supply and demand.

When more people want meat than there is meat to be had, the scramble along the line to get it for them sends prices up. When there is more meat than there are people who want it, the scramble all along the line to get rid of it within a few days, while it is still fresh, sends prices down.

When prices of meat go up, Swift & Company not only can pay the producer more, but has to pay him more, or some other packer will.

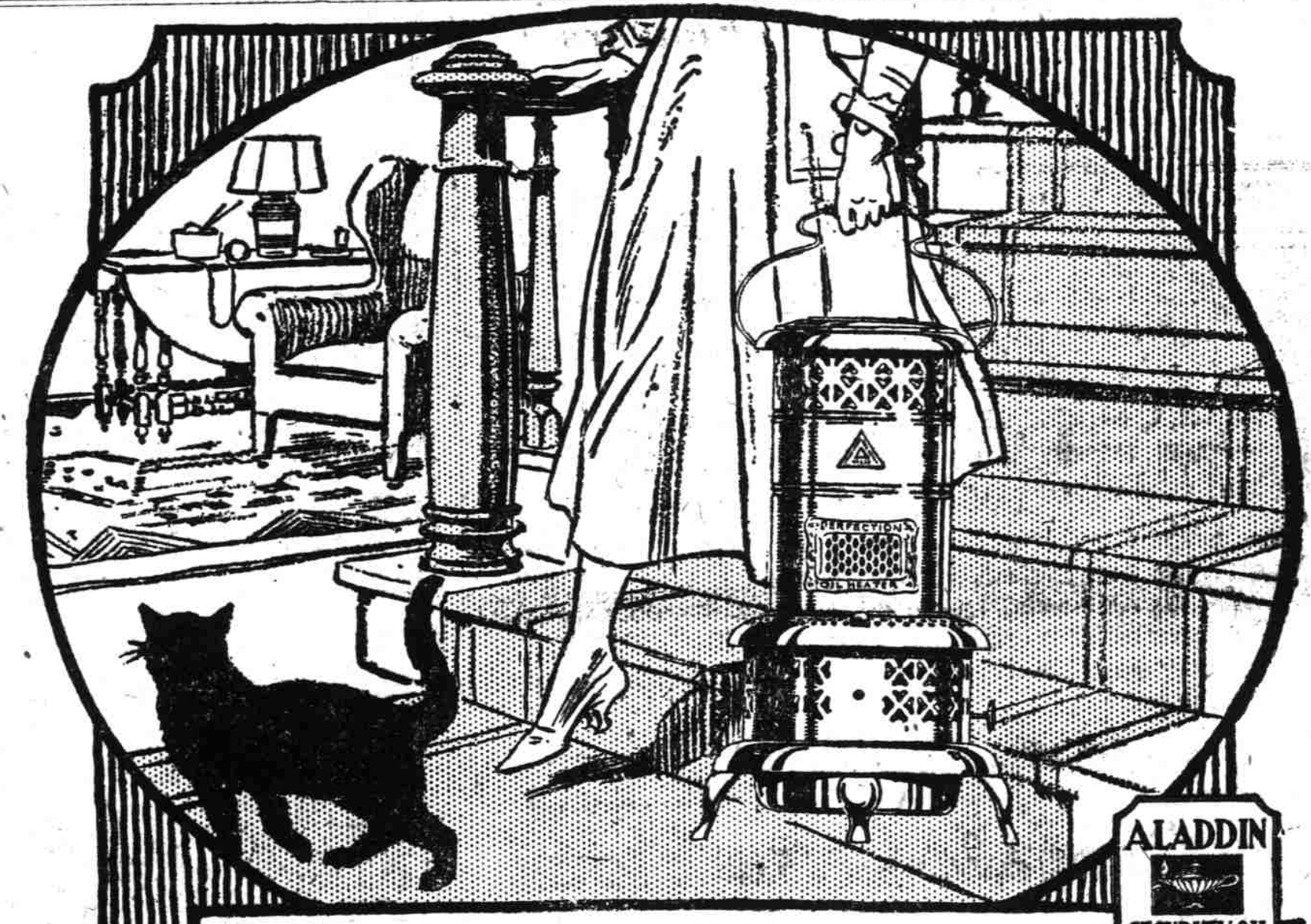
Similarly, when prices recede all down the line Swift & Company cannot continue to pay the producer the same prices as before, and still remain in the packing business.

All the packer can do is to keep the expense of turning stock into meat at a minimum, so that the consumer can get as much as possible for his money, and the producer as much as possible for his live-stock.

Thanks to its splendid plants, modern methods, branch houses, car routes, fleet of refrigerator cars, experience and organization, Swift & Company is able to pay for live cattle 90 per cent of what it receives for beef and by-products, and to cover expense of production and distribution, as well as its profit (a small fraction of a cent per pound), out of the other 10 per cent.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Wilmington Local Branch, 307-311 Nutt Street G. W. Chandler, Manager



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