GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS
AND TELEGRAM
Published Every Day In the Year
By Greensboro News Company

E. B. JEFFRESS.....Manager
A. B. JOYNER....Advertising Mgr.
EARLE GODBEY.....Editor
A. L. STOCKTON..Managing Editor

Daily and Sunday, $9.00 per year; 20c per week; Daily Only, $7.00 per year; 15c per week. Single Copy, Daily, 5c; Sunday, 7c.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1921.

BORROWED BRIEFS

From warning Hungary not to provoke the Little Entente the council of ambassadors now is forced to warn the Little Entente to let Hungary alone. Nobody who hasn't had a central-Europe in the house can quite appreciate the troubles of the Allied powers these days.—Kansas City Star.

Western coal dealer is arrested for selling moonshine, which serves him right for not sticking to his legitimate trade with it's bigger profits.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Banished to the island of Madeira! What's that but capital punishment?—Boston Transcript.

They are going to have a Better Citizens Day in Philadelphia. But how can a Philadelphian be better without becoming an angel?—New York Herald.

The tendency of New York city to go Democratic is becoming a little more pronounced as she grows older.—Washington Post.

And when the Kentucky jury drank the evidence, the paper probably said "Case goes to jury."—Omaha News.

Some day the senate may play a mean trick on Borah and LaFollette and refuse to make martyrs of 'em.—Richmond (Ind.) Item.

It is estimated that 750,000,000 pencils are used annually in the United States. Most of them, no doubt, in figuring out the cost of living.—Springfield Union.

PARAGRAPHICS.

Christmas seals?

Our election forecast—Prof. Whitaker will win, hands down.

60,000 Workers in Garment Trades Out.—Headline. Back to normalcy.

Damaged goods—the whole list of "armament shares" was marked down in the stock market yesterday.

And as armament stocks went down cotton, which has been in the dumps lately, advanced four dollars per bale.

Good heavens! The heads of the railroad unions have been meeting in Chicago again. This thing is getting positively monotonous.

The Caucasus is badly off for bread, but it still has plenty of tea and wine; which will cause some folks to wonder what it is kicking about.

The Supreme court of the United States decides that Mutt and Jeff are the property of Bud Fisher. Every boy and girl already knew that, however.

The national guard is now almost as large as the regular army; and after the record of 1917-18 nobody will be disposed to laugh that fact away as trifling.

Nine people were burned to death in a New York tenement fire yesterday. How many would we have to bury if certain lodging houses in Greensboro burned?

The prefect of police in the French capital wants to organize an international police code to restrict the activities of international criminals; whch will be hard on the popular indoor sport of bank looting.

Appearances indicate that Great Britain is resolved to limit her naval armament whether or no; which accounts for the promptness with which she "accepted in principle" Secretary Hughes' proposals.

There were no more murders in Haiti in a given 10 days than there were in the state of Georgia, according to the testimony of a marine officer. But unfortunately that is no proof that Haiti is really civilized.

Well, the biggest thing that has developed in the international conference so far has received its due meed of publicity; but after all it is the dirty work that it is hoped may be kept hidden, and that is exactly where the light should be turned on.

Great Britain's acceptance "in principle" and Japan's acceptance "in principle" of the reduction and limitation proposals are "forecast." The next step in order is to get "in principle" out of quotes, and the next to secure a definition of "in principle."

University News Letter: "Greensboro has an ordinance requiring the occupants of lots abutting paved sidewalks to keep the adjoining grass plots neatly mowed, and to have snow, ice and other obstructions removed by 10 o'clock of every day; it also requires all property owners to keep their sidewalks clean and free from weeds. This ordinance is strictly enforced, says the city manager." Go away from home to learn the news.

Dealers in firecrackers of the 47 varieties have 40 days of grace in which to dispose of their stock. If they are successful, there will be plenty of material for the proper celebration of Christmas by those who believe it is proper to celebrate it that way. But council has reaffirmed and copper-riveted the ordinance which prohibits the explosion of these things in the city. Greensboro is now living under a new and expensive form of government that is supposed to be efficient. We shall see, come Yuletide, whether the supposition is warranted in fact.

ACCEPTED "IN PRINCIPLE."

The acceptance "in principle" of the American plan of naval disarmament by Great Britain and Japan by no means assures the final adoption of that plan, but it does constitute an acknowledgement of the strength of the American position. The more that position is studied, the stronger it appears to be. Its candor and transparent honesty render it well-nigh immune to attack—absolutely immune to attack by ordinary methods. If it is to be successfully assailed, it must be by methods as unusual and startling as that of Secretary Hughes himself.

After 48 hours, the conviction grows that in the end the American plan will be adopted, in substance, as it was proposed by the American secretary of state. It fits too well the hopes and aspirations of the common people, of Great Britain and Japan as well as of this country, to be rejected by diplomatists. The Japanese business man doesn't enjoy surrendering his hard-earned yen to build thirty-million-dollar fighting machines that all the world hopes will never be used any more than the American business man enjoys turning loose his dollars for the same purpose. So if the Japanese delegation rejects the American plan, the Japanese business man is going to want to know why, and the reasons will have to be clear, cogent and convincing to satisfy him. The same thing applies to the Englishman.

The tremendous weight of the logic of events is behind Mr. Hughes, and he has manoevred so skillfully as not to lose an ounce of its pressure. The armament ring is against him, of course. The chauvinists are against him. Ignorance, stupidity and prejudice are against him. Traditonalism and formalism are against him. All the sinister and powerful forces that batten upon warfare are against him. But if any of these forces, or all of them combined, are strong enough to rule the world, then it is time for peace-loving men to despair. For every argument of honest logic, of common sense, of morality and decency, is for him.

The more it is studied, the more masterly does the American scheme appear to be. It even defers to national prejudices, where prejudice has any reasonable ground. For instance, the plan would not deprive England, the island empire, of her present supremacy. Under the existing programs of naval construction, she would lose it to the United States in 1924 anyhow. Under the Hughes plan, the utmost extent of American naval power would just equal British. Furthermore, to make a successful naval attack on Japan, the attacking nation would have to have a navy double the size of Japan's. Under the Hughes plan, the greatest navy in the world would be only two-thirds larger than the Japanese navy. Thus while Japan would not be in position to attack the United States, it would be exremely hazardous for the United States to attack Japan.

The Hughes plan is frankly harder on the United States than on any other nation. We stand to lose 843,000 tons of warships, built and building. That is nearly double the total that Japan would lose. Furthermore, we leave the Philippines at the mercy of Japan. To be sure, she knows full well that if she ever broke the agreement and seized those islands, we should never rest until we had wiped her off the seas. Nevertheless, we are taking a certain amount of risk. But if the peace of the world is ever to be established on a firm foundation, somebody must assume some risks. It should be a matter of pride with every American that the United States is bold enough to do it.

But if the United States is willing to stand a dead loss of some $300,000,000 and to leave her insular possessions in an exposed position, protected by nothing but the honor of the Japanese government, how can the Japanese government decently refuse to join hands with us? We are asking nothing of any nation that we are not willing to give ourselves, in greater measure than we ask of others. That is a well-nigh impregnable position. It is an honorable position for the strongest and wealthiest nation in the world. It is the only position from which we may hope to negotiate successfully with the other nations.

The excellence of Mr. Hughes' strategy in the opening move of the conference raises hope that he may be equally skillful and successful when it comes to other, and more delicate, questions. He thinks clearly, he acts swiftly and boldly. With such a man in charge, there is every reason to believe that the vexed problem of the Pacific may be attacked with equal success. The only thing now is to back Hughes up in every conceivable way.

HIGH AMBITIONS FOR HIGH POINT.

The High Point Enterprise is justifying its title by calling on the city council, chamber of commerce, Rotary and Kawanis organizations to "concentrate on the one big stroke" of enlarging their town. Thus the Enterprise states the case:

High Point has a chance to become Guilford county's biggest town overnight. The population already is here—the only thing that remains to be done is to have it officially counted. In order to have this done it will be necessary to extend the corporate limits of the city half a mile in each direction. One mile in each direction might be more desirable, but half a mile extension will "put us over." It only remains to call an election on the issue and carry it to a successful conclusion. That's all there is to it.

Here is the way the present population figures appear, according to the 1920 government census: Greensboro has 19,861 population; High Point, 14,302. Basing figures on an extension of half a mile in each direction from the present corporate limits, a conservative survey shows that 6,500 people reside within this radius on the outskirts of High Point. Count these 6,500 people in with the present population and we have 20,802, or approximately 1,000 over that of Greensboro.

The next government census will be taken in 1930. At the present rate of growth of the two cities there is no reason to believe that Greensboro will make a greater gain than High Point, especially in view of the fact that Greensboro's chances of extending its corporate limits appear remote. The natural growth of High Point, provided its city limits are extended, should be enough to keep it in the lead of Greensboro.

By extending its boundaries High Point will give its suburban population fire protection by the extension of water mains; city lights, sewers and all the privileges and conveniences afforded bona fide town dwellers. Civic pride in making High Point Guilford's largest town should have a lot of weight to carry an election on the project.

The outside world recognizes nothing beyond the official government census figures. They are the last word in judging the size of a city or town. With Greensboro apparently hopelessly tied down to her present corporate limits High Point's opportunity is here now. It would seem the height of folly if advantage were not taken of it.

As a resident of Greensboro, with some material interest involved, the Daily News, if it had any power or influence that might be directed to the purpose, would very probably feel a duty of trying to prevent the enlargement of High Point's boundaries, of attempting to strangle in its babyhood this ambition of the Furniture City to become the city of Guilford.

Since the High Pointers are unlikely to seek advice on this particular subject from this particular source, and since we can conceive of no compulsion we might exercise, we may as well content ourselves with a candid discussion, nor is there any good reason why we may not express our admiration of the spirit behind the enterprise.

There are two reasons why, in our opinion, High Point will do well to hold an election on boundary enlargement. It may be that in High Point there is the soul of a city. High Point is full of individual ambitions and individual achevements. It may be that destiny has summoned into association there a body of citizens capable of true composite ambition, of that unity that builds cities. Perhaps what has taken place there in recent years, as fortunes have been won, great industries established, great financial institutions built, has been the infant struggling of a municipal giant. An election on the question of a greater town will test out the spirit of High Point, giving to its citizens and to the world a valuable indication as to its destiny.

The other and more important reason is that, quite apart from any ambitions High Point may cherish, or any city grandeur it may be possible for it to attain to, a town should have under its complete control not only the whole community of dense population, but even a broad protective fringe of the sparsely settled land. There ought never to be any question of taking in settled suburbs; that should always have been disposed of in advance by taking in the territory before it was built up.

For the control of the entire congested district is vitally important, on considerations of public safety, including the public health, and of the proper development of streets, parks and zones.

The majority of the people who dwell in Greensboro, absorbed in their own concerns, do not realize what strides High Point has been making since the close of the war. Some hear the petty bickering of small souls about this or that, and remain of the opinion they held a dozen years ago, that High Point is just an ill-tempered, contentious country town, a bit overgrown. But Greensboro people who keep in actual touch realize something of what it means that there have been expended in community projects millions of dollars, and that in such directions High Point has been going forward splendidly while many of its neighbors have hardly advanced at all.

THEY ARE INDEED WORTHY.

Former Lieutenant Governor Max Gardner, speaking Friday to the Fayetteville soldiers and civilians in their Armistice day celebration, was well within the proprieties of the occasion in urging the service men not to lose in their civic lives all that had been gained by their arms.

He declared that the bourbons and their belated associates are abroad in the earth and intent upon delaying the completion of our democracy. Two things Mr. Gardner regards worthy of the martial heritage which the soldiers of yesterday will leave the world; the first is the restoration of honesty in taxation and the second is fair play in all our elections.

These are indeed worthy of the best that good soldiers may hope to give in their civil lives. They are more generalizations than specifications, but most splendid generalizations in all the world were uttered by Shakespeare. The important conceder in Mr. Gardner's speech is that we haven't honesty in taxation and have never had absolutely fair play in our elections. The wars of the past have been centered about taxation and the conflicts of the future will rage about honest elections, he thinks.

It is good to hear the most popular Democrat in North Carolina talking at things and threatening to say something outright. It may not make him governor—indeed it is the belief of his friends that had he remained eternally silent on woman suffrage there had been another occupant of the executive office and a different tenant of the mansion. It is better, however, to lose by candid speech an honor so great than to win it by cunning avoidance of saying anything at all. Mr. Gardner is clever enough politician to see the perils of a cynical and an impudent majority, and good enough partisan to wish that on an issue of truthfulness in tax-listing his own party had stood pat and won the respect of the state along with its own.

Mr. Gardner, more even than Governor Bickett, would be held in suspicion if he elected to prod daily the administration of his successful opponent; but each can defend himself when he pricks the conscience of the citizenship and asks it wherewithal is the state advantaged by a fiscal policy that is purely political and founded on falsehood? Mr. Gardner has the gift of rhythmic speech, sonorous sentences and can get the ear of all the people. He is one of those odious large landowners who paid several times as much tax on his lands a year ago as he had been paying, and he did so without the presentation of a pair of large feet and an elegant assortment of sore toes. He owes to the state candid speech, and we hope there is more coming.

STATESMANSHIP.

They did no more than their duty, of course, but at the same time it is in order to compliment the Democratic leaders of the senate on the fine spirit with which they have received the announcement of the American program for limitation of naval armaments. There has thus far not been a breath of opposition to the proposal on partisan grounds. Indeed, we do not recall a single expression from a Democratic senator that did not commend the plan heartily.

That is statesmanship. It is all well enough for the Democrats to fight the Republicans as hard as they can on domestic issues, but partisanship should cease at the water's edge. The delegates to the international conference are neither Democrats nor Republicans. They are Americans, and nothing else. And as such are entitled to the support of every patriot regardless of his party affiliations.

PUBLIC PULSE

"CIRCLE TOO SMALL."

Editor of The Daily News:

The farmers living on the road running east from Summerfield cross roads were very much discouraged to see an account of the meeting held in Greensboro Tuesday, November 8, by the county commissioners and the Guilford highway commission.

We, the farmers of this section named above, had some hope since the passing of the bond issue to have our road improved. Since reading what was said in the meeting Tuesday our hopes are all blighted. The 46 miles of roads authorized may complete a circle, however, we desire to urge upon the minds of our honorable commissioners the circle is entirely too small, it should extend further north. Our road is at least two miles from the edge of the county, has five churches by its side, one school, leads to Summerfield high school and grain mill also, to Greensboro, our home town, where we wish to trade. This road is almost impassable in bad weather. Our mail man is sometimes forced to go in his buggy, and has been known to go on horseback or walk a part of the way, where he makes double track on our road.

Please let us hear from our commissioners, as we do not wish to pay road taxes and be forced to drive our cars on such roads.

J. A. WILSON.

Summerfield.

"ALMOST HIGHWAY ROBBERY."

Editor of The Daily News:

The people of North Carolina, I believe, appreciate the great work done by the school book commisison in adopting books for our public schools and in securing reasonable prices for them. It seems to me, however, that they fail in one important instance to go all the way. In the matter of pencils and pencil tablets there is a price being charged that is almost highway robbery. The school children have to pay five cents for a tablet that is not one-tenth the size of the old five-cent tablet of a few years ago. In fact we are paying more than 50 cents for the amount of pencil tablets that we formerly bought for five cents. There are no longer any penny pencils, and the five-cent pencil is ofttimes so inferior that the lead will break as fast as the child can sharpen the pencil.

I have made a little calculation that has shown me that the nearly 1,000,000 school children of North Carolina will pay well above an average of $1 per year for pencils and tablets, and probably twice that much. At the lowest calculation $1,000,000 per year is spent for these two small items. In fact I verily believe that these items cost as much as all of the school books, yet the small amounts are spread out over the year so that we scarcely take note of them. Will it not pay us to think on these things and demand some immediate action?

W. S. CRAWFORD.

Mebane.

FILING A DISSENT.

Editor of The Daily News:

That was an ugly mood you were in on Armistice day. Such a fine piece of literature as your editorial on the funeral of the unknown soldier was a regrettable display of bad temper and bitterness, that I am sure found a response in very few of your readers. To find a great newspaper writing such bitterness on this historic day, when the great mass of the praying folks of the land were, we trust, engaged in prayer for the success of the disarmament conference, is to say the least disappointing.

You, Mr. Editor, are evidently not one of those who like Lloyd George, think the conference is a "rainbow in the sky" nor do you belong to the praying folks, but rather to the opposite class. You call our capital a "valley of dry bones," and why?

After nearly a column the reason crops out. It is the failure of America to adopt the league, a thing it seems you can never forgive and will never forget.

Since the overwhelming defeat of the league and its supporters you have shown always the utmost rancor and pique, when occasion called for a discussion of the great international questions growing out of the war.

Your attitude towards the conference and those who are laboring and praying for its success can not be mistaken. You will accept nothing that does not come through the Geneva conference, with which you by comparison declare the present conference "a shadowy thing."

The unknown soldier that was so highly honored today, and for which you "thank God," but not as the multitudes thanked God for him so brave and patriotic, but because "they had found one man not discredited by the war or its aftermath," was one of the multitude of brave boys who answered their country's call when a ruthless foreign foe made war on our citizens and commerce on the high seas, and threatened to bring the war even to our sacred soil.

Whether the unknown soldier was a conscript or a volunteer he like all the others heard from those who spoke for our country at the outbreak of the war, that if Germany won, we would have to fight her on our own shores. As a motive for entering the fight it was urged that it was far better to fight Germany over yonder than to fight her on our own shores.

The first law of nature was invoked by the advocates of the war, and John (sic) Harvey after all spoke more truth than poetry. The war was not waged to make "democracy safe for the world."

Senator Tom Watson at whom you take a shot is a sensationalist and a product of his surroundings, that the so-called empire state of the south by an overwhelming majority has called to represent them. What he says you should not take so seriously. Watson and his sponsors are a small fraction of the American people, while Hearst is a yellow journalist making commerce of his criticisms of those who participated in the war.

The honor paid the unknown soldier was not a farce as you say. It was a fitting tribute of a loyal people to one hero who made the supreme sacrifice. In honoring him thus a loving nation through its most distinguished representatives, showed its love for him and all his kind, that stood between us and the ruthless foe.

It was indeed a poor occasion for a great paper to open the vials of its wrath against the assembling conference, the distinguished participants, in fact the great majority of the American people, all because a maudlin sentiment conceived and voiced by him to whom you refer as "a pale and haggard man," failed to secure the sanction of the practical American people.

W. P. BYRD.

Lillington.

ATTRACTIVE BOOSTING.

Editor of The Daily News:

In a recent issue of your paper you pointed out that no newspaper, however great, might hope to dominate more than a very limited portion of the reading public. You allotted to several large papers what seemed to be reasonable zones, over which such papers apparently dominate and intimated that they could not successfully go beyond their limits. I quite agree with you on this. One who has been reared under the domination of a paper and passes out of that paper's zone to live is bound to realize that he has lost a friend.

I was reared in immediate reach of the Atlanta papers; my father took the Constitution regularly and bought the Atlanta Journal every Sunday. When I came to Greensboro to live I missed the Atlanta papers very much. Since reading your editorial I have subscribed for the Tri-Weekly Constitution as your article caused me to recall a long lost friend. In the issue for Tuesday November 8, I found the enclosed clipping, which I think is appropriate for re-printing in your paper at this time. The chamber of commerce is pow-wowing, perhaps they would do well to catch the spirit of Atlanta. From my youth I was taught that the esprit de corps of Atlanta has made her the great city which she is.

GEORGIAN.

(Inclosure.)

Greensboro.

Atlanta's advantages alliteratively advertised through use of words beginning with the letter "A" is a unique method made public Saturday by the Atlanta chamber of commerce. The advertising card was prepared by Eugene H. Blake, an Atlanta traveling salesman, who presented it at the chamber of commerce. Mr. Blake is an overseas war veteran and is credited with writing the famous "Devil's Letter to the Kaiser," which was circulated during the recent war.

In the card Mr. Blake uses only words beginning with "A" and describes Atlanta climate, grand opera, football, farming interests, the "Atlanta spirit," schools and colleges and the city's general aggressiveness

Following is the card:

Attractive Atlanta.
By Eugene H. Blake.

"Attractive Atlanta, alive, awake, active, alert, aggressive, always attracts admiration.

"Although Atlanta's ambitious, Atlanta always aims aright, always attains abundantly.

"All Atlantans, adoring Atlanta, affiliate affably, attain Atlanta adhesiveness; ardently aid Atlanta; advocating Atlanta's abounding attractions, advertising Atlanta's amazing advantages and Atlanta's astounding actuating alertness.

"Atlanta all right? Anybody, anywhere'll admit Atlanta's all right, all right!

"Atmospheric advantages? Atlanta's altitude affords admirably attractive atmospheric advantages.

"Altitudinous Atlanta's always adding additional avenues; asphalting additional avenues. All about alert Atlanta, additional altitudious architecture attests Atlanta's amazing aggressiveness, attracting attention. Also, Atlanta's always adding additional abodes, abundantly ample, architecturally attractive—aiding additional ambitious Americans anxiously aiming Atlantaward.

More "A's."

"Automobiles also attest Atlanta's aggressiveness. Atlanta's avenues are always absolutely alive. Atlanta's always awake, always alive—aye, always.

"Atlanta's alert artisans are always at-it, always accumulating, always aiding Atlanta's advancing accumulations. Artificers also aid Atlanta's achievements admirably.

"Adjacent agricultural activities abound. Atlanta's adjacent agricultural activities attract America's aggressive agriculturists. Adjacent agriculture aids Atlanta; Atlanta aids adjacent agriculture, affording ample assistance, absorbing all.

"Academic Atlanta affords allurring advantages also. All Atlanta academies are always atop all academic activity.

"All Atlanta athletics are active, always arduously attempting, attracting all America's admiring attention; always attaining ambitious aims.

Still More "A's."

"Atlanta admires all art, aids all art. Annually artistic Atlanta, aiding art, attracts abundant accredited artists. Atlanta's attentive audiences attest Atlanta's admiration. All-America audiences, attracted Atlantaward, acclaim Atlanta artistically atop.

"And all America, acceding Atlanta's axiom, acclaims Atlanta's axiom: 'Atlanta's always awake, always alert, Atlanta's always away ahead.'

"Atlanta announces, 'All right, America; Atlanta's approaches are absolutely ajar. Alert, aggressive Atlanta affords all abundant advantageous activity. Atlanta advises and adjures all ambitious, aggressive, alert Americans amble Atlantaward. Automobile Atlantaward. Act! Attain Atlanta anyway. Atlanta's amazing advantages await all America's arrival.'"

CHARGING A SLANDER OF SURRY COOKERY.

Editor of The Daily News:

Will you please allow me space in your paper to correct, or reply to, a statement in your paper of yesterday, said statement was in the report of the write up of the meeting at Dobson Monday and was made by our health officer. The statement as follows, "fifty per cent of all children examined in Surry county were defective from improper diet."

I can't believe that he has found half of the children of this county where all the people live on the farm, defective for lack of proper food. The tenants nearly all have cows, chickens, hogs, etc., and to be sure they do grow vegetables plenty of all kinds and to spare, we know this is a county of plenty, able to pay a health officer a big salary by the year to look after the health of all the folks. So, I must conclude that the doctor was wanting to prove to the county commissioners, as well as to the satisfaction of the Mount Airy club women and Surry county Fair association, that we needed a county demonstration agent because our women did not know how to properly cook the children's food. I was brought up by a mother in old Surry that was noted for her good cooking, have lived with a wife the last 25 years that no agent in any county can equal as a cook, therefore I think myself a fair judge of well prepared food. I have served the folks of this county in a public way for 30 years, have been in nearly all the homes of the people in the rural communities, have eaten with them often, have also attended many public dinners, picnics, birthdays, etc., over the county and I challenge the world to find a county of women anywhere that can equal ours for cooking good, wholesome, nourishing grub.

Now I do think if club women of Mount Airy and the fair association wanted a farm and cook agent to keep them in the ring, and to help us on to greater glory and success, they should have gone over and told the commissioner so, and not had our health officer slandering the women to make an effective impression. The children of our county are the healthiest in body and most active in mind you will find anywhere. They will meet the test of any experts, and prove that they will not average five per cent defective from any cause. Our women are the best cooks, the old school type, taught by the mothers and grandmothers, the kind that can cook Thanksgiving, Christmas and cornshucking dinners that make you hungry to think about. And I wonder if the commissioners were not thinking, while the young doctor was slandering the wives and mothers, of some these good chicken pies, turkeys and things? Anyhow the health officer does not know these people very well, or he would find some other cause for defects besides poorly cooked food or unbalanced rations.

SUBSCRIBER.

Mt. Airy, Nov. 10, '21.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Editor of The Daily News:

Taking advantage of your Public Pulse column, I will attempt to voice my sentiment upon the much debated question, viz: "The Abolition of Capital Punishment." From the newspaper reports this question of abolition seems to have many advocates, but may I ask why? Why do so many people desire to witness the end of capital punishment? Do they have a formula for preventing the commission of a crime that carries with it the death penalty?

Taking the crime of murder for instance, how many of the advocates of abolition would willingly suffer a criminal to live who has committed such a heinous crime against the state and community in which he lives? Would you as a member of the abolition forces be willing to turn these same criminals again upon society they have defeated? I as an individual hardly think not.

As a victim of murder would you be gracious enough to allow him to go free? Oh! do I hear you say, reform is the proper means with which to prevent the crimes which carry with them the death penalty? Who has been reformed, what has happened in those states where capital punishment has been abolished, do they have any less crime than formerly? Did not the former governor of the state of Tennessee call a special meeting of of the legislature to repeal an abolition act which had been passed by the same legislature at its annual session? Why did he see the necessity of such a move? Here is the answer, because, within six months following the ratification of that act, more capital crime had been committed than during any other period of the state's political history. Will the abolition of capital crime in North Carolina check the commission of the same? It is preposterous to think it would. In appealing to the people of the state I shall ask them to revere and respect those laws and statutes which were based upon the constitutional rights of a law abiding people and to act for the strict enforcement of the capital punishment for felonies committed in our state.

EDGAR SIMMONS ALLISON.

Chapel Hill.

Information Wanted.

Mistress (to new maid)—"Above all things, Jane, you must be reticent."

Jane—"Yes, mum—but what is there to be reticent about?"—The Bystander.

BEGINS TO LOOK AS IF SOMEBODY MIGHT HAVE TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT SOMETIME