

**THE WEATHER**  
Fair Monday; Tuesday unsettled,  
probably rain; not much change in  
temperature.

# The News and Observer

**WATCH LABEL**  
on your paper. Send renewal five  
days before expiration in order to  
avoid missing a single copy.

VOL. CXIV. NO. 172. TEN PAGES TODAY. RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1921. TEN PAGES TODAY. PRICE: SEVEN CENTS

## FULL SUPPORT BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO PROPOSAL FOR BUILDING BIG NAVY

Proposals to Naval Committee of Washington Conference Includes Definite Schedule of Construction  
Would Not Begin Building New Dreadnaughts Until 1926 On Account of Depleted Finances; Members of French Delegation Confident That Opposition to Their Program Will Be Lessened When Closer Study Is Made; Even If The American Government Finds Them Unacceptable, They Do Not Feel That They Can Be Modified On Account of Public Opinion At Home

### Two Battles May Develop On Session's Expiring Day

Supporters of Dunlap Measure To Repeal Tax Penalties May Bring It Up Again, And Senate May Have a Go At Watta Publicity Bill; Some Talk of Investigating Overactivity of Clerks; Adjournment After Midnight

Somehow after a hastened mid-night and the beginning of a new legislative day, the special session of the North Carolina General Assembly will die this night, and the fifteenth day of its life tonight, and tomorrow morning will see the last of its members returned homeward to their waiting families and Christmas.

But little stands on the calendar. The Senate has the Municipal Finance Act and the Validating Act for school taxes for second and third readings, and as soon as these two major measures are safely ratified, adjournment will be a matter of but few minutes. The House is still confronted with a few matters that were sent over from the Senate Saturday afternoon.

Some Dynamite Left.  
Never has it been safe to say of any General Assembly that its possibility of pyrotechnics was exhausted before it adjourned, nor can it be so said of the one that is scheduled to expire tonight. Various loose ends of legislation are still lying about, any one of which may contain immense potentialities of explosive force.

In the Senate there is still the "pitiless publicity" bill requiring the Revenue Commissioner to come out in the open when he goes to reduce taxes, and in the House there is the Dunlap measure repealing the penalties for non-payment of taxes. There is a distinct possibility that either or both of these measures may come up today.

The Dunlap bill is being in the House Finance committee, where it was sent after a bitter struggle Saturday. The Watta Publicity bill

## HOUSE TO DEBATE ANTI-LYNCH BILL BEGINNING TODAY

Democrats To Wage Hot Fight On Representative Dyer's Measure

**INVASION OF RIGHTS  
OF INDIVIDUAL STATES**  
Provides For Heavy Penalties Against Officers, Citizens and Counties To Be Enforced By Federal Courts; Aimed Directly At South, It Is Declared

News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By EDWARD E. BRITTON. (By Special Leased Wire.)  
Washington, Dec. 18.—All this week the House is to devote itself to talk on the subject of the anti-lynching bill that was introduced some time ago by Representative Dyer of Missouri. President Harding had things to say of lynching in his inaugural address and Congressman Dyer has followed this up with his bill, a drastic measure, in which there is evidence of Republican policy playing a big hand in catering to the negro vote.

The program for the week, or that part of it that will bring adjournment on Thursday for the Christmas holiday recess, is set forth on the notice issued by Republican Floor Leader Mondell to be "debate on the anti-lynching bill." No date is set for a vote on the measure, it is simply that Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday be consumed in talk. The committee majority report recommendation is "that the bill do pass," this signed by the Republicans, while the minority Democrats filed strong dissenting views.

Provides For Heavy Penalties.  
The bill provides that where a State government fails, neglects, or refuses to provide and maintain protection to life of any person within its jurisdiction against a mob or riotous assemblage, it shall be held to have denied to such person the equal protection of the laws of the State and that the officer with the authority to protect the life of any person who is lynched who "fails, refuses or neglects" to make all reasonable efforts to prevent the lynching or to arrest and prosecute any person in the party of lynchers "shall be guilty of a felony" punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years or a fine of not less than \$5,000, or both. Any person who participates in taking from an officer anyone held for some actual or supposed crime and puts such person to death, or who obstructs or prevents an officer from apprehending, prosecuting or protecting such person is to be held guilty of a felony and when found guilty shall be imprisoned for life or not less than five years. It is further prescribed that the county in which lynching takes place shall forfeit \$10,000 to be paid the family of the person lynched, where there is no relative of the money to go to the United States. In such cases payment of the \$10,000 can be ordered by the court by a levy upon the property of the county, or by compelling a tax levy against the people of the county. If in the lynching the party lynched is transported from one county to another or through several counties, each county is made severally and jointly liable to pay the \$10,000.

The minority holds the bill to be without constitutional warrant; that if enacted and operative "it would not add to the protection of person or the general efficiency of government, or strengthen the relationship between the Federal government and the States," in fact would be an intervention of the Federal government against local power, a subversion of State's rights, supplanting and superseding the sovereignty of the government.

(Continued on Page Two.)

## MILADY CAN SMOKE IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, Dec. 18.—Milady of the cigarette may smoke to her heart's content in the District of Columbia without violating the law in set out in the formal report of the Corporation Council of the District to be submitted to the commissioners this week, his legal opinion being that he knows of no law that would prevent members of the fair sex from puffing their favorite brands wherever "mere man" has the same right.

## GREAT DAMAGE BY TERRIFIC GALE IN CITY OF BUFFALO

Trees Uprooted, Chimneys Blown Down and Windows Smashed By Wind

### GREAT FLOOD POURS OVER NIAGARA FALLS

Wind Blowing Directly Over Lake Erie Piles Water Up To Unprecedented Degree, Almost Covering Several Islands; Property Losses Runs Into Large Sum

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 18.—(By The Associated Press.)—A 95 an hour gale swept the city today, uprooting trees, tearing down chimneys, smashing plate glass windows and piling up the water in the harbor to an unprecedented stage. One man was killed in the storm.

The damage throughout the city was great but heaviest losses occurred along the water front where a 300 foot wireless tower was demolished, boat houses and small docks were swept away and several hundred pleasure craft were smashed or carried down the river.

Placed in Automobile.  
A window hatch torn from the top of a business block fell on a passing automobile, killing Frank E. Kiefer, one of the two occupants, and injuring the other seriously. The hatch went through the windshield and pinned Kiefer to the seat. The automobile with both occupants unconscious ran about a block before it swerved and crashed into a store front.

Two women were caught under a falling tree near the water front. One of them, Miss Margaret Cochran, sustained both legs broken. Her sister, Katherine, was internally injured, and firemen had to cut away part of the tree trunk before she could be released.

The wind, blowing from the southwest, directly down Lake Erie, piled up the water until Bird Island pier and Squaw Island were almost completely submerged. Nearly 100 squatters' shanties were carried out into Niagara river. Their occupants were rescued by police, firemen and coast guard crews.

Three ferry boats used in the service between Buffalo and Fort Erie were piled up on the rocks between the river and the canal.

Swirling Flood at Niagara.  
At Tonawanda the water rose eight feet above normal, flooding the large lumber yards there and carrying thousands of feet of timber into the river and over Niagara Falls. A dredge anchored off Grand Island began to drift toward the falls, but managed to find anchorage by digging its steel dipper into the mud on the river bed.

Seldons has such a volume of water poured over the brink of the Niagara cataract as today. The waters of Lake Erie crowded into the Niagara river, caused a swirling flood where usually there are only a few feet inches. Such floods poured over the precipice that the pier of the Maid of the Mist was submerged.

Many islands just above the falls were submerged for the first time in years. Great property damage was done on the upper river between LaSalle and Niagara Falls to river side boat houses and motor boats. One estimate of the property loss there is \$300,000. No loss of life was reported.

All the large lake boats here weathered the storm. Some dragged their anchors but none were beached.

## HOW ORGANIZED PEACE IN WORLD HELPS MANKIND

Present Break-Up In Human Affairs Not Result of Debility But of Ill-Regulated Power, Which Has Caused Wars Between Nations, Declares Wells

### HUMANITY NOT SEEKING TO ESCAPE BUT TO ACHIEVE

Great English Writer In Concluding Article On Washington Conference Pictures Possibilities of What Science And Education Could Do For Life If Wars Were Removed

By H. G. WELLS  
(By Arrangement with the New York World and the Chicago Tribune)  
I have now come to the last paper I shall write about the Washington Conference. I have tried to give the reader some idea of the nature of that gathering and a broad view of the issues involved. I have tried to prevent the sharp discussions of the foreground, the dramatic moments and eloquent passages, from blinding us to the dark and darkening background of Old World affairs. I have tried to show that even the horrors of war are not the whole or the main disaster which results from human disunion and disorder in the presence of increasing mechanical power. I have stressed the theme of economic and social dissolution. Necessarily, I have had to write much of dangers impending and miseries which gather and increase, and of hates, suspicions and failures to comprehend. And on the other hand, when one has turned to the possibilities and methods of escape from the present conflicts and apprehensions, necessarily one has been very largely in the thin and unattractive atmosphere of unrealized projects. I have written of the defects of the League of Nations scheme, its premature explicitness, its thinly theoretical and imitative forms, its frequent mere camouflage, as in the mandatory system of existing wrongs, and I have brought into contrast with it this newer and I think more natural and hopeful project of successive Conferences, throwing off committees, embodying their results in treaties and Standing Commissions, and growing at last not so much into a World Parliament, which I perceive more and more clearly, an improbable dream, as into a living, growing, organic network of World government.

If Wars Are Removed What Sort of World May We Then Look Forward To?

But now, in conclusion, I will ask the reader to turn his mind from this necessary discussion of political devices and administrative contrivances, these blue-printed inventions that may form the ladder of escape from the divisions and bitterness of the present time, and to join in an attempt to realize what the world may become if men do struggle through these tiresome and perplexing problems to a working solution, if our race really does get from these wearisome yet hopeful wrangling and dealings to an organized world peace, to a disarmed world, to a steady reduction of racial and national antipathies and distrusts, to a growing confidence in the permanency of peace and the prevalence of good will throughout our planet, to a comprehensive system of world controls of the common interests of mankind. Suppose that after these present darkens of famine and almost universal insecurity these confused and often conflicting efforts we are making; suppose that in ten, or twenty, or thirty years, we begin to realize that the thing is, after all, getting done, that we are indeed pushing through, moving toward the light that human affairs are on the up-grade again and on new and greater and safer lines, then let us ask what sort of world it will be for our kind that we shall be moving toward?

Want Opportunity To Achieve.  
Let us go back to one fundamental fact in the present break-up in human affairs. That break-up is not a result of debility; it is a result of ill-regulated power. It is important to bear that in mind. Disproportionate development of energy and overstrain are the immediate causes of our present troubles; the scale of modern economic enterprise has outgrown the little boundaries of the European States; science and invention have made war so monstrously destructive and disintegrative that victory is swallowed up in disaster; we are in a world of little nations wielding world-wide powers to the general destruction. And it follows that if, after all, we do struggle out of our old-fashioned and now altogether disastrous rivalries and hatreds before they destroy us, we shall still have all this science and power, which are things that seem now to increase by a sort of inner momentum, on our hands. So that getting through to an organized world peace does not mean simply avoiding death and destruction and getting back to "as you were." It means getting hold of power by the right and going right ahead. We are not struggling simply to escape, we are struggling for the opportunity to achieve.

Personally, I do not think I would have bothered to come to Washington or to interest myself in this peace business, or to work and blunder and feel incompetent and be worried and distressed here, if it meant working for just peace, flat, empty, simple peace. I do not see why the killing of a few score millions of human beings a few years before they would naturally and ignominiously die, or the smashing up of a lot of ordinary, rather ugly, rather uncomfortable towns, or, if it comes to that sort of thing, the complete depopulation of the earth, or the prospect of being killed myself presently by a bomb or a shot or a pesticide, should move me to any great exertions. Why bother to exchange suffering for happiness; the worst, least endurable of miseries is boredom. One must die somewhere; few deaths are as painful as a first-class toothache or as depressing as a severe attack of indigestion; you can suffer more on a comfortable death bed than on a battle-field; and meanwhile there is a very good chance of sunshine and snatched happiness here or there. But what does stir me is my inviolable belief that the life I lead and the human life about me are not anything like the good thing that could be and might be. I am not so much frightened and distressed by these wars and national clashes and all the rest of this silly flag-waving bragging, shoving business as bored, and irritated by these things. I have had some vision of what science and education can do for life and I am haunted by the fine uses that might be made of men and of our splendid possibilities. I do not think of war as a tragic necessity but as a blotted stain. When I think of my European world, I do not feel like weeping whose world has been invaded by stupid and cruel power; I feel like a man whose precious garden has been invaded by hogs. There is the pacifism of love, the pacifism of pity, the pacifism of commercialism, but also there is the pacifism of utter contempt. This is not a doomed world we live in or anything so tragically dignified as it is a world idiotically stupid.

Do any of us realize the promise of that garden, the promise that can still be rescued from the trampling dullness of old animosities and rivalries of nations? I think of the unity of purpose throughout the world, given a sarcasm of mutual thwarting and destruction, do we realize what science has made possible now and here for mankind?

I shall not indulge in any imaginative anticipations of things still undiscovered in the scientific realm, I will only suppose that things already known and tested are systematically used all over the world, that the good knowledge we have already stored in our laboratories and libraries is really applied with some thoroughness and with some communitary purpose to the needs and enlargement of life.

And first let us deal with the commoner material aspects of life in which there have been great changes and improvements in recent times and in which, therefore, it is easiest to imagine still further betterment, given only an assumption of strife and blind struggle and a spreading out of generosity and the feeling of community from international to social affairs.

Take transport, that very fundamental social concern. It is ripe for great advances. There is all the labor needed in the world, all the skill and knowledge needed, and all the material needed, for these advances. There is everything needed but peace and the recognition of a common purpose. At present, there are railways only over a part of the inhabited world; there are vast areas of Asia and Africa and South America with no railway nor road communication at all and with enormous natural resources merely tapped in consequence. Roads are not nearly so widespread as railways; abundant good roads are found indeed only in Western Europe and the better developed regions of the United States; there are a few good main roads in such countries as India, South Africa, and so forth. And in many parts of Europe now, and especially in Russia roads and railways are going out of use. Large parts of the world are still only reached by a specially equipped expedition; they are an obstacle to ordinary traveling people as the other side of the moon. And if you will probe into the reasons why road

(Continued on Page Two.)

## BRITISH CONCERN FINED TO LIMIT

Secretary Davis Claims Cunard Line Violates Immigration Laws

Washington, Dec. 18.—Secretary of Labor Davis has ordered fines to the limit of the statute assessed against the British Cunard Steamship Line and has asked the State Department to make diplomatic representations to the English government against what he officially classed "as a bold, and I believe a knowing attempt, on the part of the company to violate the immigration law either because of the heavy profits to be gained thereby or to discredit our immigration policy."

The circumstance complained of arises out of the arrival on December 10 at New York of the liner Aquitania with 300 Hungarian immigrants, despite that on December 1, the immigration bureau had announced to all steamship lines that the quota of immigrants from Hungary legally entitled to enter the United States up to July 1922, was exhausted. Mr. Davis has likewise addressed a letter to Attorney General Daugherty asking for a legal opinion as to what action can be taken in "an appalling situation which has arisen by the reckless disregard of the law by steamship companies."

"Since the enforcement of the new immigration act, which limits the number of aliens entitled to enter the United States in any one year to a definite percentage of the number of that Nationally already residing in the United States, the immigration authorities have been in practically constant controversy with steamship lines which they have charged with deliberate intent to make the law futile. The situation has been enlivened by midnight races to the port of entry between vessels carrying immigrant cargoes and steamships whose despatching agents make it probable that arrivals on the last vessels would be excluded and deported."

This vessel is said to have sailed from Cherbourg on or about December 4, it being understood that the Hungarians were embarked at this port. Some of these aliens were admissible under exemptions found in the law, but at the last count 204 of them had been found to be mandatorily excluded from admission.

Writing to the Attorney General, Mr. Davis said that in his opinion "the awful wrong being perpetrated on these poor aliens, cannot be prevented except by the imposition of these fines. The heart of Americans is shocked at this mercenary practice, and demands that some one be punished for the great wrong that is being done them."

STEAMSHIP COMPANY DENIES ANY VIOLATION OF LAW  
New York, Dec. 18.—Officials of the Cunard Line tonight denied the allegation of Secretary of Labor Davis that the line had deliberately violated the immigration laws.

"The Cunard Line," declared P. W. Whitcomb, general passenger agent, "has at all times done its very best to comply with the requirements of the United States Immigration Laws. It has done nothing at any time to discredit such laws or the immigration policy of the government."

## FRANCE UPSETS CONFERENCE PLAN

Indications Point to Extension of Arms Conference Into New Year

Washington, Dec. 18.—(By The Associated Press.)—Proposals made by the French delegation Thursday to the naval committee of the armament conference included a definite schedule of construction which contemplated the replacement by 1941 of the present French battle fleet by 10 new ships totalling 350,000 tons.

The proposals and the accompanying schedule of planned construction were presented with the full authority of the French government, it was learned on best authority tonight, and were not as has been indicated in some quarters, merely "a tentative departmental plan."

Considered Entirely Reasonable.  
Authoritative French opinion, as obtained tonight, was that the plan was entirely reasonable. It was made plain that there was no disposition to modify the proposals of their vital features, or to accept the 175,000 ton ratio proposed by the American delegation.

The first new ship would be laid down in 1925, under the French plan submitted to the committee, and each year of the plan an additional ship would be laid down gradually to replace and augment the present capital ship tonnage of France which, in the opinion of her government, is antiquated in design and inadequate to properly protect the nation's interests.

The naval experts of the French delegation estimated that the last of the new ships would be ready for service in 1941, or not before ten years after the period of the naval holiday contemplated in the limitation agreement now before the conference.

Essential Features of Plan.  
The essential features of the French plan were submitted in committee in a table illustrating proposed construction, as follows:  
Year, 1926; capital ship tonnage, 164,000 (all old dreadnaughts).  
Year, 1931; capital ship tonnage, 200,000 (2 new, 6 old dreadnaughts).  
Year, 1936; capital ship tonnage, 235,000 (1 old, 7 new dreadnaughts).  
Year, 1941; capital ship tonnage, 350,000 (10 new dreadnaughts).  
An analysis of the table, it was explained, would show that the French navy at the end of ten years would figure about 200,000 tons of capital ships, including two new dreadnaughts, and that this would be only 60,000 tons, representing approximately the tonnage of the two new ships, over the allotment made by France under the American plan.

The Paris government has been kept fully informed of what transpired in the conference on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. No recognition for change has been made from the delegation here and no supplementary instructions have been received from Paris. The conviction exists among members of the delegation that some will be received unless recommended by the delegation.

The members of the delegation are confident that the more their figures are examined the less will they be opposed by either the American government or American public opinion but even if they were found unacceptable they declare it is not likely they would be reduced materially having in view the

## CHINESE CABINET RESIGNS IN BODY

Disatisfaction Over Shantung "Conversations" Probable Cause

Peking, Dec. 18.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Chinese cabinet resigned today. No official reason for the resignation is obtainable.

In unofficial circles, however, the decision of the government is interpreted in three ways. First, as a protest against the reactionary regime proposed by Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, governor of Manchuria; second, the demand of Chang Tso-Lin for material support by the government; and, third, a confession that the financial situation is impossible of solution.

DISSATISFACTION OVER SHANTUNG BELIEVED CAUSE  
Washington, Dec. 18.—(By The Associated Press.)—Dissatisfaction over the progress and the method of the Shantung "Conversations" now going on between Chinese and Japanese representatives here, was believed to have been the cause of the resignation of the Peking cabinet.

The allegation was without official sanction regarding the fall of the cabinet, and, so far as could be learned, recent dispatches from their government contained nothing which would bear out the suggestion that the resignations were due to the attitude of Governor General Chang Tso-Lin of Manchuria.

## HOUSE TO DEBATE ANTI-LYNCH BILL BEGINNING TODAY

Democrats To Wage Hot Fight On Representative Dyer's Measure

News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By EDWARD E. BRITTON. (By Special Leased Wire.)  
Washington, Dec. 18.—All this week the House is to devote itself to talk on the subject of the anti-lynching bill that was introduced some time ago by Representative Dyer of Missouri. President Harding had things to say of lynching in his inaugural address and Congressman Dyer has followed this up with his bill, a drastic measure, in which there is evidence of Republican policy playing a big hand in catering to the negro vote.

The program for the week, or that part of it that will bring adjournment on Thursday for the Christmas holiday recess, is set forth on the notice issued by Republican Floor Leader Mondell to be "debate on the anti-lynching bill." No date is set for a vote on the measure, it is simply that Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday be consumed in talk. The committee majority report recommendation is "that the bill do pass," this signed by the Republicans, while the minority Democrats filed strong dissenting views.

Provides For Heavy Penalties.  
The bill provides that where a State government fails, neglects, or refuses to provide and maintain protection to life of any person within its jurisdiction against a mob or riotous assemblage, it shall be held to have denied to such person the equal protection of the laws of the State and that the officer with the authority to protect the life of any person who is lynched who "fails, refuses or neglects" to make all reasonable efforts to prevent the lynching or to arrest and prosecute any person in the party of lynchers "shall be guilty of a felony" punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years or a fine of not less than \$5,000, or both. Any person who participates in taking from an officer anyone held for some actual or supposed crime and puts such person to death, or who obstructs or prevents an officer from apprehending, prosecuting or protecting such person is to be held guilty of a felony and when found guilty shall be imprisoned for life or not less than five years. It is further prescribed that the county in which lynching takes place shall forfeit \$10,000 to be paid the family of the person lynched, where there is no relative of the money to go to the United States. In such cases payment of the \$10,000 can be ordered by the court by a levy upon the property of the county, or by compelling a tax levy against the people of the county. If in the lynching the party lynched is transported from one county to another or through several counties, each county is made severally and jointly liable to pay the \$10,000.

The minority holds the bill to be without constitutional warrant; that if enacted and operative "it would not add to the protection of person or the general efficiency of government, or strengthen the relationship between the Federal government and the States," in fact would be an intervention of the Federal government against local power, a subversion of State's rights, supplanting and superseding the sovereignty of the government.

(Continued on Page Two.)

## Twenty New Opportunities to Share the Season's Blessings

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Five hundred persons are under arrest here charged with violation of the prohibition laws. The prisoners are being held at various police stations throughout the city. Chief Fitzmorris said today that plans for further arrests were under way.

The arrests were made last night and today in wholesale raids conducted by the police at the order of Chief of Police Fitzmorris who has promised to "make Chicago so dry that it squeals."

Among the places raided were the exclusive Casino Club which numbers among its members many Chicago society folks. One man who the police said was found with a bottle of liquor in his hand, was arrested. Other members of the club were not molested.

ROBBERS MAKE BIG HAUL FROM STORE IN SPENCER  
Spencer, Dec. 18.—The store of J. A. Sioeff was almost removed by robbers Saturday night. Several hundred dollars worth of goods were carried away in a truck. There is no clue to the identity of the visitors.

MOTHER AND SIX CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH IN HOME  
Windsor, N. S., Dec. 18.—Mrs. Bertha Johnson and her six children, ranging in age from 2 to 15 years, were burned to death early today in a fire which destroyed their home. Neighbors should be telephoned

Today the Associated Charities, through the columns of the News and Observer, commends to the people of the city of Raleigh, in the name of the spirit of Christmas another source of opportunity to share whatever joy the season may bring them, opportunities to lighten the load of them upon whom fortune has frowned, opportunities to lift, to transmute sorrow into gladness.

Brief, and simply worded, none scarcely more than two lines in length, in every one of them is written a tragedy bigger than the tragedies around which people are wont to fashion books. "Feeble old lady, lives alone," for instance. What a picture the five words, throw upon the canvas, and at a time when the thoughts of the world are turned to peace and joy and reunion. Feeble, old and alone.

Or the feeble old lady, and her grandchild, alone and poor, the old woman bending her worn, faded fingers all day to her quilting and her struggle to maintain herself. How little it might take to lift the haunted shadows that hang forever over that place, how little would it take to brighten the life of the little five-year-old granddaughter.

Eight of the twenty opportunities that were offered for the first time Saturday morning have been taken. Thirty-two are listed below for the consideration of the people of the city, and behind these there are others. For years back Raleigh has taken these means of sharing its blessings with those who have little.

other to the News and Observer, or to the Associated Charities. The paper's phone is 80 and the Associated Charities 704. Below are listed the opportunities:

Opportunity No. 1  
Mother and daughter, both old and feeble. Daughter does hand work.

Opportunity No. 2  
Widow with two sons, both work and very smart.

Opportunity No. 3  
Father, mother and three sons, 6 years, 5 years and 1 year. Father been sick, only has temporary work.

Opportunity No. 4  
Widow with six children, all who are old enough work. Mother has been very sick. Girls, 23, 11, 9 and 4 years; boys, 12 and 15 years old.

Opportunity No. 5  
Very old lady and one son. Son works, lady has been sick. Deserving.

Opportunity No. 6  
Two old ladies, work in the mills; one girl 5 years old.

Opportunity No. 7  
Man, woman and four children. Man has tuberculosis, works when able. Girls, 15, 10 and 5 years; boy 7 years old.

Opportunity No. 8  
Man, woman and little child, 7 and 4 years old. Man sick, works when able.

Opportunity No. 9  
Woman and two children, girl 15 years and boy 6 years old. Has

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)