

IMPORTANT NEWS
THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations
For Seven Days Are
Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs.

Foreign
The defeat of the Greek government
in the chamber of deputies at Athens
and the consequent resignation of the
Zaimis cabinet is the latest sensation
aroused by the Balkans.

The Chile chamber of deputies has
adopted a bill providing for the settle-
ment by arbitration of all disputes
arising between the United States and
Chile.

The Swedish government has de-
cided to distribute the Nobel prizes
as follows: Physics, Thomas A. Edi-
son and Nikola Tesla; literature, Ro-
main Rolland, Fenich; Hendrix Pon-
topidan and Troels Lund, Danes; and
Verner von Heidenstam, a Swede;
chemistry, Prof. Theodor Svvedberg.

Yochihito, emperor of Japan and the
122nd head of the Japanese imperial
house after the first emperor, Jimmu,
whose reign began 2575 years ago, left
Tokio for Kyoto to make his state en-
try into the capital of his forefathers
and there formally accede to the throne
of the Empire of the Rising Sun.

The Roumanian government has de-
cided to abolish the prohibition on
the export of grain in carloads. The
measure is interpreted here as a re-
opening of navigation on the Danube,
which enables Bulgarian grain to com-
pete with Roumanian in Austria and
Germany.

A serious negro uprising is reported
in the Danish West Indies. Both the
United States and Denmark have been
asked to send warships.

General Villa has delivered his long
expected attack on the Carranza gar-
rison at Agua Prieta. A United States
soldier was shot through both thighs
by a Carranza soldier, but not seri-
ously wounded.

The German steel output during
September, according to the Overseas
News agency, was 1,174,350 tons, as
against 1,158,702 tons in August. The
daily output was 45,167 tons in Sep-
tember, as against 44,566 tons in Au-
gust.

Domestic

The Florida liquor law has been up-
held in the state supreme court.

The net profit of the Panama-Pacific
exposition at San Francisco is an-
nounced as nearly a million and a half
dollars.

President Wilson's automobile struck
and injured a small boy while the
president was motoring to the Penn-
sylvania station in New York to catch
his train for Washington. The boy
apparently was more frightened than
injured.

Because of his wild infatuation for
his landlady, West M. Barnes, a trav-
eling salesman, shot and killed him-
self in Atlanta, Ga., and would have
probably killed the woman in the
case if she had not leaped from a
window.

It is announced in New York City
that at least five hundred thousand
dollars have been expended in carry-
ing out alleged German plots in this
country to prevent war munitions
from reaching the allies. This is the
statement made by one of the officials
investigating the cases of Robert Fay,
who claimed to be a German army
lieutenant, and five alleged accomplices.

The mayor and vice mayor of Mem-
phis whom the people are trying to
oust made "legal admission" of the
allegations upon the suits were based,
and announced that they would take
the matter to the state supreme court,
and would demand a trial by jury,
the chancery court having denied that
course.

Half of the \$200,000 fund sought to
take the Democratic and Republican
national conventions to Chicago has
been raised, and a committee of busi-
ness men has opened a two-weeks'
campaign to raise another hundred
thousand dollars.

Returns show that McCall (Rep.)
was elected governor of Massachusetts.

The state-wide prohibition amend-
ment was rejected in Ohio. But the
"dry" gained considerably over the
last election.

Emerson C. Harrington (Dem.) was
elected governor of Maryland over O.
E. Wellers (Rep.).

Herman Ridder, former treasurer
of the Democratic national commit-
tee and publisher of the New York
Staats Zeitung, is dead at his home
in New York City.

Twelve persons were burned to
death in a tenement fire in New
York City.

Amendments to the constitutions of
the states of New York, Pennsylvania
and Massachusetts to enfranchise
women have met with overwhelming
defeat at the hands of the voters,
while the amendment to the Ohio con-
stitution for state-wide prohibition in
that state met a similar fate.

One is dead and several others are
wounded as the result of the Villa-
Carranza battle on the Arizona bor-
der.

The North Pacific Steamship com-
pany's passenger steamer Santa Clara,
plying between Portland and San Fran-
cisco, was wrecked on the south jetty
of Coos bay, 179 miles south of
Astoria, Ore., and it is known that at
least 15 of the 48 passengers and
crew of 24 have been lost. Among
the dead is Capt. Gus Lofsted of the
Santa Clara.

Washington

Postmaster General Burleson an-
nounces that business conditions are
improving. He bases his statement on
the postal receipts at fifty of the largest
postoffices during October, which,
he says, is generally acknowledged to
be an accurate barometer of business
conditions.

President Wilson, speaking in New
York City, declared that the United
States has no aggressive intention
in its program to enlarge the navy
and army, but stated that the country
must be prepared to assume "full lib-
erty and self-development." He stated
that the influences of the great Euro-
pean war "are everywhere in the air,"
and that the conscience of this coun-
try beats for preparedness.

The results of the election in Mas-
sachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania
show that while the Republicans and
Bull Moose have gotten together in
some states, the Democracy has
made some large gains from the Pro-
gressive party.

Brand Whitlock cables that he is
coming home on a vacation from Bel-
gium. He has been ill for some time
and his physicians advise his speedy
return. His leaving is entirely vol-
untary and the interest he took in
the case of Miss Edith Cavell, the
British nurse who was executed by
the Germans, had nothing to do with
his leaving Belgium.

Business conditions throughout the
country are reported double the same
period last year. The reports from
the South are particularly gratifying.

After a consultation between the
white house and the war department,
it was decided that the orders given
to United States troops on the Mexi-
can border to return any fire from
Mexican territory that endangered
lives on the United States side of
the line would be effective in the
present situation at Douglas.

Senator Fletcher, the president of
the Southern Commercial Congress,
presented President Wilson the gold
key which citizens of Muskogee,
Okla., where the congress was held
last year, had made especially to com-
memorate the occasion, engraven on
which was "The Key to the Hearts
of the People of the Southwest."

European War

Announcement is made of the sink-
ing of the British transport Ramazan
by a hostile submarine in the Aegean
sea, with a loss of three hundred lives.
The vigorous support which the Eng-
lish and French have promised Serbia
is about to be realized. Fresh troops
are being rushed to the front in Ser-
bia daily.

English and French diplomats are
continuing their efforts to interest
Greece and Roumania in the plight
of Serbia.

The Russians on the eastern front
continue to inflict great losses on the
Germans, and are on the offensive
all along the line.

The French have made arrange-
ments to supply munitions of war to
Serbia through Montenegro.

All buildings of military importance
in the stronghold of Kraguevatz were
blown up by the Serbians before they
retired.

Premier Asquith is asking the Eng-
lish government for another billion
and a quarter dollars to carry on the
war. This brings the sum total up
to seven and a half billion dollars
since the war began.

Vienna announces that the great
Italian general offensive, launched
two weeks ago, has broken down, af-
ter a loss of 150,000 men.

Along the eastern war zone front
there is evidence of a considerable
extension of the Russian defensive.

Von Hindenburg announces another
advance on Riga along the railroad
from Tukum to the west of the city.

Hard fighting has been in progress
near Dvinsk with the Russians on
the offensive.

It is announced that there is much
sickness among the British troops
fighting at the Dardanelles.

A Russian force has been landed
at the Bulgarian port of Varna, on the
Black sea coast. The situation of the
Serbs grows more and more critical
as the invaders advance. A Serbian
arsenal town has been captured by
the Teutonic allies, and the Bulgars
are shelling the outer forts at Nish.

The Teutonic forces engaged in the
Serbian invasions are pressing rap-
idly southward.

The Anglo-French forces in south-
ern Serbia have checked the Bulgari-
ans, and have captured a few Bulgar-
ian towns of some importance.

The Germans have recaptured the
Butte de Tahure, on the western
front of the war zone.
It is definitely announced that the
Germans have failed in their cam-
paign against Riga and Dvinsk. They
will probably make another drive and
if they fail will withdraw till next
spring.

NOTE TO ENGLAND
IS MADE PUBLIC

BLOCKADE IS DECLARED INEF-
FECTIVE, ILLEGAL AND INDE-
FENSIBLE.

A STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY

United States Cannot Submit to Cur-
tailment of Neutral Rights.—Great
Britain Must Hew to Line.

Washington.—The United States in
its latest note to Great Britain just
made public here covering exhaustive
British interference with American
trade since the beginning of the Euro-
pean War, declares that the so-called
blockade instituted by the Allies
against enemy countries on March 11,
is "ineffective, illegal and indefensi-
ble." Notice is served that the Amer-
ican Government "cannot submit to
the curtailment of its neutral rights,"
and it cannot "with complacence
suffer further subordination of its
rights and interests."

Ambassador Page to whom the note
was sent by special messenger for
delivery to the London Foreign Af-
fairs, was instructed by Secretary
Lansing "to impress most earnestly"
upon the British Government that the
United States "must insist the rela-
tions between it and His Majesty's
Government be governed, not by a
policy of expediency but by those es-
tablished rules of international con-
duct to which Great Britain in the
past has held the United States to
account when the latter nation was
a belligerent engaged in a struggle
for national existence."

Declaring the United States "unhes-
itatingly assumes" the task of cham-
pioning the integrity of neutral rights,
the note proclaims that the American
Government will devote its energies
to the task, exercising always an im-
partial attitude.

The note, nearly 15,000 words in
length, was made public by agree-
ment between the State Department
and the British Foreign Office. It
carries with it a voluminous appen-
dix, giving the text of American naval
instructions issued in 1862 and a sum-
mary and table showing hundreds of
vessels detained by British authori-
ties since the beginning of the pres-
ent war.

The body of the note is divided into
35 points, dealing with all phases of
the contraband question, seizures and
detentions, prior to, as well as after,
the so-called blockade was instituted,
and announces that a separate com-
munication will be sent soon dealing
particularly with the "propriety and
right of the British Government to
include in their list of contraband of
war certain articles which have been
so included."

BIG FIRE VISITS RALEIGH.

News and Observer Again Burned Out
Other Property Destroyed.

Raleigh.—The News and Observer
building is again a mass of ruins, this
being the second time the plant has
been wrecked by fire within less than
three years. This time the configura-
tion that burned the newspaper plant
included a number of adjacent build-
ings and piled up a total loss of nearly
\$400,000. The other burned buildings
are the E. M. Uzzell Company's print-
ing house and the annex to the Raleigh
apartment building, the burned section
containing the Wake Shoe Store, the
Crystal Theater, Baptist Book Store
and the J. L. O'Quinn flower depot,
also, a second-story storage section,
in which was stored furniture of the
old Raleigh Hotel, valued at \$10,000.

Nothing was saved from the News
and Observer building, but proofs of
the mailing list and the advertising
records.

The state is a very heavy loser
nearly 50,000 volumes of supreme
court reports, several thousand vol-
umes of miscellaneous law and other
publications, and a large stock of
white paper used in connection with
the state printing. The loss is easily
\$60,000 in actual value and the insur-
ance is \$19,000.

Food in Mexico City.

Washington.—Discontinuance of
many of the government food stations
in Mexico City was announced in dis-
patches received by the Mexican con-
fidential agency here. Restoration of
transportation facilities and appreci-
ation of the value of constitutional
currency, the message said, had re-
duced food prices to such an extent
that it was considered necessary to
maintain only a sufficient number of
the government stations to guard
against price manipulations.

Disarm Panama Police.

Panama.—Disarmament of the Pan-
ama national police has been virtu-
ally agreed upon between that country
and the United States. Policemen
hereafter will be armed only with re-
volvers and batons.

It is understood that Panama agreed
to give up the high-powered rifles
which hitherto have been used under
negotiations with the United States
who desire to prevent further riots in
certain parts of Panama City and Col-
on where unarmed soldiers have been
killed and wounded.

COUNCIL OF GREEK
MINISTERS CALLED

KING URGED ZAIMIS TO RETAIN
THE PREMIERSHIP BUT HE
REFUSED.

GERMANS ON DEFENSIVE

Germans on the Defensive in the East
and West, But No Large Battles
Are Fought.

London.—Another 24 hours have
complicated rather than clarified the
situation in Greece, the attitude of
whose King is causing the Allies
much concern.

King Constantine urged M. Zaimis
to retain the Premiership. M. Zaimis
declined to acquiesce, however, ac-
cording to Athens, whereupon the
King called a council of Ministers,
the deliberations of which may or
may not determine whether Greece is
to align herself against Bulgaria or
persist in her attitude of "benevolent
neutrality" which means that though
the Allied troops may cross her soil
her armies will not aid them in driv-
ing the Bulgarians from Serbia.

Meanwhile the Serbian northern
army is being slowly but surely
ground down before the combined
pressure of the Austro-German and
Bulgarian forces. The fate of Nish
hangs by a hair and it is only at
the southern end of the battle front
that the Bulgars are meeting with
any reverses. There, according to
reports, the British are co-operating
with the French, but as heretofore,
these reports are unofficial and frag-
mentary.

If the Bulgar-Teuton tide is turn-
ed, the best opinion here is that it
will be some weeks hence. But giv-
ing the Allies a month's time, it is
argued they can throw three hun-
dred thousand, perhaps five hundred
thousand men into Serbia, not in-
cluding Russians, and such a circum-
stance not only stop the advance of
the Central Powers but prevent Bul-
garia's occupation of Serbian Mace-
donia.

The Germans maintain the defens-
ive in the East and West. In neither
theater, however, are any large bat-
tles taking place.

The Turks continue sporadically
active in the Dardanelles region, the
British official communication says.

OVERMAN TO CALL ON WILSON.

To Talk With President on the Pre-
paredness Program.

Washington.—Senator Lee S. Over-
man will call on President Wilson one
day next week for a conference, a
good part of which doubtless will be
about the preparedness program.
Senator Overman is in sympathy
with the policy of better preparedness,
especially on the part of the
Navy, but is not committed as to the
extent to which preparedness mea-
sures should be taken.

He expressed warm approval of
the speech made by the President be-
fore the Manhattan Club, which he
described as very appropriately and
forcefully expressed. Mr. Overman
was attracted especially to that part
of the speech which called for loyalty
to America and which challenged
those who have not been true Ameri-
cans in expressing their sympathies.

Other matters in addition to the
preparedness program are expected to
be considered, Senator Overman be-
ing an important member of several
committees in addition to having the
chairmanship of the Rules Commit-
tee.

President's Car Strikes Boy.

New York.—President Wilson's
automobile struck and slightly injur-
ed a small boy here, while the Pres-
ident was on his way to the train.
The boy apparently was more fright-
ened than hurt. After stopping his
car and ascertaining that the acci-
dent was trivial, the President con-
tinued to the station. The accident
occurred as the President's car turned
a corner in front of the Pennsylv-
ania station.

Discussing Campaign Plans.

Washington.—The President's two-
day visit to New York is expected by
administration leaders to have an im-
portant bearing on the 1916 campaign.
At numerous informal conferences
between Democratic leaders, the out-
come of last Tuesday's elections and
the prospects for 1916 were discussed.
While no plans were revealed the
leaders professed to feel much encour-
aged by the outlook. Many of them
will come together here when the
national committee meets in Decem-
ber.

Edison Selected to Receive Prize.

London.—Thomas A. Edison has
been selected by Sweden as recipient
of one of this year's Nobel prizes. The
dispatch from Copenhagen announces
that Edison will receive one of the
physics prizes, the other going to
Nikol Tesla, the famous Italian inven-
tor. Other prizes follow:
Literature, Roman Rolland,
French, endrik Pontoppidan and
Troels Lund, Danes; and Verner von
Heidenstam, a Swede; Chemistry,
Professor Theodor Svvedberg, Swedish
chemist.

WILSON SPEAKS ON
NATIONAL DEFENSE

CALLED UPON ALL CLASSES OF
MEN TO SUPPORT BIG
PROGRAM.

BEST OPINION IN COUNTRY

Defense Program Represents Best
Professional and Expert Opinion.
—Should Interest All.

New York.—President Wilson open-
ed the Administration campaign for
its national defense program in a
comprehensive and carefully prepared
address delivered there at the Man-
hattan Club banquet. He declared
solemnly that the United States had
no aggressive purposes, but must be
prepared to defend itself in order to
assume "full liberty and self-devel-
opment." Significantly, he said that
"with ourselves in this great matter
we associate all the peoples of our
own hemisphere," adding that "we
wish not only for the United States
but for them in the fullest freedom of
independent growth or action."

The president was received with
enthusiastic applause as he entered
the banquet hall and during his ad-
dress. The hall was decorated with
American flags and filled even to the
galleries with Democrats happy over
their victory of Tuesday in New York
City. When the president arose to
speak every one applauded until he
was forced to signal for quiet.

"Within a year," said the president,
"we have witnessed what we did not
think possible, a great European con-
flict involving many of the greatest
nations of the world. The influences
of the great war are everywhere in
the air. All Europe is in battle. Force
everywhere speaks out with a loud
and imperious voice in a titanic strug-
gle of government and from one end
of our own dear country to the other
men are asking one another what our
own role is, how far we are prepared
to maintain ourselves against any in-
terference with our national action or
development."

The president called upon "men of
all shades of political opinion" to rally
to the support of the defense pro-
gram. He said it represented "the
best professional and expert opinion
of the country" and gave warning
that "if men differ with me in this
vital matter, I shall ask them to
make it clear how far and in what
way they are interested in making
the permanent interests of the coun-
try safe against disturbances."

There is no need for the country
to feel panic-stricken, the president
declared; because it stands in friendly
GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

Premier Appeared for Vote of Confi-
dence in Government and Lost.
London.—The defeat of the Greek
government in the chamber of depu-
ties and the consequent resignation of
the Zaimis cabinet is the latest sensa-
tion afforded by the Balkans.

While of course it was understood
that Eleutherios Venizelos, the former
premier, had it in his power to turn
the government out whenever he so
desired, having the majority in the
chamber at his back, the fall of Zaimis
came unexpectedly as it was be-
lieved that the leader of the majority
had decided to accord the premier suf-
ficient support to enable him to re-
main in office for the present at least.

As so often happens, however, a
vote of confidence was demanded by
the government on a matter of minor
importance—some difference of opin-
ion between M. Venizelos and the min-
ister of war, General Yanakitsas on
military proposals—and the govern-
ment was defeated by a vote of 147 to
114.

Fight in Haiti.

Washington.—Private W. L. Dud-
sack of the marine corps, was serious-
ly wounded and five Haitians were
killed in a fight between a marine pa-
trol and natives near Le Trou, Haiti.
Rear Admiral Caperton reported that
quiet prevailed elsewhere in the
island.

Did Not Have Enough Help.

Boston.—Rear Admiral William N.
Little, retired, charged with neglect
and careless methods in superintend-
ing the construction of submarine K-2,
did not have sufficient help in his
inspection work at the Fore River Ship-
building plant, according to Lieut.
Warren C. Child, who testified before
the court martial. It was impossible,
he said, for Admiral Little even with
seven assistants, to inspect every
piece of metal that went into the con-
struction of a battleship, etc., which
were under his charge.

Will Press Fay Case.

New York.—Preliminary examina-
tion of Robert Fay and three other
prisoners under arrest here accused of
conspiracy to blow up vessels carry-
ing war munitions to the Allies was
postponed to November 11. Counsel
for the defendants objected strongly to
the postponement and demanded an
immediate hearing alleging that the
complaint was defective. The govern-
ment's counsel expects that the grand
jury now investigating the case, will
have disposed of it before the date
set for the examination.

FRANCE WILL FIGHT
TILL VICTORY IS WON

NEW PREMIER ROUSES DEPUTIES
TO ENTHUSIASM BY DECLAR-
ATION.

WAS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Aristide Briand is Favorably Received
and Declaration Given Vote of 515
to 1 Amid Great Applause.

Paris.—The Ministerial declaration
made by Aristide Briand, the new
Premier, was favorably received in
both the Chamber of Deputies and
the Senate; and a vote of confidence
of 515 to 1 was given the government
amid great applause. The Premier's
announcement that "France will not
sign a peace agreement until after her
restoration by right of victory, and
until she shall have obtained all
guarantees of a durable peace," was
greeted with enthusiasm.

M. Renaudel, the Socialist leader,
in a speech declared that France
should annex none of the territory
captured from enemies of France.
This was taken to mean that the
Socialists were opposed to the recov-
ery of Alsace and Lorraine and the
deputy's utterances brought forth tur-
bulent and violent protests.

When order had been restored there
came another outburst of enthusiasm
following a reply to M. Renaudel by
Deputy Andre Magnin, who is still
suffering from a wound received in
battle. In the name of the soldiers
at the front, M. Magnin declared that
M. Renaudel had no authority to speak
for them.

Deputies Renaudel, Emile Constant
and Ramell attacked the censorship,
and demanded that there should be
entire liberty of the press on politi-
cal questions.

Several interpellations not essen-
tially hostile to the Cabinet but more
in the nature of requests for guar-
antees as to the policy of the govern-
ment, gave Premier Briand the oc-
casion to show once more his great
mastery over the chamber, his broad
grasp on all questions and his dex-
terity in meeting emergencies. The
Premier was never more eloquent than
in his simple development of the gov-
ernment's views and in replying to the
interpellations.

LANSING'S NOTE EMPHATIC.

Sharp Passages Protest Features of
Orders-in-Council.

Washington.—At the instance of the
British Embassy, copies of the latest
American note to Great Britain pro-
testing against interferences with
neutral shipping will be handed the
British Ambassador and the French
Ambassador in Washington simultane-
ously with the delivery of the note
by Ambassador Page to the British
Foreign Office. This is in recognition
of the fact that France is equally con-
cerned with Great Britain in the sub-
ject matter of the note.

It is learned that Secretary Lan-
sing's note contains some sharp pas-
sages and is very emphatic in con-
demnation and protest against sev-
eral features of the British orders-in-
council. Objection is made particu-
larly to that part of the British or-
ders-in-council under which cruisers
were diverted from their voyages and
detained for long periods in British
ports. American vessels bound for
the neutral ports of Northern Euro-
pe.

Miss Wilkes Asked to Be Sponsor.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels has
asked Miss Janie Wilkes, 87 years old,
daughter of Admiral Charles Wilkes,
to name a sponsor for the christening
of the torpedo destroyer, Charles
Wilkes. Miss Janie Wilkes resides in
Washington.

Russians Capture Germans.

Petrograd.—Capture of 5,000 Ger-
man and Austrian prisoners near the
village of Stenkovoe, on the Stripa
River, is announced by the war office.
The statement says fierce fighting
continued.

Jusserand Thanks Wilson.

Washington.—Ambassador Jesserand
called at the White House and pre-
sented to President Wilson the thanks
of France for interceding with Ger-
many in behalf of Countess de Belle-
ville and Mile. Thurliez, two French
nurses sentenced by the German author-
ities in Belgium to be shot. When
the women were sentenced, Ambassa-
dor Jusserand appealed to Presi-
dent Wilson and through the interces-
sion of Ambassador Gerard at Berlin
the women's lives were spared.

Whitlock Coming on Vacation.

Washington.—Brand Whitlock, Amer-
ican minister to Belgium, cabled the
state department that he was prepar-
ing to return to the United States for
a vacation on account of ill-health.

Mr. Whitlock's decision to return
home, he advised the department, was
in pursuance of orders from Washing-
ton. Officials had known of his ill-
health for some time and several
weeks ago he was instructed to leave
whenever his condition required it.

RALEIGH WOMEN
LAY CORNERSTONE

WOMANS CLUB BUILDING TO
COST \$65,000. IS BEGUN
AT CAPITAL.

STRICTLY A WOMAN'S AFFAIR

Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Mrs. R. R. Cot-
ten, Mrs. E. E. Moffitt and Mrs.
Hollowell Among Speakers.

Raleigh.—The cornerstone for the
\$65,000 building of the Woman's Club
of Raleigh was laid with fitting cere-
mony a few days ago. It was strictly
a woman's affair except for a little
address at the last by Albert L. Cox in
the way of an appreciation for the
work that the Woman's Club has done
for the civic and social life of the
city and pledging the co-operation of
the men in their future efforts.

Mrs. Clarence A. Johnson, as presi-
dent of the club, was in charge of
the ceremonies, Mrs. R. R. Cotten of
Cotteland delivered a strong ad-
dress on "The Woman's Club Move-
ment of America," and Mrs. W. R.
Hollowell of Goldsboro, who was in-
troduced as the "aunt" of the Ra-
leigh club, gave a review of the
growth of the woman's club move-
ment in North Carolina. She told of
the formation of the first woman's
club in the state at Wilmington 17
years ago, and of the second club a
year later in Goldsboro. Mrs. Holle-
well told of the successful work at
the Goldsboro club and of effective
co-operation by the men of the town
in all their efforts.

Dr. Della Dixon Carroll, former
president of the Raleigh club and
chairman of the building committee,
declared this is a glorious day for the
women of Raleigh. She readily ad-
mitted that woman's place is in the
home first and foremost and declared
that their present undertaking is the
building of a real home for all the
women, one where the women may
gather, and the men, too, at times,
for interchange of ideas and mutual
aid. She said the club at Raleigh as-
pires for a membership of 1000 and
to an active part in the furtherance
of every civic and social interest of
the city. It was under the direction
of Dr. Dixon Carroll that the corner-
stone was lowered to its place in the
foundation and she enumerated the
contents of the inner casket. These
include a complete roster of the club
membership, the year books of the
club in the past years, the "City
Beautiful," a plan for the civic devel-
opment of Raleigh, year book of the
State Federation of Women's Clubs,
copies of the local newspapers and
copies of the special papers read for
the laying of the cornerstone and the
membership of the building commit-
tee for the erection of the club build-
ing.

Girls Promise to Wear Skirts.

Asheville.—Eight young women of
Asheville, sadder but wiser, have de-
cided to stick to skirts for the balance
of their natural lives, and so promised
Judge Glenn in police court. The
young women were arrested during
the Halloween festivities and charged
with masquerading in the wrong kind
of apparel. They had donned suits
belonging to fathers and brothers and
were having a great time when ar