

IMPORTANT NEWS
THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in The South
and Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs

Washington.

The Brazilian chamber of deputies,
by an almost unanimous vote, declared
that a state of war exists between
Germany and Brazil. The vote was 149
to 1. The senate unanimously approved
the declaration, and the president,
pursuant to the passage of the resolution,
issued a proclamation declaring,
in substance, the wishes of the chamber
of deputies.

Copenhagen dispatches state that
the total prohibition of pork exports
is anticipated in order to insure an
adequate supply of fats to the Danish
population.

The coal question will not down.
The miners of the western Kentucky
district have asked that prices be in-
creased to meet the increase of wages
paid to between them and the opera-
tors. It is not yet known what Doctor
Garfield will do.

A gift of \$200,000 toward the work
of providing camp libraries for Amer-
ican soldiers and sailors has been an-
nounced in Washington by the war
finance committee of the American Li-
brary association.

No change in Italy's foreign policy
nor weakening of her aggressive pro-
cession of the war is expected in this
country as a result of the fall of the
Boselli cabinet.

Assurances have been given German
citizens resident in this country by the
alien property custodian that their
money on deposit in banks in the United
States is not in danger of seizure by
the government.

The shipping board has agreed to
charter the Italian government approx-
imately 25 American commandeered
steel ships or an aggregate of 100,000
dead weight tons, to relieve Italy's
shortage of shipping to transport vital
needed supplies.

George Roussois, Greek minister to
the United States, expressed in fitting
phrases the friendship of the new gov-
ernment of Greece for the United
States. The felicitation was on the
occasion when the new minister pre-
sented his letters of credit to Presi-
dent Wilson, who, in turn, assured him
of the United States' appreciation of
the entry of Greece into the war.

Another twenty million dollar loan
has been extended France.

The total credits the United States
government has extended to the allied
nations is \$2,826,400,000.

Food Administrator Hoover says a
pound of fat is better than a bullet,
and a pound of hog of more value than
a shell.

Food Administrator Hoover says the
fleet against the submarine will be
won if the United States and Canada
will stimulate production and effect
new ways so as to feed the allies from
this continent without sending a ship
further shield than the American At-
lantic seaboard.

The human body must have a certain
amount of fat, and pork products have
the influence in this present war wider
than any one would ordinarily attrib-
ute to them.

President Wilson, speaking to 100
leaders of the New York State Woman
Suffrage party, said that woman
suffrage is one of the fundamental
propositions growing out of the present
war.

Domestic.
Albany, Ga., in the heart of the cotton
belt, sends out a telegram to the
effect that 27-cent cotton has helped
the boll weevil as well as the farmer
this year, and goes on to say that it
is possible that the advantage will rest
with the pest next year instead of the
farmer.

Lord Northcliffe, head of the Brit-
ish mission in the United States, in
his address in St. Louis, Mo., said the
Austro-German offensive against Italy
is an attempt to knock Italy out of
the war, and that recent disturbances
in Italy have been fomented by Ger-
man agents.

The labor unions have won a sig-
nificant victory in Nebraska. The district
court of Douglas county, Nebraska,
has decided that peaceful picketing is
legal, and that men engaged in that
kind of opposition to the "open shop"
are acting clearly within their rights
as American citizens. Labor union
leaders say this decision is a long
step in the direction of victory for
the contention—the right to collect
a bargain for the sale of their

A British tank, similar to the giant
machines of this character in the
service in France, has reached
New York city from Europe, and will
be met by a companion exhibit to
German submarines which recently
arrived, to stimulate Liberty Bond pur-
chasing. A British army officer and
eight men were in charge of it during
its voyage.

Robert Fitzsimmons, former cham-
pion pugilist of the world,
is at a Chicago hospital o f double
pneumonia. He retained the middle-
weight championship of the world till
his death.

Fifteen carloads of peanuts have
been shipped from Moultrie, Ga., in
one week. They sold for more than a
hundred dollars a ton.

Seven of the ten German sailors in-
terned at Fort McPherson, Ga., have
been captured and there is hope that
the other three will be apprehended in
a short while.

The Indiana woman suffrage law
was held to be unconstitutional by the
Indiana supreme court. As a result,
thousands of women who expected to
vote at the municipal elections to be
held in November will not be per-
mitted to do so.

Frank A. Scott, chairman of the war
industries board, has resigned, and
Robert S. Lovett, priority director, has
assumed temporary chairmanship of
the board.

European.

The Austro-German armies on the
Isonzo front are fast developing their
offensive against the General Cadorna's
forces. Already the Italians on
the northern wing of the 25-mile front
have been forced to give ground and
at several places are back across the
Isonzo north and south of Tolmino,
where the battle, at last accounts, was
waging on Italian territory.

The Italian war office announces
that the evacuation of the Bainsizza-
Helligenstein plateau is necessary—a
retirement which will render null, in
great measure, the brilliant advance
of the Italians in the summer cam-
paign.

The Teuton advance against the Ital-
ians has so far resulted in the capture
of not less than thirty thousand pris-
oners together with over three hun-
dred guns.

The Germans who were so active re-
cently in the Russian Riga sector are
retreating. The Russians have come
to life in that section, and are show-
ing some of their oldtime fighting
ability.

Fresh gains are reported by the Brit-
ish and French in the Ypres sector.
The French in Flanders report some
gains, but military critics attach very
little importance to any of the recent
fighting in this section. It is mostly
of a tactical nature, and the result
cannot be foretold yet.

The French continue to hammer the
German crown prince north of the
Aisne river.

A cablegram from a "French sea-
port" says: Escaping from a German
submarine after a bitter fight lasting
nearly four hours and with seven of
her crew wounded, two of them seri-
ously, an American steamer arrived
there from an American port. The
timely intervention of an American tor-
pedo boat saved the ship from being
sent to the bottom.

Rumania will fight to the bitter end
until the struggle for the freedom of
the world and the restoration of the
rights of small nations is achieved, the
Rumanian queen says.

While the allied troops were busily
engaged in consolidating positions
won in Flanders, the French forces of
General Petain struck a mighty and
unexpected blow against the German
line northeast of Soissons and made
some of the most important gains of
the war since they threw back the
army of the German crown prince
which was besieging Verdun. The
stroke was made over a front of about
six miles. Numerous important posi-
tions fell one by one into the hands
of the French, together with more than
7,500 Germans, an enormous amount
of war material and 25 heavy and
field guns were captured.

The Austro-Swiss frontier has been
closed owing to the serious internal
situation in Austria. Several munition
factories were wrecked in recent food
riots in Vienna, Brunn and Laibach,
the rioters being mostly women.

Two German dreadnaughts, one
cruiser, twelve torpedo boats and one
transport were put out of action by
the Russians in the fighting around
the islands in the Gulf of Riga, but
their ultimate fate is unknown.

It has been definitely established
that six German torpedo boats were
sunk in the fighting at Riga. The
Russians lost the battleship Slava and
a large torpedo boat.

Lloyd-George, British premier, says
Germany is plotting for another Irish
revolution, and that arrangements al-
ready have been made to land arms
on the Celtic isle.

British casualties reported during
the week totaled 17,041, divided as fol-
lows: Officers killed or died of their
wounds, 362; men, 3,018. Officers
wounded or missing, 427; men, 12,564.
General Pershing has called the war
department the complete casualty list
in the destruction of the homeward-
bound transport Antilles by a German
submarine. He gave no additional de-
tails from those already known.

The average British tonnage lost
weekly now to the submarine toll is
stated to be not much more than one-
third of the total destroyed up to and
including the month of April.

Swedish newspaper accounts of the
attack by German raiders on convoys
in the North sea say two German
cruisers and three torpedo boats fired
ruthlessly on the merchantmen and
subsequently on their lifeboats. They
made absolutely no effort to spare the
lives of the seamen.

Premier Lloyd-George says no terms
for lasting peace are anywhere in
sight, but that the only terms now
possible would mean an armed truce
resulting in a more frightful struggle
in the future than the world is now
involved in.

AMERICAN TROOPS
NOW IN TRENCHES

PERSHING'S SOLDIERS NOW OC-
CUPY FRONT LINE TRENCHES
IN FRANCE.

ARE FACE TO FACE WITH FOE

Men Have Adapted Themselves to Ac-
tual Trench Conditions in the Most
Satisfactory Manner—Nation Is
Thrilled by News.

With the American Army in France.
—Following is the first official state-
ment issued from the American head-
quarters:

"In continuation of their training as
a nucleus for instruction later, a con-
tingent of some battalions of our first
contingents, in connection with veter-
an French battalions, are in the
first line trenches of a quiet sector
on the French front. They are sup-
ported by some batteries of our artiller-
y in association with veteran
French batteries.

"The sector remains normal. Our
men have adapted themselves to ac-
tual trench conditions in the most sat-
isfactory manner."

The nation was thrilled by word
that American troops at last were face
to face with the Germans across No-
man's-Land. Announcement by Gen-
eral Pershing that several battalions
of his infantry were in the front line
trenches, supported by American bat-
teries which already had gone in ac-
tion against the enemy, fanned a new
flame of patriotism throughout the
country.

The absolute silence with which
Secretary Baker and war department
officials greeted the news, however,
showed that although the movement
into the trenches had been expected
at any time, it was regarded only as
the final phase of the men's training.
German shells are breaking about the
Americans over the trench sector, ri-
fles, machine guns, bombs and bay-
onets in American hands will greet any
enemy attack.

AUSTRO-GERMANS TAKE OVER
100,000 ITALIAN PRISONERS

Whole Italian Army Retreats and
Every Line is Wavering.
Berlin (via London)—(Bulletin).—
The capture of 100,000 Italians and
more than 700 guns is reported in the
official communication from general
headquarters, which declares that the
Italian second and third armies are in
retreat.

The text of the statement reads:
"The Italian second and third ar-
mies are in retreat towards the west.
Our pursuit is advancing rapidly from
the mountains as far as the sea. Up
to the present 100,000 prisoners and
700 guns have been enumerated."

Berlin (via London, British Ad-
miralty, per Wireless Press).—The Aus-
trians and Germans have forced their
way through the mountains to the
plains of northern Italy, capturing the
town of Cividale, the war office an-
nounces. The city of Gorizia, on the
Isonzo, also has been captured. The
number of Italian prisoners, according
to the report, is increased to more
than 80,000.

The announcement follows:
"Rapid development of the united
attack on the Isonzo again brought
entire success yesterday. The Italian
forces which sought to prevent our
divisions from emerging from the moun-
tains were thrown back by powerful
thrusts. In the evening German
troops forced their way into the bur-
nishing town of Cividale, the first town in
point of position in the plan.

"The Italian front as far as the Ad-
riatic sea is wavering. Our troops are
pressing forward on the whole line.
"The number of prisoners has been
increased to more than 80,000 and the
number of guns to more than 600."

Rome (British Admiralty per Wire-
less Press)—Units of the Italian second
army surrender or retreated without
fighting, permitting the Austro-
German forces to break the Italian
left wing on the Julian front and in-
vade Italy, says the official report.

PRESIDENT IS STUDYING
CONDITIONS OF ALLIES

Washington.—From a number of
prominent Americans recently returned
from European war fronts, Presi-
dent Wilson is gathering first-hand
testimony concerning conditions there
and among civilian populations of
America's allies. Men who have made
observations within the last few weeks
across the water have been welcome
visitors to the White House, where
they have been plied with questions
by the President.

INSANE MAN KILLS WIFE
AND TWO SMALL CHILDREN

Statesville.—One of the worst trag-
edies in the history of this section oc-
curred when Carl White, of Taylors-
ville, became violently demented and
killed his wife and two small chil-
dren. Mr. White was at the home of
his father, Mr. W. E. White, who was
a former representative in the state
senate from Alexander county, when
the killing occurred. It had been noted
that Mr. White was slightly wrong
but no serious thought was given.

FIVE CLASSIFICATIONS
INTO WHICH MEN TO BE
DRAFTED WILL BE DIVIDED

Shows Order In Which They
Will Be Called To Service.
Every Man Registered
Is Included.

Washington.—The five classifica-
tions into which men awaiting draft
will be divided, under the new regis-
tration, approved by President Wil-
son, have become public much before
the time planned by the provost mar-
shal general's office and are here pub-
lished.

It was discovered that what was to
have remained an official secret for
a week or more was divulged at a din-
ner in New York which Secretary
Baker and Provost Marshal General
Crowder attended. The provost mar-
shal general discussed the new regis-
trations, without intending to make
public the classification, but some
members of a New York local exemp-
tion board, thinking to elucidate the
general's speech, printed the classifica-
tions on the back of the menu card.

The classifications are as follows,
and show every man registered, to
which class he belongs and in what
order the dependant classifications
will be called to service:

- Class 1.
1—Single man without dependent
relatives.
2—Married man (or widower with
children) who habitually fails to sup-
port his family.
3—Married man dependent on wife
for support.
4—Married man (or widower with
children) not usefully engaged, family
supported by income independent of
his labor.
5—Men not included in any other
description in this or other classes.
6—Unskilled laborer.

Class 2.

- 1—Married man or father of moth-
erless children, usefully engaged, but
family has sufficient income apart
from his daily labor to afford reason-
ably adequate support during his ab-
sence.
2—Married man—no children—wife
can support herself decently and
without hardship.
3—Skilled farm laborer engaged in
necessary industrial enterprise.
4—Skilled industrial laborer en-
gaged in necessary agricultural enter-
prise.

Class 3.

- 1—Man with foster children depend-
ent on daily labor support.
2—Man with aged, infirm or invalid
parents or grandparents dependent on
daily labor for support.
3—Man with brothers or sisters in-
competent to support themselves, de-
pendent on daily labor for support.
4—County or municipal officer.
5—Firemen or policemen.
6—Necessary artificers or workmen
in arsenals, armories and navy yards.
7—Necessary custom house clerk.
8—Persons necessary in transmis-
sion of mails.
9—Necessary employees in service
of United States.
10—Highly specialized administra-
tive experts.
11—Technical or mechanical experts
in industrial enterprise.
12—Highly specialized agricultural
expert in agricultural bureau of state
or nation.

Class 4.

- 1—Married man with wife (and) or
children (or widower with children)
dependent on daily labor for support
and no other reasonably adequate sup-
port available.
2—Mariners in sea service of mer-
chants or citizens in United States.
3—Heads of necessary industrial
enterprises.
4—Heads of necessary agricultural
enterprises.

Class 5.

- 1—Officers of states or the United
States.
2—Regularly or duly ordained min-
isters.
3—Students of divinity.
4—Persons in military or naval
service.
5—Aliens.
6—Alien enemies.
7—Persons morally unfit.
8—Persons physically, permanently
or mentally unfit.
9—Licensed pilots.

FLIES FROM HAMPTON
TO NEW YORK CITY

Minneapolis, N. Y.—Carrying eight pas-
sengers, Lieut. Sylvia Resnati arrived
at the government aviation field here
in his Caproni biplane, completing a
flight of about 325 miles from Ham-
pton, Va., in four hours 11 minutes.

BOB FITZSIMMONS DIES
AFTER FIVE DAYS' ILLNESS

Chicago.—Robert Fitzsimmons, for-
mer champion heavyweight pugilist
of the world, died at a hospital here
after an illness of five days of pneu-
monia. The former champion became
ill while appearing in a vaudeville
theater, and his ailment was at first
diagnosed as pneumonia poisoning.
Later it was discovered that he was
suffering from double (tohar) pneu-
monia and physicals declared that
he could not live.

BRAZIL PROCLAIMS
WAR WITH GERMANY

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND
SENATE DECREE THAT STATE
OF WAR EXISTS.

IS SANCTIONED BY PRESIDENT

Senate Unanimously Approves Step
and Vote in House of Deputies is
149 to 1—Torpedo Boat Destroyers
Get Orders.

Rio Janeiro.—The chamber of deputies
by an almost unanimous vote, de-
clared that a state of war existed be-
tween Germany and Brazil. The vote
was 149 to 1.

The tribunes were filled to capacity.
After a debate on the opportune nec-
essity of proclaiming martial law, the
president of the diplomatic commis-
sion spoke in favor of a law worded
as follows:

"A state of war between Brazil and
Germany is hereby acknowledged and
proclaimed. The president of the re-
public is authorized to adopt the
measures enunciated in his message
of the 25th of October, and to take all
steps tending to ensure national de-
fense and public security."

The virtually unanimous vote of the
deputies was received with general ac-
clamation.

The senate unanimously approved
the proclamation of a state of war
with Germany.

President Braz has sanctioned the
proclamation of a state of war with
Germany.

According to the newspapers, tor-
pedo boat destroyers have received
orders to proceed to Bagia and take
possession of the German gunboat
Eber, which has been lying there for
some time.

The Eber is a vessel of 984 tons.
She is 203 feet long and has a draught
of nine feet and eight inches. She
has a complement of 125 men.

COAL PRICES TO GET
GENERAL INVESTIGATION.

Instructions Have Been Sent to
Attorneys to Prosecute Violators.

Washington.—A general investi-
gation into the retail and wholesale
prices of coal throughout the country
appears to be in prospect.

In a minor way, investigation of
prices consumers assert they have
been compelled to pay already has
been started by the department of
justice in various sections of the east
and middle-west, both as to anthracite
and bituminous coal.

Instructions have been sent to
United States attorneys conducting the
local investigations to summon wit-
nesses, determine the truth of the
charges and where justified to bring
promptly proceedings under the crim-
inal law against those believed to be
guilty. The result of the inquiries so
far has not been reported.

These instructions were based upon
complaints received by the department
here to the effect that the margin of
profit allowed dealers by the govern-
ment had been exceeded.

Measured by the great volume of
complaints received by the fuel ad-
ministration, the instances under in-
vestigation by the department of jus-
tice are comparatively inconsequential.
Hundreds of letters and telegrams
from every section of the country, it
is understood, have been sent to the
fuel administration.

Disposition of these complaints is
one of the subjects now pressing the
fuel administration. It is understood
and action concerning them probab-
ly will be taken within a few days. In-
dications are that the bulk of the
complaints upon which criminal pro-
ceedings might be brought—if the
truth of the charges can be estab-
lished—will be turned over to the de-
partment of justice with the sugges-
tion that violators of the law be prose-
cuted promptly.

FOREIGN LABORERS
PAY CASH FOR BONDS

Bridgewater, Conn.—Twelve laborers
of foreign birth in the yard of a local
munition plant were approached by a
Liberty loan canvasser who talked for
half an hour without a sign of recog-
nition. Then one of the group brought
out a good sized roll of crumpled bills
and said: "I take some bonds." It
was a few minutes the twelve laborers
had subscribed for \$11,000 in bonds and
had paid for them in cash.

ELEVEN REGIMENTS ARE
ORDERED TO CAMP GREENE

Washington.—The war department
has worked out the schedule under
which regular army regiments in post
to which they were sent for expansion
will be transferred to winter quarters
at national guard camps. The assignment
include the 4th, 7th, 37th, 58th, 59th
60th and 61st infantry now at Gettys-
burg, Pa., and the 36th, 38th, 39th and
50th infantry, at Syracuse, N. Y., at
Camp Greene, North Carolina.

PERSHING WITNESS
OF FRENCH VICTORY

PRESENT THROUGHOUT BATTLE
NORTHEAST OF SOISSONS
AND SAW VICTORY.

VISITS OTHER POINTS ALSO

Several Squadrons of Tanks Partici-
pated in the Battle.—Many Prison-
ers Were Taken.—Losses to Ger-
mans Were Extremely Heavy.

With the French Armies in France.
—General Pershing, commander-in-
chief of the American forces in France
was present throughout the battle
northeast of Soissons, accompanied
by General d'Esperey, of the French
army. When the splendid victory by
the French army had been accom-
plished, the American commander
went over the greater part of the con-
quered territory, visiting among other
points, the Vaurains farm, which is
more than a quarter of kilometer be-
yond the original French line.

Several squadrons of tanks partici-
pated in the battle and did excellent
work in company with the advancing
infantry. It was by means of these
most modern war implements that the
Filaire farm was captured.

"Most of the prisoners taken, who
up to night numbered approximately
8,000, while others were still pouring
out of the deep caverns, were caught
in quarries. One group, composed of
400 men, was led out to surrender by
a German soldier who spoke French
and who assured his comrades that
they need not fear bad treatment from
their captors, despite the assertions
currently made to them by their offi-
cers that the French massacred pris-
oners."

Another batch of prisoners fell into
the hands of the French just as they
alighted from motor trucks in which
they had been hurried to the battle-
field as reinforcements.

The losses of the Germans were ex-
tremely heavy as was testified to by
the heaps of dead found beneath the
ruins of quarries, which crumbled un-
der the French bombardment. The
French casualties were rather below
normal.

SERIOUS SUGAR SHORTAGE
IS SOON TO BE ENDED.

Two Hundred Million Pounds Purchas-
ed in Louisiana.

Washington.—Two hundred million
pounds of Louisiana cane sugar was
contracted for here by the American
Sugar Refining company, and will be-
gin moving northward next week to
relieve the serious shortage of the
eastern states.

If the eastern consumer had been
compelled to await the coming of this
year's supply from western beet and
Cuban can fields, there would have
been no relief for existing near-fam-
ine conditions until late in Novem-
ber.

For the 200,000,000 pounds the re-
finers paid about \$13,000,000, or ap-
proximately 6 1-2 cents a pound. Af-
ter adding the cost of transportation
and refining, it is estimated that they
will be able to sell to the wholesaler
at steadily reducing prices, beginning
at 8.35 cents eastern seaboard and
dropping to 7.25 by the end of the
year. The latter figure is the sea-
board price previously fixed by agree-
ment for Cuban, Hawaiian and west-
ern beet sugar, and the price the food
administration expects to maintain.

TO SUSPEND PRIORITY
OF SHIPMENT PLAN.

Washington.—The government will
suspend its priority of shipment plans
on Monday, October 29, in order to
devote the entire production of the
Ohio, western Pennsylvania and Michi-
gan bituminous coal mines for that
one day to the emergency needs of
the domestic consumer of Ohio and
Michigan, the fuel administration an-
nounced. This plan of devoting one
day's production to the needs of a
particular section will be followed in
other cases.

BISHOP WILSON BRINGS
MESSAGE FROM PERSHING.

Baltimore.—Bishop Luther B. Wil-
son, of the Methodist Episcopal
church of New York, returned from
France, delivered a message at a
Liberty Loan rally from General
Pershing, whom he quoted as follows:
"It is a heresy too long left in mind
that Germany is invincible. Germany
will be conquered." Bishop Wilson
declared that Americans in France
had made a splendid impression.

INCREASE IN LOSS OF
MERCHANTMEN SHOWN.

London.—An increase in the loss of
British merchantmen through mines
or submarines is noted in the admir-
alty report for the current week. Sev-
enteen vessels over 1,600 tons and
eight under 1,600 tons were sunk.

GIVE DAY'S WORK
TO ORPHANAGE

APPEAL FOR ONE DAY'S LABOR
FOR ORPHANAGE MADE BY
COMMITTEE.

NEEDS ARE GREATEST EVER

Expenses of Institutions Are Higher—
Liberty Bond Campaign Delays
Association's Appeal.

Raleigh.—"The needs of many of the
orphan institutions of the State were
never so urgent as they are today and
the necessity of making our appeal
more direct and to a wider circulation
this year has been created by these
abnormal conditions."

This is the statement of the North
Carolina Orphan Association is mak-
ing in its appeal to the men and wom-
en of North Carolina to contribute, on
or near Thanksgiving Day, at least
one day's income to the orphanage of
his or her choice. The appeal has
been delayed purposely, this year, so
that it would not run counter to the
Liberty Loan campaign.

The publicity committee is compos-
ed of M. L. Shipman, James R. Young,
John D. Berry, A. S. Barnes and Liv-
ingston Johnson.

"The needs of such a call," says a
statement being mailed out by the
publicity committee was never more
urgent than now. Expense necessary
to the maintenance of every orphan
home in the State has increased, while
the responsibilities have multiplied.
So, let not the day pass without mak-
ing a thank-offering to your Master,
by denying yourself some pleasure,
some luxury, even some necessity, to
help the helpless become what their
God and your God intended they
should attain in this life and in the life
to come.

"This is a reasonable request, for
any one can share with the orphans
the earnings of one day out of three
hundred and sixty-five. It is practica-
ble, for rich and poor alike can partici-
pate in it. The business and profes-
sional man, the farmer, the land-
lord, the money-lender, the wage ear-
ner, the salaried worker, the housewife,
the news and messenger boys—every-
body, old and young, of all creeds and
classes, may unite in beautiful co-op-
eration for the support of a needed civic
and Christian philanthropy. Let North
Carolina make the approaching
Thanksgiving a day of historic impor-
tance; a day on which the hearts of
the people were opened to the little
ones whom our splendid orphan homes
are endeavoring to save from degener-
acy and oblivion.

"To this end we call upon the ed-
itors of our papers, daily and weekly,
secular and religious, to give the wid-
est possible publicity to this move-
ment, which is philanthropic in pur-
pose and State-wide in extent; we call
upon all church leaders of all denom-
inations, including pastors, Sunday
school superintendents, women work-
ers, and others of influence, to urge
the giving of a day's income to some
one of our orphanages; we call upon
the officers of the various fraternal
orders to bring this appeal to the at-
tention of each man in their member-
ship and enlist his support of this
modest offering; we respectfully re-
quest all superintendents and teachers
of secular schools, colleges and uni-
versities to induce their students and
friends to unite with them in giving
a day's work or wages to the needy or-
phans of North Carolina. We invoke
the co-operation of doctors, merchants,
public officials, and all others with
local following to pass the word along,
with the Divine injunction: 'Even so,
it is not the will of your Father which
is in Heaven that one of these little
ones shall perish.' Actions speak
louder than words."

So closely is the world linked, that
one phase of the world war is being
fought out in the American kitchen,
where the housewife will be the skill-
ed general who will drive back the
menace of starvation from the flanks
of our Allies.