

THE LARGEST PAID SUBSCRIPTION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA

THE WORK IS PRAISED

SUPERINTENDENT NEWBOLD OF THE WASHINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS GIVES APPROVAL TO THE W. C. T. U. AND ENDORSES THEIR STAND AS TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CURFEW LAW—BACKS UP THE WOMEN IN THEIR STAND FOR BETTER MORALS IN THE CITY, ETC.

The following letter has been directed to the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. H. W. Carter by Superintendent N. C. Newbold which explains itself.

Washington, N. C., Dec. 14, 1917. Mrs. H. W. Carter, Pres., W. C. T. U., Washington, N. C. Dear Mrs. Carter: I see by the Daily News, published a few days ago that your organization has undertaken to accomplish some greatly needed reforms for Washington. I am writing to laud my hearty endorsement to the movement which the W. C. T. U. has inaugurated.

All of these reforms are badly needed in our city, and I am satisfied that every right thinking citizen in the city, and especially every one who has children and has the real good of those children at heart will agree with this statement. Occupying the position that I do, I am, perhaps, brought into more direct contact with some of these matters than men in other professions or business.

The three definite things in Washington; namely, first, the establishing of a curfew law which will require all children under 18 years of age to be off the streets as early as nine o'clock each night. Second, to prevail upon the Board of Aldermen to pass an act disbarring all boys from our pool rooms, particularly those who are in school. Third, to see that the law in reference to the sale of cigarettes to minors shall be strictly observed by dealers; when I say that I heartily approve the carrying into effect of these plans, I am satisfied that no one can charge it to any selfish purpose which I might have.

In taking this stand I am only doing what I conscientiously believe to be my duty to the boys and girls attending our public schools. I do not hesitate to say that I am deeply interested in anything that is for their good, and I am willing to take any stand which I believe to be right and which will improve their opportunities for mental, moral and spiritual growth.

Many of our pupils fall in school because of a lack of earnestness and application; many of them waste their time on the streets at night, come to school the next day with their recitations almost totally unprepared, and not only this, but by having come into contact with sights, scenes, and language on the streets that they should not see nor hear, their moral sense is lowered and they are to some extent robbed of physical vigor. The children who stay at home nights prepare their lessons, and get the proper rest, are those who take the best stand in school, and who in the long run are

best prepared for life physically and morally.

Some time ago a boy was out of school on a bright sunny day and upon investigation he was found in one of our pool rooms. Numbers of our school boys have been seen in the pool rooms at night. Some people tell me that they cannot control their children in these matters. When this is true, then the firm hand of the law should come in and see that these boys are given a chance to make men of themselves.

I have in mind now some boys who have so debauched themselves by smoking cigarettes that they possess no physical vigor, very little mental activity, and are morally stunted. They do things and declare that it was not their intention so to do, or else tell a falsehood to evade the truth.

So far as all the teachers in the public schools and myself are concerned, we are heartily with you in this good work which you have undertaken. It is my earnest hope that you will be able to convince a sufficient number of our Board of Aldermen and our good citizens, both men and women, to carry all of these movements to a successful issue.

Again expressing my hearty approval, and offering any help I may be able to give, I am, with best wishes,

N. C. NEWBOLD.

At the regular meeting of the union yesterday afternoon the following valuable paper was read and a request made that it be published in the Daily News.

W. C. T. U.

In every movement, be it great or small, if success is to be the ultimate result, it is necessary that there shall be before and above all things—a perfect organization, a high and lofty ideal all over mastering and all conquering determination. We have the perfect and complete organization, belonging as we do to the largest union of women, not only in North Carolina and the United States alone but in the whole wide world.

We have the high and lofty ideal, which caused that grand and glorious woman, Frances Willard, to devote her precious and useful life for the cause of the broken hearted women of America and of the world and because her devotedness to this lofty ideal her name and statue stand out conspicuously in the hall of fame, being the only woman that has been placed there as yet. We say our ideal is lofty because it has no thought of self or selfish ends; only the desire and wish to help and encourage such as are about to give up the struggle of life. And the last but by no means the least, requisition for our success is the overmastering and all conquering determination in which we as an association are in no sense lacking. And yet we are not entirely satisfied with ourselves for as we allow our minds to bound out into the future and we see here outlined the many stupendous things which we are to accomplish.

We realize that it will take nothing less than the united efforts of all the Christian women in Washington to carry to perfection our plans—plans formed in faith and which will be executed with strength and dogged determination. As has been noted here we on last week sent a cordial invitation to His Honor, Mayor Sterling, the Aldermen and all other city officials to attend our last week's meeting. We could not help but feel a little feeling of discouragement and disappointment creep into our minds as we realized that only two officials viz: Mr. Chauncey and Mr. Fowler had answered to the invitation.

The invitation which was sent out was not more child's play, but that we might get the ear of this honored body and explain to them our organization, its aims and purposes. And then, too, that together we might take a stand for law, order, sobriety, truth and all those things which tend to lift up and not drag down. Only the things which all true law abiding and law loving citizens should stand for. We repeat, we are grieved that so few responded to our call, however we are grateful to the two who came and for the kind and encouraging words which they spoke to us.

The chief of police compared for

NORTH CAROLINA WINS CONTEST

Mrs. Frank Jordan has returned from Norfolk where he went to attend the banquet and other social functions of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company.

There was a contest on between the States of Virginia and North Carolina in a policy writing contest between the agencies of the two states. North Carolina came out under the wire ahead and in consequence of their victory were the guests of the Virginia branch. Mr. Jordan is a representative of the company in Washington. He is loud in his praise of his trip and states that Norfolk entertained them in royal style. They were given an oyster roast at Cape Henry, free tickets to the Colonial Theatre; a trip around the harbor of Norfolk; visit to the soldiers' home, inspection of the navy yard and a luncheon at the Chamberlain Hotel at Old Point Comfort. Mr. Jordan is today receiving the congratulations of his many friends on being "one of the party."

BANKER WHO GAVE BEER TO BEAT PROHIBITION DIED.

St. Louis, Dec. 15.—John Morrison Fuller, a former Glasgow, Mo., banker, whose eccentric actions attracted attention, died at the city hospital from congestion of the brain as a result of falling on an icy sidewalk last Tuesday night.

When Glasgow went prohibition a few years ago he opened a free club and gave beer away.

The club cost him \$7,000 a year and he closed it up.

His daughter is a prominent society woman.

WHO WILL WIN THE HANDSOME AUTOMOBILE

Who will win the handsome little automobile to be given away Christmas by J. K. Hoyt. Just nine more days now and someone will be happy.

Now is the time to make your votes count—so get to work and you will surely win. The automobile is being admired all the time by pedestrians and justly so for it is a beauty.

The average man can make up his mind in half the time the average woman can make up her complexion, but no wonder.

our benefit the conditions as they are today with those a few years back and he assured us that things are in a vastly better condition (though they are bad now) than they were 10 years back. There is not one-tenth as much whiskey sold here now as there was during the time of the open saloon.

Truly we feel that we have advanced, at least a step onward. On all sides we hear the cry "There is more whiskey sold here now than ever before." We are not deceived by this cry.

To defeat prohibition and get the open saloon again is the slogan of those who cry more whiskey sold now than ever before.

We won the victory for prohibition two years ago and it behooves us to see to it that the law is conscientiously and rigidly enforced.

The law should reach the great as well as the humble, for instance, the fellow on the side or back street is no more guilty if he is selling whiskey than is the grocery store, the restaurant or the drug store, that is selling it. All are willing to humiliate the weak but who will dare to expose the ones in the higher places.

But granted that these parasites, law breakers, if you please, do escape just punishment here, there is a higher and infinitely more justice in the higher court to which all the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the pious and the profane, shall get mixed-out to them the sentence each has merited. For as Emerson so aptly says: "Thou shalt be paid exactly for what thou hast done—no more—no less. Curse always recoil on the head of him who impregnates them. If you put a chain around the neck of a slave the other end fastens itself around your own. Bad counsel confounds the adviser. We aim at a petty and quite a bit from the public good but our arrangements itself by irresistible magnetism and the evil result is thus drawn out of us as a consequence. True, there is no escape."

CARNEGIE MILLIONS TO BRING WORLD-WIDE PEACE.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Surrounded by 27 trustees of his colossal, comprising former cabinet members, ex-ambassadors, college presidents, lawyers and other notables, Mr. Carnegie today transferred \$10,000,000 in a trust for the purpose of being devoted primarily to the establishment of universal peace by the abolition of war between nations and such friction as may impair "the progress and happiness of man."

When wars between nations shall have ceased, the fund is to be applied to such altruistic purposes as will "best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward" by the banishment of the "most degrading veil of evil" then harassing mankind.

Mr. Carnegie read an informal deed of trust announcing at length the general purpose of his gift, there was prolonged applause. He then explained the incidents which inspired the giving of the money at this time, and declared with emphasis that if the English-speaking race in the United States and Great Britain once consolidated in the movement for international peace, the success of the measure in the rest of the world would be assured. That Great Britain stood ready to co-operate with this country, Mr. Carnegie said he felt certain and all that was now needed, he added, was the concurrence of the President and the senate in promulgating the movement on behalf of the United States.

A resolution of thanks was presented by Joseph H. Choate, former United States ambassador to Great Britain, which was adopted, and J. L. Cadwalader of New York, proposed that a committee of seven be appointed to consider the subject of organization of the body of trustees, the form of character to be obtained and other details of organization. This was likewise adopted. Senator Root of New York, was unanimously elected permanent chairman, and James Barry Scott, solicitor of the state department was chosen permanent secretary of the board of trustees until a more definite organization shall have been effected.

Mr. Carnegie declined to be included in the future organization of the board of trustees, but expressions of gratitude were uttered by many of the trustees at the meeting who look forward to continued advice from the donor, who it was declared, "perhaps more than any other man, has given constant thought and study" to plans for the development of international peace.

Exactly what purposes will be served by the gift of \$11,500,000 and its estimated annual income of \$500,000, none of the trustees could say, as the whole project has been brought forward under the most general terms, leaving wide discretion and comprehension to the trustees in the fulfillment of the promises of the gift.

One of the members of the board of trustees said tonight that while there had been no definite plans as yet for the use of the fund, it was certain that the new commission, which is yet to choose a name, will consider the question of international harmony much more deeply than a mere glorification throughout the world of the benefits of peace.

"Specific causes," he said, "will be investigated and so far as possible scientific research will be effected in promoting the movement. The large fund makes it possible for the first time to make a thorough inquiry into the ratifications which usually bring on big wars."

But above all, it is not a diplomatic matter. It is a private undertaking which will eventually receive the support of the states.

It is known that Mr. Carnegie will explain further the purposes of his gift at the opening session of the American society for the judicial settlement of international disputes which will be held tonight. His subject will be "The Moral Issue of War."

President Taft has consented to be the honorary president of the foundation.

ADVERTISING IN THE NEWS.

AMERICA AT THE MERCY OF A FOE FROM THE EAST

Washington, Dec. 15.—A sensational report from the war department showing how the country was inadequately protected against invasion from foreign governments was sent to the House today as a secret document and, after a number of conferences and hurried telephone messages, was returned to the war department on the ground that the House could not receive a secret report.

With 351 members of that body the contents of the report would stand a chance of leaking out to the public immediately, in the opinion of those who conferred on the subject when the remote contingency of a secret session of the House was mentioned.

Members of Congress who saw the document before its withdrawal, say the report of Secretary Dickinson points out that the country is wholly unprepared, that there is a woeful inadequacy of men, of guns and of ammunition, that the army should be reorganized and that a council of national defense, with the secretary of war at its head, should be created by congress.

WOOD REPORT "CONFIDENTIAL"

The report of General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, which was marked "confidential" dealt with these matters. The real significance of the document is that it makes official admission of conditions already well known among army and navy officers in this country and abroad.

General Wood, in his testimony before the House military committee today discussed the whole subject of national defenses, told where the weak points lay, and laid particular emphasis on the possibility of attack from the Orient.

He did not give vent to any alarmist views as to danger of any immediate invasion, but talked confidentially of the need of congress, as a prudent and effective act, to take immediate action to guard against any possible trouble from Japan or China.

General Wood contended that while the country is reasonably defended much is needed to be done to place it upon a secure basis.

He argued that congress should provide for more artillery and field guns and for a greater stock of munitions of war, so as to be prepared for any emergency. He believed the standing army should be expanded from 80,000 to 100,000 men. He favored reducing the term of enlistment from three to two years. He believed in the active encouragement of the militia of the states as a valuable first national reserve and that the 30,000 or more men annually going out of the army to resume private life should be kept in close touch with the government, so that they could constitute a second reserve.

COULD NOT DISLODGE A FOE

Representative McLachlen, of California, the author of the resolution passed at the last session, which brought about the official exposition of the weakness of the military defenses, said today:

"A foreign country could land 200,000 troops off the Pacific coast in 30 days and the only intimation of trouble would be their blowing up the mountain passes, thus preventing any communication with the east. In the three states west of the Rocky Mountains—California, Oregon and Washington—we have 2,000 regular troops and 5,000 state militiamen. The best military authorities say it would take years to dislodge foreign troops if they ever secured a foothold under these conditions, and that it would cost the United States one billion dollars."

The bill introduced by Representative Hobson, of Alabama embodies the administration idea of a national council for defense and if the result of his conference with President Taft, Secretary Dickinson and other officials.

PURPOSE OF BILL.

The bill is designed to establish a definite and consecutive policy of national defense, determined by the deliberations of both the legislative and the executive branches of the government and to insure harmony

not only in determining but in enforcing the policy.

The idea is to promote efficiency and economy in peace and in war.

The secretary of war should be president of the council, the other members being the secretary of the navy, the chairman of the senate and house military and naval affairs committees, the chairman of the senate finance and the house appropriations committee, the chief of the general staff of the army, the aid for operations of the fleet of the navy and the presidents of the army and navy war colleges.

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PRECAUTION CAUSED MIXUP

The war department's precaution to protect the report led to a serious mixup in the House. The report was marked "confidential," but that precaution was indicated only on a part of the document. In the routine of handling of the report it was passed along with other executive documents to the clerk's office, where such matters are open to public inspection, but almost instantly the confidential nature of the document was inquired into and the report was withdrawn to the privacy of the speaker's office.

SUCH PROCEDURE UNPRECEDENTED.

After looking into the precedents, the speaker concluded that there was no warrant for the reception of the report as a confidential communication. Therefore he returned it to Secretary Dickinson, with a polite letter, calling attention to the rules of the House, which require all ordinary executive communications to be printed. A recognition of the force of the words "confidential" marked "confidential" marked upon the document would involve its reference to a secret session, which, the speaker said, would be a procedure unprecedented for nearly a century, and would probably result in at once bringing about a greater degree of publicity for the matter than were it handled in the ordinary course.

Therefore, he returned the matter to the secretary for such disposition as he saw fit to make of it.

Secretary Dickinson received this letter very late in the day, and consequently withheld his answer until tomorrow.

THE FORBES ORCHESTRA

PLAYED AT AURORA

The Forbes Orchestra played for a dance at Aurora last evening. Quite a number of young ladies and gentlemen from this city were present. The occasion was much enjoyed.

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