

Weather: Fair and Colder

MAYOR PRESENTS VIEWS ON WATER SITUATION

To the Editor of the Washington Daily News:

In your issue of February 25th, 1913, appears an article entitled "Waterworks Situation Reviewed in Detail."—As the matter therein discussed is of vital interest to the community, and as the citizens of Washington are entitled to know everything in connection therewith, I am requesting that you give space to what follows, to the end that every one may know the position of the City Officials in reference thereto.

Shortly after the present Board came into office, May 1911, a fire occurred in the Morton Building early in the morning. In the afternoon of the same day another alarm was sent in and upon an examination of the water power gauge in the City Hall it was found there was only a pressure of fifteen pounds. At a meeting of the Board, called shortly thereafter, the Mayor was instructed to make a demand on the Water Company for it to comply with its contract. A number of gentlemen representing the Water Company, at various times conferred with the committee and members of the Board, but nothing came from these conferences for the reason that those representing the Water Company had nothing definite to offer, further than making certain suggestions as to what should be done, and asking if the Board would deem these suggestions, if carried out, a compliance with the contract.

At all times the Board simply reiterated its demand for a compliance with the terms of the contract and refused in any way to define what improvements would be sufficient to enable the Company to do so. The reasons for this were, first: The members of the Board were not engineers and felt that they were not competent to pass on the sufficiency of these suggestions; second, it did not feel that the City should be bound by their acceptance of any untried proposition, and that the only way to determine the sufficiency of any given proposition was for the Company to put it in operation so that an actual test could be made.

On May 28th, 1912, the following letter was written:

"Washington Light and Water Co.,
"City.
"Gentlemen: Nearly one year ago the Board of Aldermen of the City of Washington made a demand that your Company comply with its contract. Nothing has been done by you looking toward that end, and in the opinion of the Board something must be done for the protection of the property owners of the City and its future welfare.

With this end in view the undersigned committee has been instructed by the Board of Aldermen to ascertain what sum your company will take for the present water plant and its appurtenances.

"Please let us know at the earliest possible opportunity whether you will sell and if so at what price.
"Respectfully,
(Signed) "Committee."

On July 22nd, 1912, the Water Company wrote as follows:

"Referring to your recent LETTER (black face mine), in regard to purchase of Water Plant, I would be pleased to meet your committee at your convenience and consider any proposition they have to make. I shall be out of the City Wednesday and Thursday of this week. So far as I know expect to be here at your command at any other time in the future.

Shall be pleased to hear from you.
Very truly yours,
WASHINGTON LIGHT AND WATER COMPANY,
By Geo. T. Leach.

On July 27th, 1912, the following reply was mailed to the Water Company: "Replying to your letter of July 22nd, 1912, signed by Captain Geo. T. Leach, in which Capt. Leach states that he would be pleased to meet your committee, and consider any proposition they have to make, beg to say that the committee has no proposition to make, but would be pleased, if your company desires to make any offer in reply to the letter of May 28th, 1912, to hear from you in response to that letter.

Following this correspondence a meeting was held by the committee and representatives of the Company and bondholders, at which it was agreed that engineers be selected by the City and Water Company respectively, who should make an appraisal of the plant, but it was understood that neither party should in any way be bound by this appraisal, and it was simply for the purpose of get-

ting figures to use as a trading basis. The figures for the City were made by Col. J. L. Ludlow of Winston-Salem, N. C., and by Mr. J. H. McClintock writing for George W. Fuller, for the Company.

This much as to the history of the present Board in connection with the matter for the present.

Regarding the statement in your article that for several years this agreement was lived up to by both parties and no complaints were heard against the Water Company nor was the City criticized for not paying the rents, I beg to say that on the Minute Book of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen at page 159 appears the following:

"Oct. 1, 1906.
"The Clerk was then ordered to instruct Light & Water Company that they had been informed that they were not getting the pressure guaranteed in contract and in future they would have to keep pressure up to contract." Below find copy of letter:

"Washington Light & Water Co.,
"City.

"Gentlemen: At a meeting of the Board held October 1st, the Clerk was instructed to notify you in writing that they had not been getting the pressure guaranteed in contract and that in future you would have to keep the pressure up to contract.
"Yours truly,
"Geo. T. Ross, Clerk."

I am informed by Mr. J. B. Sparrow that at the time he was on the Board of Aldermen, that he with Mr. C. H. Sterling were appointed a committee for the purpose of demanding from the Water Company a compliance with its contract. This was either in 1907 or 1908. At a conference held with Capt. Leach, nothing was accomplished, but Capt. Leach suggested that certain reinforcements be made to the plant to be operated by power from the Eureka Mill, and desired the Board to express itself as to whether or not it would be satisfied with this.

The officials of the Water Company have admitted repeatedly that it cannot comply with the requirements of the contract.

In view of these facts, the present Board deemed it wise not to pay for what the Company itself admitted it could not give, and former Boards had endeavored in vain to get, realizing that if their action was arbitrary or unjust the Company had its remedy in the Courts.

So far as I am aware there has been no conspicuous effort on the part of the present administration to mould public sentiment against the Water Company, unless the fact that several mass meetings were had under the auspices of the Board at which all matters were laid before the people, can be construed as such. On the contrary every effort has been made to get an adequate and fair settlement which could be submitted to the people so that they might say whether or not it should be ratified.

Reverting to the appraisal had by the Company and the City and the attitude of the Board of Aldermen in regard to not being willing to give the Water Company a "square deal," briefly the facts are as follows: Col. Ludlow's report showed an actual physical valuation of \$57,600.00. In this valuation was comprised the wells, pumps, piping about station and other items, amounting to something over \$7,000.00, which the Board of Aldermen feels, in view of the attitude of the State Board of Health and the requirements of the Insurance Underwriters, would be of no value to the City. If the present plant were acquired, it would be necessary according to engineers, to reinforce the present pipe lines at an expenditure of not less than \$5,000.00; to secure a source of supply of water outside the city and to run pipe lines from this supply to the City. The cost of this is problematical, but it would run up into thousands of dollars, and the City would have at best a second hand plant.

On the other hand estimates made by a competent engineer show that an entirely new plant, properly installed under the direction of a competent engineer could be obtained from a well supply for \$63,850.00, or should a softening plant be required for \$69,850.00. Col. Ludlow estimated that the Going Concern Value of the plant was \$12,000, but did not advise that such be allowed.

The physical value of the plant as established by the Company's engineer was \$50,250.00. An item of \$1,349.00 for resurfacing pavements was not regarded by the

CONSTITUTION OF STATE MAY BE AMENDED

Raleigh, March 3.—Representative William Porter, of Forsyth, introduced in the House Saturday two bills to secure amendments to the constitution of the State, one of which deals with the tax of the members of the General Assembly. This latter would amend the constitution so as to provide that members of either branch of the General Assembly would receive \$900 for the two-year term for which they are elected and mileage as at present, the presiding officers to receive \$1,000. This amount would cover all compensation of members for the two years regardless of how much time the General Assembly were in session or how many extra sessions were held.

The other amendment proposed by Mr. Porter deals with the manner of calling constitutional conventions and of submitting specific amendments to the people by the Legislature. The amendments proposed would provide that a majority of both houses voting separately should be sufficient to submit specific amendments to the people or to submit the question of calling a constitutional convention, instead of a two-thirds vote as the present constitution provides. These bills were referred to the committee on constitutional amendments, as have been other bills proposing amendments, and will be referred to the special committees of the Senate and House to sit with the commission appointed by the governor to prepare amendments to be acted upon by the General Assembly when it convenes in extra or adjourned session.

The judicial districts bill, as recommended by committee, passed its final reading in the Senate yesterday. The following bill of local interest passed final reading in the Senate: To authorize the city tax collector of the corporation of the town of Belhaven to collect the special school taxes of Belhaven graded school.

The following bill of local interest passed final reading in the House: To regulate primary elections in Beaufort county and municipal elections in the towns of the county.

A charge for engineering, development expenses and contingencies of \$ 7,095.00
A charge for resurfacing pavements(?) 1,349.00
A going concern value of 12,000.00
Total \$25,600.00

was just to the City, and consequently made to the Water Company the proposition that they would officially recommend to the citizens of Washington that \$50,000.00 be paid for the plant and further agreed to do everything in their power as individuals to carry such a proposition before the people, deeming that such an adjustment would be fair and to the best interests of all parties. This offer came about in this way. At the conference at night Mr. Wilcox representing the bondholders, said that he thought Mr. Waters, his co-executor, would recommend a sale at \$75,000.00, but this would have to be submitted to him. The committee from the Board suggested that the items, comprising about \$2,000.00 above referred to should not be considered. Mr. Wilcox then after a conference with the gentlemen representing the Water Company made a tentative proposition of \$68,000.00 with the understanding that the Company should retain the items above referred to, but said that this would also have to be submitted to his co-trustee, and then asked the committee what the Board would do. At a meeting of the Board the next morning the above proposition in regard to the \$50,000.00 was made. There the matter has rested so far as negotiations are concerned, except that Mr. Wilcox intimated that he thought this would not be acceptable.

I do not wish to include in recriminations of any character. The (Continued on page two.)

BRYAN SPEAKS IN RALEIGH ON PEACE

Raleigh, March 3.—William J. Bryan, en route from Florida to Washington to attend the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and to become secretary of state in that administration, addressed 5,000 persons in the Raleigh auditorium this afternoon on the subject of universal peace.

He declared here that the best way to insure peace is to set examples, and he believed that nations as well as individuals should set these examples.

The address marked the close of the North Carolina Peace Congress and was rightly regarded as the climax of a three days' session. The auditorium, which seats 5,000 people, has seldom held such a large audience, one of the other occasions being when Mr. Bryan addressed himself to the principles of the initiative and referendum last year.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. J. Hall, who after prayer by Dr. T. W. O'Kelly, introduced Mr. Harper, of Washington, who briefly sketched the progress of peace sentiment. The first peace organization was formed in 1815 after the world was sick and tired of war, and today there are 600 such organizations throughout the world.

Governor Craig introduced Mr. Bryan in glowing terms, referring to him as a private citizen occupying a larger place in the world than any other private citizen ever occupied.

Master Shelton Moore, who has been ill with scarlet fever at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs.

COMMISSIONERS IN SESSION.

The Board of County Commissioners convened today in the court house, and will remain in session today and tomorrow.

The friends of Miss Ava Belle will be sorry to learn that she was indisposed yesterday.

CONGRESS WORKS ALL SUNDAY TO FINISH

Washington, March 3.—Both houses of Congress, after sitting well into the early hours of Sunday morning, met again yesterday afternoon to resume the effort to finish up pending legislation before adjournment tomorrow afternoon. Agreement in the senate early this morning on the river and harbor bill and the postoffice appropriation bill had cleared the situation so that a spirit of optimism pervaded both chambers when the sessions were resumed after 2 p. m.

SHIPPING NEWS

The "Shiloh," Capt. W. A. Parvin, owned by the Tar River Oil Co. of Tarboro, is lying in port.

The "C. C. Donoho," of Hyde County, Capt. George Thompson, discharged a cargo of cotton produce this morning.

The "Victor," of Ransomville, Capt. Jordan, left this morning with a cargo of fertilizer.

The "Ellen C." of South Creek, Capt. T. W. Taylor, was in port this morning.

The "Gilde," Capt. J. G. Lupton, and the "Nellie Watt," Capt. Rice, both oyster boats of Lowland, are in port.

The "Barney" and the "Jennie D. Bell," which have been here for several days, are still in port.

WOMAN'S BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION.

There will be a meeting of the Woman's Betterment Association tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Public Library. All members are urged to be present, an business of importance is to be transacted.

ELFRIDA STUCK AGAIN AT POWELL'S POINT

A telegram received this morning from Lieutenant Charles P. Morton, commanding officer on the ship "Elfrida," by his father, Mr. W. B. Morton, stated that the vessel was aground at Powell's Point, N. C.

This means that the boys will hardly get to Washington to the inauguration. To begin with, they had a bad start, getting stuck fast for an hour and a half almost before they were out of sight of Washington Friday afternoon. Another delay was experienced at Bayside. This delay at Powell's Point makes the third time the ship has been aground.

A glance at the map shows Powell's Point to be on the end of a peninsula dividing Albemarle and Currituck Sounds, about 40 miles from the Virginia line.

The Boy and the Newspaper

One evening a boy came to his father as he was reading The Daily News, and told him that he was going to quit learning geography, as there was nothing interesting in it. So the father said, "You're going into business after you leave school?"

"Sure," replied the boy eagerly, taking for granted that there was no more geography for him.

"Well, here's what a business man writes today," and he turned to an advertisement about Orient Rugs, in which the life of the Orient was vividly portrayed.

"What do you think of that?" he queried.

"Bully," answered the boy.

"Now, that's geography."

The boy looked dismayed.

"There's more to geography," continued the father, "than names of places. You find out why we send to Italy for silks, to Germany for toys, and why other nations come to buy from us."

Read the advertisements in The Daily News closely and constantly every day for the most important news. They will tell you where to buy to best advantage. Encourage the boys and girls to follow them carefully and gain a knowledge of the romance of business.

TEN THOUSAND WOMEN IN SUFFRAGE PARADE

Washington, D. C., March 3.—Ten thousand marchers today joined in the demand for votes for women in the most elaborate suffrage demonstration in the world's history. Suffragettes literally captured the Capitol today. They all but overshadowed the inaugural ceremonies tomorrow. From all parts of the country and from distant lands, every conceivable class of women was represented—every type, every profession, every age—from Baby Harvey W. Wiley, Jr., son of the former chief chemist, and being early educated in equal suffrage by his parents, to Miss H. M. Young, the eighty-seven-year-old pioneer in the equal rights movement.

It was the overwhelming culmination of a fifty-five-year battle for ballots in the United States. It was both a protest against disfranchisement and a vivid, dignified, elaborate demand for equal rights at the polls.

There were three distinct features to the demonstration—the parade, a series of tableaux on the Treasury Department steps, and tonight, a series of mass meetings.

That today's demonstration was distinctly for and by women was the keynote forced home to all observers. The women evinced that theirs was no part of the inaugural ceremonies. Complete divorce—as a theme and idea—from the inaugural was emphasized.

Flower of American womanhood joined in the celebration. Society leaders in hundreds from all cities trudged sturdily beside humble housewives. Actresses, opera singers and professional women whose names are known in every country joined with enthusiasm. Senators, Congressmen and leaders of civic and political life of the nation marched with the women.

Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol to the White House was seething with densely packed humanity. Grandstands erected for the inauguration ceremonies tomorrow were jammed with spectators.

Flags, pennants, buttons, handbills, posters and banners of myriad colors, combined with the costumes of the marchers, gave "The Avenue" a kaleidoscopic appearance. Tons of suffrage literature were distributed. Streets and sidewalks were trampled with printed appeal for the ballot. Lusty-lunged women held impromptu suffrage speakers at street corners.

The city was in gala attire not only for the women, but for the inaugural parade. Buildings were ablaze with color. Intertwined with the guildons and pennants for Wilson and Marshall were those emblazoned "Votes for Women." National and international colors of the suffragettes were lavishly used.

Women "bikers" came from New York, Baltimore, Richmond and other nearby cities. The largest was Gen. Rosalie Jones and her footsore feminine "army" which completed its trip from New York, begun February 12th.

Homefolks and visitors here abandoned everything to view the pageant today. The only desertion—in numbers or thought—from the women was the citizens' reception at the Union Station to President-elect Wilson and his party. But this crowd, massed at the depot plaza for the arrival of Wilson's special train, swept down into the Avenue in a wild rush for a view of the woman's pageant as soon as the incoming executive had arrived.

By noon the vanguard of the women paraders formed near the Peace Monument at the base of the Capitol—the eastern extremity of Pennsylvania avenue.

Women and girls in dazzling, white flowing robes, on horse and afoot, marched in the forces of equal rights. Mounted on an immense white charger, in a long, loose yellow tunic, carrying a gilded trumpet, was Miss Inez Millholland, the celebrated New York suffrage leader. She was the herald.

On the crack cavalry horse of the army, Mrs. R. C. Burleson, wife of Lieutenant Burleson, of the army, acted as grand marshal. A score of famous horsewomen, including huntswomen of Virginia and Maryland, were assistant mounted marshals.

While the parade was forming tableaux at the south front of the Treasury was being enacted. The signal of the start of the parade was relayed back by block up from the Peace Monument by heralds. Their megaphones were gilded in imitation of herald's bugles, and all were dressed in costume.

As the procession slowly swept up Pennsylvania avenue, Miss Millholland frequently sounded the triumphant, militant one of "Progress." A purple and yellow banner was suspended from her trumpet. Hundreds of the marchers were uniformed, but the greater part donned "citizen's" clothes. The uniforms, of every color, were long "Portia" capes, full and flowing, with a single button at the breast. "Portia" caps were the uniform headpieces.

Behind Miss Millholland marched ten ushers, carrying yellow and blue pennants, and wearing light blue and gold caps and gowns.

A woman's band of fifty pieces followed. They received a tremendous ovation at every step. Behind marched fifty more uniformed women marchers—over 500—clad in golden tan caps.

The first mounted brigade, headed by Mrs. Burleson, the grand marshal, were next.

Then came floats denoting the countries in which women have whole or partial suffrage. Before them was carried a banner labeled "Women of the World Unite." The first float represented Norway. Mrs. Knute Nelson, wife of the Minnesota Senator, was the central figure on this float, seated amidst a miniature forest of waving Norwegian pine trees. Other countries represented by floats, all drawn by caparisoned horses, were Finland, New Zealand, and Australia. Each bore in large figures the date upon which women were given suffrage in their countries. On them were seated women and girls in respective national costumes.

A standard bearing the words: "Countries Where Women Have Partial Suffrage," was followed by allegorical floats representing Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium. National flags of the respective countries were draped women and girls seated on thrones. Ten girls in Swedish colors were on the "Sweden" float. A large Union Jack draped a young woman on the Great Britain float.

Three girls in Welsh costumes represented Scotland; seven wearing the Irish green and carrying harps, represented Ireland; seven Canada, and three society belles of Washington, attired in Hindu turbans and robes, represented India.

Mrs. Edward Stron is the guest of Mrs. T. F. Smith at the home of the latter on the corner of Main and Bridge streets.

PRINCETON STUDENTS WELCOME WILSON.

Washington, March 3.—Princeton University pays honor tonight to its most distinguished son—President-elect Wilson—in a mammoth reception to the incoming executive at the New Willard Hotel. It was a last farewell to "President Wilson of Princeton" and a typical college greeting to "President Wilson of the U. S."

Today, 2,000 alumni and undergraduates of "Old Nassau" paraded the streets in an ecstasy of college "spirit," preparing for Princeton's biggest celebration thought. From all parts of the country, Princeton men are here to pay tribute to their distinguished alumnus.

REV. E. M. HOYLE HERE.

Rev. E. M. Hoyle of Greenville will deliver his famous lecture, "Sunshine" in Washington Wednesday, under the auspices of the First Methodist Church. Dr. Hoyle has made a great impression wherever he has spoken.

A party of ladies from Belhaven was in the city yesterday, composed of Miss Schleiter, Miss Lida Sawyer, Miss Myrtle Swindell, Miss Mande Houten, and Mrs. W. D. Morrison.

Mr. G. A. Stancill of Hill was in town yesterday.

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COTTON MARKET.

Lint Cotton, 12c.
Seed Cotton, 4 1-2c.
Cotton Seed, \$26.00.

FOR SALE—QUICK BY D. T. FAY.

For sale—QUICK BY D. T. FAY. 100 & Co., 300 lbs. Crosby's extra-early Egyptian beet seed. 2-27-1wp.