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Be at our Opening Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock and we will give you better goods and save you money. The only absolutely new store in town. Everything New—New Year, New Firm, New Styles and New Goods.

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# FREE!

The first 50 ladies who make purchases amounting to \$1.00 or more will each receive a pair of nice Silk Hose Free. To the first 50 men who make purchases amounting to \$1.00 or more we will give a Nice Necktie.

Remember the Opening Day and Hour Saturday at 9 A. M.

## The Byram-Charles Company

### The Foreman & Miller Old Stand

W. F. Byram, Pres. W. A. Short, Vice Pres. W. S. Charles, Sec. & Treas.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON TERRITORIAL WORK OF Y. W. C. A.

Miss Henrietta Roofs, of the New York Field Work Department of the National Y. W. C. A. Board, was guest of honor at the annual territorial meeting of the local association held yesterday afternoon in the Y. W. C. A. office in the Law building.

The business of particular importance at the meeting yesterday afternoon was the reading of the report of Miss Henrietta Roofs, territorial secretary of the Virginia-Carolina Territorial committee. The report is for the year ending Dec. 1, 1911, and is as follows:

A state insurance officer some time ago introduced the executive secretary of the Virginia-Carolina Territorial committee as the "general agent" of the Young Women's Christian Associations. She has been very grateful to him for lending that term, since it furnishes a tangible idea for a somewhat intangible office, and to the minds of the uninitiated gives a raison d'être for the office which is retained from the report of 1911.

No fact has been brought home more forcibly during the year than that of the difficulty with which most people grasp the idea of supervisory work—its nature and its necessity. Local association executives and territorial secretaries are secured and placed by the territorial committee; intelligent people turn to us for guidance in the organizing or developing of Young Women's Christian Associations; others ignore us and try to start city work of their own which we, who have the chartered right, have to ask them to refrain from doing because they know not how nor why; college authorities ask us for cooperation with their student work, and we gladly give it because it is our privilege and our business; mill owners find use for our office and field service in their welfare problems. And still people ask in wonder, "What is the Territorial Committee?" or show surprise when we tell them that for such work money is needed as well as for the local organizations.

Doubtless many a loyal citizen of Charlotte does not realize that our headquarters here there went forth last year influences which touched directly over 10,000 in our membership, even in the infancy of our work, and indirectly many thousands more; and that here plans have been made which will concern the future of thousands of girls and women who are bound up in the religious, educational, social and industrial development of a new South. And he will be surprised to find that this supervisory work has been done at a cost of less than 50 cents per member, and that 50 per cent of that has been paid by the membership, and perhaps he will be ashamed to find that only half the remainder of the \$5,000 has been given in subscriptions by people in the three states directly benefited; and perhaps he will be one of those who will determine that in the budget for 1912 there will be nothing left of deficit for friends in New York city to make up.

For the work of the year the executive secretary has traveled over 10,000 miles, at least 8,000 of which have been covered in the field itself. Because there has been no special worker for city and industrial interests it has been necessary for this "general agent" to be on the field most of the time, and yet to return to Charlotte often enough to keep her hand upon the matters of general policy and interest which must be seen to at headquarters. During the course of the year visits have been made to every city in which there is work now organized and to several cities where preliminary investigations have been made looking towards local associations later on. The largest amount of time has been given to Norfolk which was reported a year ago as being in the hands of a provisional committee just appointed to do preliminary work. With great rejoicing the new Norfolk association was opened in March with a pledged membership of 500, since increased to 750. Remembering the old, false conception in Norfolk of an association we know we must hold firmly to high standards in the organization of the new work. Therefore our organization work has been more than we would perhaps need to spend in another city. Norfolk is said to have the most attractive rented association quarters on the Atlantic coast, and the generous response of citizens for its support and the joy of young women who at once began to make use of one or another department or

## His Landlady's Advice Probably Saved his Life

I feel that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root saved my life. I inherited weak kidneys. The discharge was so frequent and painful that I would have to stay in bed to obtain temporary relief. I consulted good physicians, but the results were disappointing. My landlady advised me to try Swamp-Root as the last resort, which I did and I was quickly relieved.

For years I was taking Swamp-Root and my weight has increased fifty pounds. My health is of the best and I have told many others about Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and have done a lot of good in this way. Your wonderful medicine is of great value to mankind.

Yours very truly,  
J. H. BRUNBY,  
835 Main St. Pawtucket, R. I.

The above statement made before me I declare to be truthful in every detail.

THOMAS MARSDEN,  
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Charlotte Daily News. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

The work more than paid for all the toll and thought given by the committee through its secretary. We have planned this work in such a way that the association shall develop to meet the needs of this city, which is rapidly becoming the great seaport of the South Atlantic coast.

Another quite extended piece of work was the assistance given to the Richmond association for the building fund campaign. We are now looking in our annual report with deep gratitude, as we recognize the fact that the citizens of Richmond have generously given the first complete building campaign fund for young women's work south of Philadelphia—a total of \$160,000, raised in practically twelve days. We are now looking forward to Richmond's erecting a building that shall be a model for young women's buildings in the South.

It is not necessary to enter into detail in regard to the cities in our field during the year beyond making statements of the work which has been done in every direction, opening of new departments, larger co-operation from citizens, increase in number of employed officials, larger general service rendered to young women. There were three new play-grounds opened up for young women last summer, two new gymnasium departments developed, much new educational work among industrial girls, provision made for association work in the Miller-Rodes-Swartz department store in Norfolk, because of the success of the work in their Richmond store, which was reported as begun in the 1910 annual statement. There have been many visits in South Carolina to the mill village associations where the intricate relationships make necessary unusually careful supervision. We have the privilege of considering with Monaghan Mills the planning and furnishing of the new building which will give girls and women of that village are now doing most gratifying work. Annual meetings in two other villages were attended, and at these talks were given. The failure of some workers to fit into their places, because

brought anxiety and pain and added search for those who would fit. But the patience and loyalty of the mill owners have been so great that there was an inspiration in every interview with them. The most important step for the mill village work for the year has been the co-operation with the Parker cotton mills company in placing Miss O. May Jones (formerly general secretary of Olympia and Granby mills, Columbia) with them as general secretary for the development of women's and girls' work in the seventeen mills of the company. Every hour of work with Miss Jones since her appointment last summer has been an inspiration to us to realize her wonderful opportunity and ours as we work with her and we are more than gratified at the results already being seen in many villages. Several of these had Christmas entertainments under her supervision where Christmas had never been really observed before.

The absence of Miss Crane from the field of the time, because of illness, has brought more demands from the student interests upon the executive secretary, who always gladly turns to any opportunity for work with college girls—these visits leaders of our states. Special visits were made to the associations in the three State Normal schools—Greensboro, Winthrop and Farmville, and to Randolph-Macon Women's college and to Converse. There has also been opportunity for touch with the students at Presbyterian college, Elizabeth College for Women, Columbia, and the Asheville Normal.

In order to do field work adequately it has been necessary to bring together groups of workers representing our student, city and industrial interests. Early in the spring we planned, therefore, for a series of volunteer workers' institutes held in Charleston, Winston-Salem and Richmond. These brought together women interested in the city associations in our three states, and the two days spent in each city under the training of the national secretaries from New York were days fruitful in results. We have seen since that time many new lines of work develop in our city associations from the inspiration of those institutes. A similar series of student councils was planned for the three states, but because circumstances prevented our entertainment by a conveniently located college in South Carolina we were able to have only the councils in North Carolina and Virginia. These were held at Guilford College and Hills College with results which Miss Crane will report. The executive secretary counts as one of the richest experiences of the year her participation in those gatherings with the college girls.

In April this committee was repre-

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No need to leave yourself without a Coat now, when the weather is so crisp and cold and when The Freed Co. offers such exquisite creations at such remarkable reductions.

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Secure Reliable Furs at

## Alterations FREE!

## THEODORE WRITES ON "JUDGES AND PROGRESS"

By Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 5.—Theodore Roosevelt discusses "Judges and Progress" in an editorial appearing in the current issue of The Outlook. He says, in part:

"Let me, at the outset, put so clearly that only wilful misinterpretation can deceive people, just what my position as to the courts is. I have the very highest regard, the highest respect and admiration, for the judiciary. As a whole, I think that our judicial officers stand on a higher level than any other body of public servants, or, for the matter of that, of private citizens. I could name offhand at this moment a number of judges now on the bench who render to the people more substantial service of more far-reaching value than is rendered by any other men in public or private life—and all of these judges substantially agree with the position herein taken, which, indeed, is largely derived from them. I believe the courts have rendered our people incalculable services. I hold that the attitude of our people towards them should be one of appreciation and respect; but not of servility.

"I most emphatically believe that we have been wise in giving great power to our judges, including this power of judicial interpretation of statutes to see whether they conform with the fundamental law of the land. But I also most firmly believe that, like any other power, this power can be abused, and that it is a power with which the people have merely temporarily parted, and not one which they have permanently alienated. Used cautiously and moderately and only in the clearest cases, as it has been used by our greatest judges from the days of Marshall to the present time, as it is defended by writers such as Mr. Thayer, it is fraught with the utmost good to the body politic. Used recklessly, wantonly, and foolishly, where the case is so doubtful that the judges themselves may be divided nearly equally on the two sides (in the Bakeshop decision, first and last, where judges held the law constitutional and only ten including, however, unfortunately, five of the nine supreme court judges, held it unconstitutional), as it has again and again been used in recent years, it results in very great evil.

"I am not speaking of the judges' performance of the ordinary judicial function as performed by judges in all lands, the function of the type which people all over the world have in mind when they speak of the uprightness of the judge, of the independence of the judiciary. I am speaking of the peculiar function of the American judge, the function of no other judge in the world, the function of declaring whether or not the people have the right to make laws for themselves or matters which they deem of vital concern. I am not speaking of the judge in his attitude of judge between one individual and another, or one individual and the state; I am speaking of also

the judge when, by virtue of his position, he declares that the people as a whole have, or have not, the right to carry out a given policy, a power which may give one man or three men or five men the right to nullify the wishes of the enormous majority of their ninety million fellow citizens, a power which has been exercised repeatedly, sometimes wisely, sometimes very unwisely. Bear in mind that I am not at this time ever referring to decisions dealing with the question of the respective spheres of action of national and state; I have in mind decisions which declare the people themselves have no power to act, through either the national or the state governments.

"During the last twenty-five years the courts here in New York, helped, I am sorry to say, once or twice by the supreme court of the Nation, have thrown what at times have proved well-nigh insurmountable obstacles in the path of needed social reforms. I have already alluded to the decision of the New York court which forbade the people of New York through their legislature to interfere with certain kinds of tenement-house factories. Almost without exception every intelligent social worker whom I have ever met, every man really interested in the betterment of social and industrial conditions among our working people, in giving better homes to the working people in great cities, and in giving better conditions of labor to them when they are at labor—almost without exception everyone qualified to judge on these matters has agreed that this decision was a blow to decent citizenship, a blow to the effort to achieve genuine reform, genuine betterment of social conditions, of so a severe a nature that its mischievous effects can hardly be overestimated. I have no doubt that the men making the decision were upright men of high character, but they did so much damage as the worst legislative body, actuated by the worst motives could possibly have done.

"I hold, not only that the courts in these matters have usurped, or at least exercised in wholly wrong fashion, a power properly and clearly abiding in the people, but that they have thus strained to the utmost (and, indeed, in my judgment, violated the constitution in order to sustain a do-nothing philosophy which has everywhere completely broken down when applied to the actual conditions of modern life. These good judges, these upright and well-meaning men, who champion as it is their philosophy, do not realize that the changed conditions mean changed needs and that the tremendous social problem of today cannot be solved by methods adequate to meet the infinite simpler problems offered by industrial and social life a century ago.

"When I was president, the man to whom I owed most for guidance as to the proper attitude that courts should take in matters such as these was Mr. William H. Moody, afterwards justice of the supreme court who during his lamentably short term of service gave promise of being one of the greatest justices who ever sat on that court. It was he who called my attention to the first essay in Professor Thayer's book of "Legal Essays" on "The Origin and Scope of the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law." Nowhere else is there a clearer statement both of the advantage of conferring upon the courts the power that they possess under our system, and of the further fact that unless

that power is wisely exercised it must inevitably be restrained. It is, I believe, an advantage to have fixed in the court the power to state that a legislative act is unconstitutional; but only provided that the power is exercised with the greatest wisdom and self-restraint. If the courts continue to use it with the recklessness that has too often been shown in the past, it is almost inevitable that efforts will be made to amend or abolish it; I know, for instance, that, as far as I am personally concerned, I earnestly hope to see in the next New York State Constitutional convention provisions incorporated in the constitution which will enable the people to decide for themselves, by popular ballot after due deliberation, finally and without appeal, what the law of the land shall be in cases such as those I have mentioned, where the courts of the state have refused to allow the people to establish justice and equity.

"I am sure that ultimately our people must, and will, come to the view that the Nation and the states within their several spheres—spheres which must cover every particle of the ground where it is possible for government to act at all—have not only the right but the duty to decide as to all the conditions which shall obtain in tenement houses, in factories, in mines, on railways, for preserving men, women and children in health, life and limb. If they so decide, and are really bent upon having the decision reduced to practice, the courts will sooner or later, in one way or another, be forced to give it effect. It is idle to say that the people as a whole have not the right to decide for themselves on such a matter of governmental policy. It is in no shape or way, one of the few questions where the public servants of the people have the right, and where it is their duty to go counter to the wishes of the people. I do not mean that there are no such cases, on the contrary, I hold that not only the judge, but the legislator or executive, may at times find that his highest duty to the people is to resist the will of the people if some question of real or vital principle, of right or wrong, is at stake. But his own convictions in such cases usefulness in standing rigidly for where the moral law is at stake will largely depend upon his not having refused to represent the popular will when the people had a right to have their will respected.

"No public servant who is worth his salt should hesitate to stand by his conscience and, if necessary, to surrender his office rather than to yield his conscientious convictions in a case of genuine importance. But while that is his right and his duty, our right and our duty is to see that he is responsible to us, to the people, and I hold with Abraham Lincoln that we are unfit to be called a free people if we permanently surrender the right to shape our destinies and place this right in the hands of any men not responsible to us.

"One word in closing. What I have advocated is not revolution. It is not wild radicalism. It is the highest and wisest kind of conservatism."

The unexpected happens so often that it ought to lose its novelty.

Many a profit is without honor in its own country, or anywhere else.

## Baby's Voice

Every woman's heart responds to the charm and sweetness of a baby's voice, because nature intended her for motherhood. But even the loving nature of a mother shrinks from the ordeal because such a time is regarded as a period of suffering and danger. Women who use Mother's Friend saved much discomfort and suffering, and their systems, being thoroughly prepared by this great remedy, are in a healthy condition to meet the time with the least possible suffering and danger. Mother's Friend is recommended only for the relief and comfort of expectant mothers; it is in no sense a remedy for various ills, but its many years of success, and the thousands of endorsements received from women who have used it are a guarantee of the benefit to be derived from its use. This remedy does not accomplish wonders but simply assists nature to perfect its work. Mother's Friend allays nausea, prevents caking of the breasts, and in every way contributes to a strong, healthy motherhood. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for our free book for expectant mothers.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

## Mother's Friend

sented at the National Biennial Convention in Indianapolis by the chairman of the committee and the executive secretary. The latter enjoyed the convention doubly because the chairman was there with her.

At the Asheville conference in June your secretary was assistant executive, and helped especially with the city interests of that conference. A day has also been spent in conference with the industrial secretaries concerning their work and its problems. Three visits have been made to national headquarters in New York for consultation about many field and local matters. Two committee meetings of the Blue Ridge Association have been attended, and many personal interviews have been held both at headquarters and on the field concerning the interests of young women and girls which there is not the space even to mention.

Plans were made in the spring for carrying on our summer camp at Tryon, which Miss Wright kindly made possible again by loaning us Sunny Slope; and one month of the executive secretary's time was given at the camp, Miss Anna May Stokely coming as hostess the rest of the summer.

We have not been unmindful during the year of our policy to continue the education of the field in regard to the need and the nature of Young Women's Christian Association work. Opportunities have been seized for parlor conferences in Winston-Salem, Orangeburg, Hampton, Lynchburg, Norfolk and Charlotte, and for speaking about the work before missionary societies and other groups of women, and for talks given to the extension chapter in Charlotte and gatherings of Association workers in other cities to which visits have been made.

Perhaps in proportion, more time has been given to the finding of suitable secretaries than to any one other feature because we realize that upon the local workers depend the ultimate success of the association's service. We have been fortunate indeed that only three of our loyal secretaries have needed to leave the field during the year, and that the ten new ones placed in positions have been women of special training and rare personal equipment for their work.

There is, of course, a mingling of pain and joy in an entire year's work. The pain has come because of the workers who sometimes fail to give their best to this which is work of that only. Or it has been due to the great number of things left undone both through our own weakness or through a failure of adequate financial support which would provide sufficient workers to do effective work; or it has been the waiting for the generous people who are still delaying the privilege of furnishing this headquarters city with its own Young Women's Christian Association building. We have longed to develop many new interests which we see possible as we study the ground of our states, but for which money is absolutely necessary.

But we have been so glad all through the year for many, many things, a few special ones of which we make mention:

For the most loyal committee possible.

For secretaries, both field and local, who loving their work have counted it a joy to help develop

association activities in a wonderful field.

For strong busy men who have put their shoulders under the burden in many places.

For the women into whose eyes new light has come as they have said, "This work has brought so much blessing to me—giving me so much more than I give."

For the industrial girls who have said, "We have so much better times since the Y. W. C. A. came."

For the college girls who have longed to take large responsibility for others in their own circle and outside it, even to the girls across the sea.

For the business young women who are doing better work every day because of additional physical, mental or spiritual strength gained through association activities.

For the girls of leisure eagerly learning to be trained volunteer workers, and so because a real religious and civic force.

For the dear secretary in Colombo, Ceylon, doing splendid work as representative for our territory among the women of that city.

For the increasing number of friends who understand that the association is the handmaid of the church as a whole.

And for the pastors who count as secretaries as their fellow workers, and who stand loyally by us as we serve where they need us.

It is a part of the joy the Master promised—the full joy that "no one taketh away."

There are other women who should be sharing this as committee members; other Southern girls who, with the right training, would make splendid association secretaries; there are other men and women who should be sharing in this joy through the money they might give to make possible larger service. It is a time of open door for young women's interests in the South. We need larger co-operation that we may more adequately enter in.

Respectfully submitted,  
ANNA D. CASLER.

(Signed) ANNA D. CASLER.

Sillicus—Does Scribber write fiction?  
Cynicus—I imagine so. At any rate, all his love stories end happily.

WHAT MAKES A WOMAN?

One hundred and twenty pounds, more or less, of bone and muscle don't make a woman. It is a good foundation. Put into it health and strength and she may rule a kingdom. But that's just what Electric Bitters give her. Thousands and thousands of women are suffering from weakness, nervousness, backache and tired, listless, worn out feeling. Electric Bitters have done me a world of good," writes Eliza Pool, Depew, Okla., "and I thank you, with all my heart, for making such a good medicine." Only 50c. Guaranteed by W. L. Hand & Co.

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