

Activities Of Women In State And Nation

A Page For Women, Edited by Mrs. Al Fairbrother.

As To Dancing.

The growing popularity of the modern dance among people of all ages in Greensboro the past few months is causing some apprehension on the part of the ministers, one of whom has sounded a note of warning lest this form of amusement be carried too far for the spiritual well-being of the community.

That the modern dances—or that some of the modern dances—are degrading and demoralizing even the most worldly will not attempt to deny; but that there is harm in all dancing when indulged in in moderation and under wholesome influences and surroundings, many of our very best and purest minded men and women will emphatically deny. To such people who really love music the rhythmic movements of the body are the natural expression of emotions stirred by joyous strains, the response to this kind of melody being no less irresistible than that of the soldier marching fearlessly to death to the measured notes of patriotic airs, or of the hysterical convert drawn to the altar in the intoxication of appealing gospel hymns. It is all a kind of hypnotism, as illustrated in the story of the Pied Piper, and the very fact that it had its origin among savages is proof conclusive of its "back to nature" claims. Play in some form is the natural instinct of all happy and healthy young animals, and dancing, in the abstract, is simply play to an accompaniment of music—surely an innocent kind of play when wisely regulated and properly conducted.

Educational institutions and all organizations dealing with young people have recognized this demand for play with music, and dancing comes in many disguises under the general head of "athletics." In any up-to-date denominational school, in the Y. W. C. A. and other uplift societies you recognize many of the popular steps and simpler dance figures in the daily exercises of the bright young women, who achieve grace of movement along with strength of muscle in this wholesome healthful way. Music and laughter and the zest of physical endurance in so delightful a pastime makes the hour in the "gym" the most pleasantly anticipated of the entire day. And that too with not a man in sight, except, perhaps, the director, if the director happens to be a man. In many instances a woman—and not necessarily a very young woman either—fills that important position. So it will be seen that the pleasure of keeping time to music is not entirely dependent on the mingling of the sexes.

This much in defence of a much abused form of amusement, which the club women of America have in their power to reform to a great extent, or at least to get back to first principles as interpreted by those who enjoyed the reels and quadrilles of fifty years ago. That some of them are alive to their responsibility in this matter is evidenced by the fact that the Biennial in San Francisco four years ago the General Federation passed a resolution recommending the revival of the old dances. Nothing in the modern Terpsichorean school approaches the stately minuet, and while every one cannot command the ease and grace necessary for this classic, the dances and cotillions were sufficiently attractive to meet all reasonable needs of the wholesome minded devotee. This suggestion on the part of the General Federation has led to successful results in many places, and we would like to see club women everywhere use their influence for the revival of the old as the most certain and effective way of reforming the modern dance. When this is done there will be no occasion for ministers to condemn nor for parents to deny their young sons and daughters the pleasure of giving expression to their natural instincts under refining and most inviting field for practical uplift work, and we want to see North Carolina club women lead in the movement.

Greensboro Women Respond.

The suggestion of Superintendent Putnam to add to the executive department of the North Carolina Children's Home Society a woman's auxiliary, made up of representative Greensboro women from the different churches, having met with universal approval, an organization meeting was held Wednesday afternoon in the directors' room of the Southern Life and Trust Co.

Interesting talks were made by Mr. A. M. Scates, president of the Society; Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Friends' church, who had had experience in this line of work, and Mr. Putnam, the live and aggressive superintendent who sees big things ahead for the society which is for the first time in its 14 years of usefulness now opening a receiving home for the children coming under its care. The woman's auxiliary will have supervision of this home, and each church in the city will be asked to furnish one room as a much needed and acceptable contribution to this great work.

Election of officers resulted as follows: Chairman, Mrs. A. B. Kimball; vice-chairman, Mrs. Isaac McCarthy; secretary, Mrs. Putnam.

The list of board members not having been completed, names will be given later. Work of getting the home ready for occupancy will be begun at once.

O. Henry Evening.

During the coming week full details will be given of the proposed O. Henry evening to be held in Greensboro on the evening of Saturday, March 11. A very attractive program is being arranged by the committee, the feature of which will be an address by Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, an old friend and ardent admirer of the author, who is just now engaged in collecting interesting data heretofore unpublished. It is also expected that Dr. Archibald Henderson of the State University will be present and also on the program.

In anticipation of the present effort to arouse local interest in the man who put Greensboro on the map in the literary world, people of the city and county are asked to remember the date in making engagements and arrange to come out and show their appreciation and endorsement of the movement to secure an O. Henry memorial in his native city. A small admission price will be charged, proceeds to go towards the proposed memorial, the nature of which will be determined according to the amount raised by voluntary contributions.

The Cause In Asheville.

Dr. Leo Mannheim, of New York, delivered a strong address in Asheville last week in favor of woman suffrage under the auspices of the Asheville Equal Suffrage League. The speaker was introduced by Judge H. A. Gudger.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Mannheim said: "Men and women who for various puny reasons oppose woman suffrage have no substantial reasons for their opposition. They have only flimsy selfish excuses and if confronted cannot put forth a strong front against the movement. We feel that Jane Addams or Anna Howard Shaw, and such women would give tremendous service in the state legislature."

James F. Barrett, introduced by Mrs. Charles Malcolm Platt, president of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage Association, responded ably to Dr. Mannheim in behalf of the cause. He pointed out the unflinching courage and unflinching trust of the sturdy souls who transpired a wilderness into civilized habitations, she finds inspiration for present and future generations. From this interesting volume the following are excerpts:

George At Salisbury.

The Salisbury Post of February 26th carried this interesting announcement, and those familiar with the work of the Civic League of that city will readily conclude that that live and energetic body of communicating workers engineered this novel entertainment: "The invitation to the reception of George Washington and Mrs. Washington at their Mt. Vernon Colonial home to be held tonight, 8 o'clock at the Community Building, has been received by everyone, and the affair is to be a great and notable social occasion and opportunity of meeting the nation's patriots and founders. General Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Paul Revere, La Fayette, Martha Washington, Betsy Ross and other famous Revolutionary characters, given a charming entertainment of stately grace and dignity by the magic of dramatic art and our own young artists. The delightful singing, graceful dancing of the minuet in Colonial costume, the making of our first flag, will be more than worth the price of admission—15 cents. General Washington, at this historic evening will deliver a message which will fire the patriotism of every red-blooded American. He who was first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen, calls you to honor him in this study of this period of American history, and patriotic education by impressing the lessons of the past upon the minds and hearts of the present generation. Come and bring your friends. The proceeds from this charming Colonial drama will complete the payments on the V. V. and furnishings for the Innes street school."

Concord Music Club.

Mrs. Gowan Dusenbery was hostess last week to the Concord Music club at which time a most attractive program was presented. "Rigoletto" by Giuseppe Verdi, was the opera for study. First was a reading, "Verdi, the Man and His History," by Miss Mary L. Harris. The scenario was given by Mrs. George L. Patterson, after which Miss Lucy Lore rendered as a piano solo the famous "Rigoletto Quartet," arranged by Liszt. Miss Janie Patterson, accompanied by Mrs. I. I. Davis, sang the beautiful arias "Caro Nome" and "Donna e Mobile." Discussion of Professional Librettists, led by Mrs. A. G. Odell, was an interesting feature. Mrs. C. C. Hunt, of Lexington, and Mrs. Joseph Hartzell, were present as guests of the club.

Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana are giving their united support to Mrs. John N. Carey of Indianapolis for honorary vice president general of the D. A. R. The national election will be held in April.

Miss Fries A Historian

The people of Winston-Salem have been celebrating in honor of the founders of that unique and prosperous city; marking the sites of first buildings and arranging for the preservation of such landmarks as are of greatest historical value.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a North Carolina club woman—a native of Salem and one who has served most acceptably



as president of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs—has had an important part, not only in the making of the history of her own period, but in recording that of pioneer days when facilities for writing and printing limited such records to the most meager details, from which only one whose heart and brain were equally in the work could build such fascinating stories of pioneer life. To dig out the dry facts from dim and dusty parchments and from them weave pleasing narratives—intense human interest stories from real life—marks the historian of highest order.

This has been done by Miss Adelaide Fries in her latest contribution to North Carolina history under the title of "The Town Builders." In this little volume is told how and when and why the Salem community was founded, also in the dauntless courage and unflinching trust of the sturdy souls who transpired a wilderness into civilized habitations, she finds inspiration for present and future generations. From this interesting volume the following are excerpts:

The Town Builders.

It was a very cold day, that Monday the 6th of January, 1766, only a little less cold than the preceding night when drugs dissolved in home-distilled spirits froze and burst their bottles on the shelves of the apothecary shop. But timber to be used in building needed to be cut in January and February, when the sap was down, and the Wachovia pioneers were inured to all kinds of weather, so it did not occur to them to postpone execution of the plans for the day, chief of which was the beginning of "the new town."

The Text Book for 1766 had not yet come from Germany, so a "watchword" was drawn from the Test Book, which contained a cherished collection of Bible verses written on slips of paper rolled into tiny quills that could be easily handled. Their thoughts were full of the new town, so the text unrolled seemed to direct promise from on high: "I will defend this city" (Is. 37:35). Later in the month the Text Book came, and it was with touched hearts that they read for January 6th, "Ask now of the days that are past, whether before there was such a thing as this great thing, it is or hath been heard like it" (Deut. 4:32.) To them it seemed but a small thing, this felling of trees, the building of a little log house, and they wondered whether the text were a prophecy, a confirmation of the "watchword" they had drawn, little realizing that whatever the years might bring their deed in itself was greater for its meant faith and courage, obedience and self-sacrifice, and there is naught greater than these.

When Wachovia was bought it was planned to plant a town in the center of the hundred-thousand-acre tract, where the inhabitants might find a Christian community. The idea of an abandoned house where they could have immediate shelter from the wintry blasts of 1763 led to the establishment of Bethabara as the first village of Wachovia, and six years later Bethabara was begun three miles to the northwest, but now the time has come to carry out the plans for a central town. There were those that thought it folly—why not continue where so good a start had already been made? But others said, "The original plan had the approval of the Lord," and so while letters went to Herrnhut to ask final positive orders, the preliminary steps were taken.

On this bright, cold, morning, therefore they tramped the six miles southward from Bethabara, a band of sturdy men, some looking forward to homes of their own in the new town, others lending a brotherly hand in the undertaking. At their head were Johannes Eitwein, representative in Wachovia of the Unity Boards, and Jacob Loesch, their "Vorsteher" or business manager, the latter reviewing in memory his journey to Wachovia with the first colony thirteen years before, and the beginning of the undertaking. The seven men from Bethabara and five from Bethania, to whom the building of the house had been entrusted, took with them besides their tools a tent as shelter for the night; the rest carried axes and hatchets, and spent the day clearing the road,

High Cost Of Babies.

According to a report issued by an institution in Chicago, the cost of raising a child has advanced about 40 per cent in the last 10 years. Commenting on this the New York Sun concludes that viewed from the standpoint of the parent, the process of raising children is the result of an impulse which, as the scientists and other experts assure us, springs from nature, and does not appear to have any relationship to economics. The mother has children because she likes to play with them and—and from the standpoint of economics—act foolishly over them.

It therefore comes as a kind of shock to be told in so many words that the cost of fondling a baby has gone up 40 per cent. A simple case of colic which lasted two hours 10 years ago has now 40 per cent more economic value than it had then. But is this going far enough? Should not some statistician, inspired by the highest motives, furnish us with a correct economic scale of a mother's love in order that we may be able to compare it with other products, and thus give it its proper place in the scheme of our wonderful civilization?

A Walkless Parade.

Speaking of the fight to be made before the conventions Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in a recent interview, said she was almost ready to hope for a combination between the Republicans and Progressives because the latter party is pledged to suffrage. An appeal is to be made to the Democrats at St. Louis, she said, one feature being a "walkless parade."

One of the faults of the last campaign in New York, Mrs. Catt declared, was the sense of impending defeat felt by some of the women. "There were just enough of you women," she said, "who felt that way and who resignedly went to mountain or seashore to bridge parties, parties or dances to throw the balance the other way."

State leaders, she said, have not been giving the National movement sufficient support. Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, speaking of the efforts to convert Congressmen to the cause said: "The very men who voted in Washington against suffrage because of the fear of sacrificing the home found it expedient to vote negatively for a child labor industry but they voted \$600,000 for the preservation of fish and game."

Fayetteville Girl Sponsor. Miss Alma Nolley, of Fayetteville, is to be North Carolina's sponsor at the Confederate reunion at Birmingham in May. This honor has been conferred on Miss Nolley by General James I. Metts, commander of the state division of United Confederate Veterans. Miss Nolley is the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Nolley, of Fayetteville. Her father was a brave Confederate. On her mother's side her grandfather was one of nine brothers who fought for the Lost Cause, a case perhaps unique in the annals of the Confederacy. A monument to them has been erected here by John R. Tolar, Miss Nolley's uncle, and son of one of the brothers. Miss Nolley's appointment to this honor is received with gratification by Fayetteville people.

Nuns Leaving Mexico. Because of the barbarous conduct of the Mexicans the nuns are leaving that delightful land. Mexico is still in a state of savagery. Have You Any? Have you any of the old Continental money? If so, if they get this Continental army scheme going the money ought to be good.

stand of eight and one-half feet, and then the well was waled up and a pump installed. August 18 was a red-letter day in Salem, for Eitwein, Schropp and Graf escorted seven of the sisters thither, the first to visit the new town. To be sure the main street was as yet only a survey, but the new house was so nearly finished that the resident brethren and their guests could gather in its largest room and hold the first Salem Lovest. It would be interesting to know the names of these sisters, and just how personal their interest was, but the diary, alas, is silent. Naturally Sister Eitwein would be one, for she and her husband had been called to Bethlehem and she would wish to see the new town before she left. Sister Schropp would be another, having recently come with her husband to take the Eitweins' place at Bethabara; and the rest, whoever they were, must have been much delighted at the privilege granted them and greatly enjoyed their unusual holiday.

October 1, the foundation stone was laid for "the two-story house," just south of the one-story building. When finished a store was opened on the ground floor, and the second story served as a meeting hall until November 13, 1771, when the "Saal" in the "Gemein Haus" was consecrated and the congregation of Salem organized.

It was a good deal of work to carry on the branch all the water needed for building, so "well-master" Rothe was called in, and his hazel rod tested the Square, and concluded that water could be found at any corner thereof, at an estimated depth of from twenty-six to forty feet at different places. A well was therefore begun, and as the hole grew deeper the "well-master's" spirits sank, and he began to distrust his art and powers of divination. But at thirty-nine and one-half feet water was struck, and a little additional labor gave them a

Everything

which had been only partly opened the preceding spring. First, though, all proceeded to the site selected for the new town, and there beside the "west branch" hymns were sung and the first tree was felled for the first house. Willing hands cleared a sufficient piece of ground, the cutting and hewing of logs began, and by Wednesday enough were ready so that the house could be raised. Johann Michael Graf, their pastor, later the first resident bishop in Wachovia, and Lorenz Bagge, head of the Single Brethren, came from Bethabara for the wall while helping to lay up logs he was fortunately not hurt. On Thursday the Bethania brethren went home, those from Bethabara remaining to put up the rafters and return on Friday, the house being left temporarily without roof or door.

On February 10, the brethren were selected who should move to Salem, but a severe snowstorm delayed the start until Wednesday, February 19, when eight unmarried men went to the new town "to make a real beginning there." These eight pioneers came from widely scattered homes, ranged in age from twenty-six to fifty-one years, and had been trained in different trades, though for the nonce they were all to be town builders.

Of the four who had come with the European party on January 30, two were Danes—Nils Petersen, born April 3, 1717, in Holstein, and Jens Schmidt, born at Seeland, July 25, 1721. Gottfried Petersen was a German, born December 27, 1739, near Ebersdorf, near Lobau, and John Birkhead, an Englishman from Hutterfield, Yorkshire, born September 28, 1739. Praezel had joined the Unity of Brethren at Gnadenthal, and Peterson at Harnhaag, Germany; Schmidt at Zeist, Holland; Birkhead at Fulneck, England. Praezel was a weaver by trade, Peterson a brewer, Schmidt an anchor-smith, and Birkhead had been trained in a cloth-factory.

Of the four moving down from Bethabara two were originally from Pennsylvania—Jacob Steiner, a miller, born July 25, 1724, near Lancaster, and George Helder, a farmer, born January 27, 1729, at Oley. Melchior Rasp was born at Salzburg, Germany, January 8, 1715. He was of Catholic parentage, but shared in the Salzburg emigration to Holland in 1730, and ultimately joined the Brethren at Herrnhag. Thence he went to Bethlehem, Pa., coming to Bethabara in 1756 as a master mason. Michael Ziegler came to Bethabara from Bethlehem in 1764. Peterson was appointed to write the Diary for the little colony, cook, and look after the supplies, and he and Praezel were commissioned to conduct the morning and evening prayers, for the Text for February that "come night me" (Lev. 10:3), and all desired that in the midst of their daily toil they might keep their Lord and find strength and rest therein.

The year that followed was a year of "first," of successive beginnings, well-considered, carefully planned. Certain events are recorded in the Diary, and imagination fills the gaps with steady toil, the felling of trees and dressing of lumber, the clearing and planting of fields and orchards, the thousand and one things which so evidently needed to be done that they were not even written down.

They spent many days there, surveying two streets running north and south, studying the topography of the land, seeking out good springs and running levels to ascertain their availability as a future water supply, and sketching tentative plans for the town, for the log house, and a log cabin built a little to the north in April were considered not a part of the town proper, but merely as temporary quarters, the larger house occupied by the brethren working there, and the cabin used for a few outsiders who sought jobs as day laborers, and they generally proved to be poor at the job and speedily departed.

On April 12, Eitwein, Graf, Loesch and Reuter went to Salem, where they met Br. Lorenz, and after lengthy consideration decided on the location of the Square, the Graveyard, and the site of the first houses to be built on the main street. Two years later it was found advisable to move the Square "seven building lots" further south, in order to secure a better fall for the water being brought from springs north of the town, but the Graveyard and the first family houses remained where they were located that day.

well suited for log houses, so it was decided to build frame ones, and feeling their inexperience it was resolved that the Brothers House and other large buildings should be returned from Europe of Frederick William Marshall in Wachovia, and meanwhile they would practice on a row of family houses, and so learn the method of construction best suited to the material at hand and to the climate.

On June 6, Gaff, Lorenz and Reuter visited Salem, and in the presence of the resident brethren, now fifteen in number, laid the foundation stone of the first family house, on the "lower" that is, the west side of the main street. (The site was the now vacant lot just north of the Amanda Home.) The house measured 38x26 feet, and the stone was placed, not at a corner but in one of the side walls.

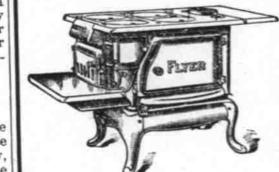
It was a good deal of work to carry on the branch all the water needed for building, so "well-master" Rothe was called in, and his hazel rod tested the Square, and concluded that water could be found at any corner thereof, at an estimated depth of from twenty-six to forty feet at different places. A well was therefore begun, and as the hole grew deeper the "well-master's" spirits sank, and he began to distrust his art and powers of divination. But at thirty-nine and one-half feet water was struck, and a little additional labor gave them a

A Baby Parade.

A feature of Baby Week in Greensboro—date not yet decided—will be a baby parade under the auspices of the Girls Benevolent Club, Miss May Gordon Latham, president, co-operating with the Social Service department of the Woman's Club, having in charge the real work of the program.

STIEFF
THE SOUTH'S MOST POPULAR
PIANO
WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST
WAREHOUSES 208 SOUTH TRYON ST. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Here is the Foster Flyer, a truly great Cooking Stove Value



This is one of the best constructed stoves we have ever sold. It has a duplex grate with sectional back and burns either wood or coal. Heats quickly and is an ideal baker.

PRICES \$16 AND \$18.50

Also have a big line of heating stoves new on display.

GUILFORD HARDWARE COMPANY
South Greensboro

We Invite Your Drug Patronage

In compounding prescriptions we are careful as to the purity of our drugs. The service which we render has been a big factor in making our business successful. We are always glad for the people to make our store headquarters. You will find courteous young men in charge of our fountain—and the drinks will refresh you while you wait.

ELM STREET PHARMACY
Karl Davis, Manager.

ELLIS STONE AND COMPANY

OUR ADVANCE SHOWING OF THE NEW SPRING SUITS

Represent all the Authoritative styles for spring 1916.

ELLIS, STONE AND COMPANY

SEND US ANY GARMENT or article you may have which needs DRY CLEANING or DYEING. We will do the work promptly, at small cost and to your entire satisfaction. MOURNING Goods Dyed in 24 to 36 Hours.

COLUMBIA LAUNDRY COMPANY

PHONES 633-634 GREENSBORO, N. C.

Treat Children's Colds Externally

Don't dose delicate little stomachs with harmful internal medicines. Vick's VapoRub Salve, applied externally, relieves by inhalation as a vapor and by absorption through the skin. Vick's can be used freely with perfect safety on the youngest member of the family. 25c, 50c, or \$1.00.

Cabbage Plants

We are selling agents for the celebrated "Frost Proof" Cabbage plants grown by the "Wakefield Plant Farm," Charlotte, N. C., and can fill orders promptly at the following prices: 200 for 60c postage paid by us 500 for \$1.00 postage paid by us. Or by express in large lots as follows, express paid by purchaser: 500 for 75c; 1,000 for \$1.25; 4,000 for \$4.00; 10,000 for \$7.50. Will have Tomato plants, Celery plants, Lettuce plants, Beet plants, and Sweet Potato plants a little later on. Write us for prices.

Yours truly,
SCOTT SEED CO.
Greensboro, N. C.

LIGHT RUNNING
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The Light Running New Home has, for the last forty years led the chase for real merit, in family sewing machines. Light, durable, always in order. We sell all kinds of repairs and supplies for all makes. THE WRIGHT SEWING MACHINE REPAIR AND SUPPLY CO. 701 S. Elm St. Phone 887

JAMES P. LANGLEY
PHOTOGRAPHER
308 S. ELM ST.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

"IF IT'S GARDENERS IT'S GOOD"

CUT FLOWERS

Wedding Bouquets, Funeral Designs, Choice Roses, Carnations, Sweet Peas, Violets, Lilies of the Valley

PRICES REASONABLE.

Phone your order or write, Summit Avenue Greenhouses Greensboro, N. C.

THE TRAVELING MAN WANTS EXACTLY THIS

All say the Yarrowburgh is first class in every particular; the beds appeal to the tired man; the dining room is all that could be desired; the home feeling is there for every guest, and that's why they like it. Try it the next time to Raleigh.

THE YARBOROUGH

We Know The Grocery Business

THE KUESTER-LOWE CO. Wholesale Cash Grocers Charlotte, N. C.

TRY OUR CASH PLAN Send Us Your Mail Orders

The Newest in Silver

Our patrons will be glad to know that the makers of 1847 Rogers' silver have just produced a new design—the Continental. As an example of "Silver Plate that Wears" the Continental is much admired. This new pattern is to be had in all the various pieces found in the 1847 Rogers' line. Long wear is assured by a guarantee made possible by an actual test of over 65 years.

We carry a full line of Rogers 1847 Silver Ware, Rochester Nickel Plated Ware, and in fact a full line of QUALITY household Goods, the prices are right, let us serve you. We Are, Yours To Please, **Greensboro Hardware Company** 221 So. Elm St. Phones 457-458.