

MARCH OF WOMEN THROUGH THE AGES

Every Continent Can Boast Some Measure Of Suffrage, Though Only Germany Has Gained Complete Legal Equality

London, Eng.—Mentally to review the march of women through the ages is an inspiration to any lover of progress. To note the barriers—menacing, formidable, impenetrable—that threaten, impede, hurt, and finally collapse into nothingness before unshakable faith and persistent endeavor is to receive fresh proof of the stupidity of the word "impossible." The bare recital of triumph after triumph piled high into a huge pyramid of achievement would take up many pages of an ordinary newspaper; but in view of the decision of the International Suffrage Alliance to continue to work until a real equality of the sexes has been established in every country it may be useful briefly to summarize the present position of women throughout the world.

In 1868 no single nation had enfranchised its women; in 1920 every continent can boast at least some measure of woman's suffrage, though only one country—Germany—has attained complete legal equality of the sexes.

Political Outcasts

As might be expected, America was the first to lead the way. Wyoming gave women the vote in 1869, but 24 years elapsed before any other state followed the good example. In 1914 Australia, New Zealand, Finland, Norway and a handful of American states gave women the right to vote. Since then 21 other countries have added women's suffrage to their statute books. Women are still in the position of political outcasts in British India, China, Japan, Persia, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, the Union South Africa, Serbia, Switzerland, Newfoundland, the Philippines and the Latin countries of Europe and South America.

Even in the enfranchised countries, the freedom is only comparative. Women have votes on the same terms as men in Austria, British East Africa, Canada, the Crimea, Tzecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Holland, Germany, Iceland, Lettonia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Rhodesia, Sweden and Ukraine. In the United States the federal amendment giving women the vote on equal terms with men in all the states has not yet been ratified. In the British Isles women are not allowed to vote at parliamentary elections till they have reached the age of 30. Since the passing of the Representation of the People Act in 1918 several attempts have been made by private members to get the age limit removed but so far they have proved unsuccessful.

Suffrage in Hungary

In Hungary the women do not vote till they are 24, and then only if they can read and write. The men vote at 21, illiteracy in their case being no disqualification. Russia gave women equal votes with men after the first revolution. Several women were also elected to Parliament and the Cabinet. The present position seems uncertain, but it is reported that many women have seats on the various soviets.

Political enfranchisement is not in itself a true test of the position of women, though it is generally regarded as the hallmark of emancipation and the key to further extensions of liberty. In France, where women have yet to win the vote, there have been distinguished women barristers for many years. Spain also has recently opened the legal profession to women, though in almost every other respect their public status is very low. Since July, 1919, Italian women have been admitted to all the professions and many public offices. In the autumn of the same year it was thought for one brief moment that the franchise was also theirs; a woman's suffrage bill passed the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority, but Parliament suddenly dissolved before it could be indorsed by the Senate.

Social Equality in Burma

The women of Burma have from earliest times been in a position of social equality with men; and equal franchise was all theirs till the Government of India Bill became law. In the Philippines, too, though not enfranchised, the status of women is high, and they are admitted to all the professions. The position of Swiss women is a matter of surprise to many people. They have had free access to the universities for a long time, and in some cases even act as clergymen, but they are not yet enfranchised. Switzerland, however, can only be compared with the United States. It is a confederation of 22 independent cantons, each of which has to be gained separately. As the population is largely agricultural and scattered in inaccessible mountainous districts, propaganda is a difficult matter. Nevertheless, all the signs point to the fact that Switzerland will shortly be numbered among the enfranchised countries.

So far as the professional position of women is concerned, America and the Scandinavian countries are the most advanced. America has thousands of women lawyers, many of whom occupy important legal positions. America, too, is the only country where women have gained a real footing in the higher branches of the civil service. The medical profession is practiced by women the world over; and in one country after another the legal profession is slowly opening its doors to women. In Australia a woman lawyer occupies an official position as judge's associate, and a woman was attached in a legal capacity to the Canadian expeditionary force. Of all professions the church offers the most

determined opposition to the admission of women.

Clerical Opposition

In Denmark a bill was recently introduced to admit women to all public offices, including the priesthood. The clerical class was the only one seriously opposed, and it was finally decided to deal with it under a separate statute. The agreement of the General Church Synod to be a necessary condition. The free churches have proved a little more amenable, though even in America admission to the ranks of the clergy was not gained without a stiff struggle. In England the Enabling Bill of 1919 extended the power of laywomen in the Church of England. An election has just taken place, women being returned to the House of Laity in the proportion of 10 per cent. To the ministry itself, however, the opposition is as ruthless as ever.

The proportion of Eastern women is of course appallingly low, and hardly comparable in any respect with that of the Western sisters. Nevertheless, the struggle toward the light has begun. Feminists are concentrating chiefly on education for the moment, and schools and universities have been established in India and Japan. India is the most advanced of the Eastern countries. The women have had the municipal vote for the presidency of Bombay for about 16 years, and are now striving to get the legislative councils to grant the franchise refused under the Government of India Bill. Persia, too, is moving. The government has opened girls' schools in different parts of the country, and American and English missionary societies have established excellent schools for Parsees, Jews, Armenians and Persians. A society to abolish child marriage has also been started. In Egypt a committee for the emancipation of women has recently been formed.

Two Million Italians Want to Come Over

At least 25,000 immigrants a week are expected soon to begin passing through Ellis Island, according to Frederick A. Wallis, immigration commissioner. Steamship companies have reported, he said, that the incoming tide for the next few years will be limited only by the capacity of the Westbound ships.

"Italian steamships lines," said the commissioner, "have reported that there are at least 2,000,000 Italian applicants for passage to America, and the Jewish Sheltering Society has made arrangements to receive 1,000 Jews a week. There is also an unprecedented rush of German applicants for passage."

In accordance with this resuscitation of immigration, the commissioner said a complete reorganization of the island is under way, and that hundreds of additional employees will be added to take charge of the rush. Among other changes, will be the elimination of the old system of keeping the immigrant behind high iron grating during the examination for admission and an "honor system," allowing the immigrants the freedom of the spacious walks, will be instituted, he said.

Rev. W. L. Barrs Will Preach At Second Baptist Church.

Revival services will begin at the second Baptist church on the 5th of September (which is next Sunday), and we will appreciate the cooperation of all the people and ministers of other churches.

Rev. W. L. Barrs of Drexel, N. C. will do the preaching, he has a gift as an evangelist, and devotes much of his time to this work.

J. M. Holloway will have charge of the music, and we are expecting some good singing. Jess Nail will handle the heavy part of the time, as no one else seems to be able to do it like him.

We give all a cordial invitation.
W. P. McCarter, Pastor.

Brim, Route 2 News.

Farmers are very busy in this section cutting and curing tobacco.

Clyde, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Cabel Gates died Friday, August 27, age one year. The remains were laid to rest in the family cemetery Sunday.

Mrs. Matilda Thompson of Mount Airy, is visiting her niece Mrs. Robt. Epperson.

Mrs. G. L. Watson, who has been sick for several months is not improving much we are sorry to note.

John A. Nester has put in a light and water system in his home, has also purchased a new player piano.

Mrs. H. T. Jessup returned home Thursday after spending several days with her brother C. W. Blancett of Peters Creek, Va.

Mrs. John K. Epperson of The Hollow, Va. visited her father A. J. White, Sunday.

Passenger Rates Within State Not Increased.

Traveling within the state of North Carolina will be no more expensive now than it was prior to August 20, the date when increased railway passenger and freight rates became effective in accordance with the recent ruling of the interstate commerce commission. A journey from this city to a point in the state of Virginia, or any point outside North Carolina, will be 20 per cent higher. The state corporation commission having declined the request for an increase in intrastate passenger rates. An increase of 25 per cent was allowed on freight rates within the state and a 50 per cent increase in Pullman fares.

The North Carolina legislature has placed the maximum rate of 3 cents per mile for railroad passenger fares in North Carolina and until this statute has been amended there can be no change made in intrastate passenger rates.

IMPORTANT DOWNWARD TENDENCY IN PRICES

These Changes Have Been Noticeable in Wool, Silk and Leather.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Marked indications that living costs apparently have started on their long-awaited fall were said by the federal reserve board today to be contained in its latest reports. An "important downward tendency" in prices of all commodities excepting food is evidenced in all parts of the country, the board stated, adding that a sharp reduction in the price of raw products even forecast lower food prices.

The boards in commenting on the price changes said there should be a "pronounced checking" of speculation as well as a definite although slight increase in general efficiency and an "equally positive yet limited curtailment of extravagant expenditure and unnecessary borrowing." There has been also a "sustained tendency" toward the paying off of loans secured by government and other bonds and securities.

The board's reports reveal that within the last two months price changes have been marked in all basic raw products but have been most noticeable in wool, silk and leather. These reductions are said to have been accompanied generally by a corresponding drop of prices in the retail field on clothing and shoes and several other staples.

No Set Cause For Lower Prices.

"The downward tendency of prices," the board said, "is not to be explained by reference to any one cause or set of causes but is the outcome of a complex of factors. In wool, the termination of government control in various parts of the world and the steady marketing of the raw supply held by the United States government has had an important effect."

A "depressed situation" was said to exist in the leather and shoe industry. Shoe manufacturers are slow in placing orders with leather dealers, with the result that prices on raw materials have suffered a heavy decline. The dull season of late summer was described as "beginning earlier and lasting longer."

The manufacturers, however, anticipate a heavy fall business, but this is not expected by business experts to increase the level of prices in these lines.

The break in the silk market and the subsequent falling of retail prices of that textile, was attributed to speculative activity in Japan.

Lower prices on cotton and cotton products were forecast because of an expected heavy crop combined with a slowing up of demand. Few new orders are being placed, because of the lateness of the season and because jobbers and retailers confidently hope for a prevailing lower level of prices when sales on cotton goods re-open next spring.

Higher Efficiency in Labor.

In addition, the board foresees a generally higher efficiency by labor in industrial productions.

"It remains true," the board said, "that there is at the present time a wide gap between the new level of raw material values and the prevailing level of retail prices. During the month of August it has been pointed out by industrial leaders that the high price of goods has been due, only in part, to high costs of materials and has in very large degree been the outcome of very high capital charges and very great advances in the wages of labor."

"For these reasons consumers have been discouraged from taking the view that shrinkage in retail values was immediately to be expected as a result of reductions in the wholesale field. It is true, however, that the saving afforded by manufacturers through lessened cost of materials and increased efficiency of labor must eventually be reflected in a downward movement of retail prices."

"For the coming autumn and winter seasons it is likely, however, that this downward movement will be evident in comparatively small degree. In many lines higher retail prices are predicted, due to the fact that purchasers for the autumn and winter trade had already been contracted for at the old level of prices, the changes in the prices of materials at the present time showing their effect early in the spring of 1921."

Made Whiskey in Prison.

Fifteen men serving terms in the Bibb county jail at Macon, Ga., for "moonshining" were caught in the act of making whiskey in their cells. The still consisted of a feed pipe from an automobile used as a worm with two fruit jars as boilers. A small alcohol lamp furnished the heat. The men had been saving molasses from their meals and a trusty had secured some corn meal for them. The mixture of syrup and meal made the beer mash from which the whiskey was manufactured.

Load of Watermelons Nets Over 40 Dollars

Kinston, Aug. 21.—R. I. Sutton secured more than \$40 from a two-horse wagon load of watermelons marketed here. The melons averaging 45 1-2 pounds in weight. There were 40 of them and willing purchasers paid an average of \$1.03 1-2 for them. Dollar watermelons have been numerous on this market this year. Melons which three years ago would have sold for five cents now bring a quarter. The demand seems to have matched a bumper crop all season.

Jail-breaker Caught.

Dudley Hill, colored, who broke jail at Mount Airy the night of Aug. 24 was caught the following day near Pilot Mountain. Hill was under arrest charged with larceny, for the stealing of a Union News Co. box out a passenger car. The evidence against him was insufficient, thought the judge to sentence him so he was being held for further evidence.

After gaining his liberty, Hill struck off to the east but when he got beyond the quarry and into a woods on an unfrequented road he became frightened and made his way back to Mount Airy thence down the railroad. He waited at McKinney's Cut for a freight train the next morning. Chief of Police Lewellyn was expecting something like this and so notified the train crew to let him ride and the station masters along the way to arrest any negro they might see beating a ride. He himself went to Pilot Mountain.

The negro evidently suspected some trap for he jumped off the train about a half-mile from the station and evidently intended to make a circuitous route and catch the same train below Pilot. The crew notified Lewellyn and a party went down the track met and arrested him.

When he faced Judge Tilley Thursday morning he admitted having been sentenced from Durham, Raleigh, Greensboro and Charlotte for various crimes. He maintained however that he would stick to his story of innocence as to the robbery in Mount Airy if he went to the roads for it. Judge Tilley promptly called his bluff and gave him a year's job on the chain gang. After that he must come before the superior court for jail-breaking.

Miss Frances Leonard Hostess.

Miss Frances Leonard entertained about 15 couples of the younger society set Saturday evening from 8 to 11 o'clock at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Leonard complimentary to her house guest Miss Mildred Morrison of Greensboro.

Punch was served as the guests arrived, the evening was spent in playing games, progressive conversation proving a favorite.

Ere the guests departed the hostess was assisted in serving ice-cream cones by Misses Mary Moore and Lois Spough.

Youthful Visitor Honored.

Miss Hettie Staley of Staley, was honored at a delightful party given at the home of J. B. Sparger on Rockford street last Friday afternoon, when Misses Eloise Sparger and Elizabeth Rothrock were joint hostesses.

During the afternoon progressive rook was played at 7 tables, after a number of progressions delicious frozen salad with sandwiches and iced tea was served by Misses Ethel Haynes, Lillian and Eloise Sparger.

Mrs. Haymore Entertains.

The home of Mrs. W. B. Haymore on North Main street was the scene of a beautiful party last Thursday morning. Masses of flowers were used in the decorations. Rook was played at 11 tables, music was furnished by the Victrola.

After the games Mesdames T. A. Brock, Carroll Hill, and Charlie Ball, and Miss Lois Haymore served a delicious ice cream.

Among the out of town guests were Mrs. Curtis of Burlington, guest at White Sulphur Springs; Mrs. Gilbert T. Rowe of Winston-Salem, house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Henry B. Rowe; Mrs. E. R. Rector of Charlotte guest of Mrs. B. W. Rector; Mrs. Henry Thomas of Charlotte, guest of Mrs. T. N. Brock; and Mrs. J. W. Patterson of Greensboro, guest of Mrs. Ed Hollingsworth.

Atkins-Clay.

A marriage that came as a surprise to their friends took place Tuesday evening of last week at 8 o'clock at the home of Rev. George W. Williams when Miss Carrie Atkins became the bride of Rev. George W. Clay pastor of the Methodist church at Ararat Va.

The bride is the eldest daughter of Mrs. Eliza Atkins and was serving as pupil nurse at Martin Memorial hospital having graduated at the Methodist Children's Home in June of last year. The groom is a promising young preacher who is doing splendid work on his present charge and holds the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

The hospital force was present to witness the nuptials and shower rice on the happy couple.

They left Wednesday morning thru the country to spend their honeymoon in Asheville and other points in western North Carolina.

Several Hours' Rain Floods Yarkin at Flood Stage.

North Wilkesboro, Aug. 26.—An extraordinary rain early this morning lasting for several hours, throughout this section, put the Yarkin river at flood stage, and passengers traveling on the morning train to this place had the novel experience of meeting the freshest as they came toward North Wilkesboro. The character of the stream changed before their eyes at Sileo, and on to this place they looked upon a river brimful and thick with driftwood.

The rain was the heaviest of any during a very wet season, and farmers are hoping it is the clearing showers. For 25 successive days rain has fallen and crops are in danger of ruin. If the rains do not stop Wilkes will suffer great loss, it is declared.

Letter From Rev. Frank.

S. S. Persis Mairi Aug. 16th, 1920.

Editors of The News: Now that we are nearing Honolulu, H. T., where we can dispatch mail, I will write a note to let you and our other friends know of our safe voyage thus far. We are down near the Tropic of Cancer where the sea water is 80 degrees. The breeze and good ventilation keep us from suffering very much from the heat. We stay in our staterooms only while sleeping, as a rule.

As usual, we have ample food in great variety; and our appetites are correspondingly responsive. Watermelons and cantaloupes are in evidence, as well as apples, peaches and other fruits; and these seem to appeal to us in this tropical climate, after partaking of three or four courses of meats.

Tomorrow we are to go sightseeing in the Hawaiian Islands in automobiles. Later I may possibly tell you something about these wonderful islands. With personal regards and with best wishes to all I am,

Yours truly,
J. W. Frank.

Use of Mount Airy Granite For Homes is Growing in Popularity.

Granite has been used for churches and public buildings for years but not used to any large extent for homes in this country, but a folder of views of buildings recently constructed in Mount Airy granite, that has reached our desk, shows that some of the handsomest homes in the larger cities of our state, as well as other states are built of Mount Airy granite, and no wonder when we consider that these buildings will live to bless posterity long after the present generation goes to its long rest.

John Ruskin said "When we build let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for present delight, nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substances of them, see! this our fathers did for us."

The time was when the cost of granite for dwellings put it out of reach of any but rich people, but the time has come when the cost of other building materials have advanced to an enormous rate, while the advance in price of granite has been only moderate so that granite strongly appeals to the thoughtful builders, who would build for future generations, while securing a home of artistic beauty for himself, the slight difference in expense being more than overbalanced by the lasting quality of the stone.

Visitors Honored.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Banner were host and hostess Wednesday at a four course dinner, covers were laid for 14 lovely place cards were used, and after dinner the photographer made a group photograph of the dinner party.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Alabama; Mr. and Mrs. Banner, Ennis, Texas; Moir Moore, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Frank Moore of Stokes, Mrs. Marietta Banner; Mrs. Ann Moore, Mrs. Nannie Brower; Mrs. Delia Banner, and Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Moore.

Mrs. Delia Banner entertained at a four course luncheon Friday at 2 P. M. at her home near this city in honor of her visiting relatives. Those enjoying her hospitality were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davidson Birmingham, Ala., Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Banner, Ennis, Texas; Moir Moore, Dallas, Texas Mrs. Frank Moore of Smith; Mrs. John A. Young, Greensboro; and Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Moore, Mount Airy.

The home of Mayor and Mrs. E. C. Bivens was the scene of another family gathering Sunday when they entertained the Davidsons of Alabama, the Banners and Moires of Texas, Mrs. Moore of Stokes and their host and hostess Dr. and Mrs. Moore of this city at a delightful Sunday evening supper.

E. Carl Duncan Died at Beaufort Sunday.

Beaufort, Aug. 29.—Edward Carlton Duncan, former Republican national committee man from North Carolina, banker and former member of the North Carolina legislature, died at 1 o'clock this morning after an illness of some months from cancer of the stomach. Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon in this city where he was born 58 years ago.

Mr. Duncan is survived by a widow and three children.

A few months ago Mr. Duncan was operated upon in a Baltimore hospital and improved sufficiently to attend the Republican national convention at Chicago as a delegate. Returning to this city after the convention Mr. Duncan's condition became worse.

Mr. Duncan had been prominent in national and North Carolina politics for many years. He had served as collector of the port of Beaufort member of the legislature 1895 and 1897, collector of internal revenue 1890 to 1908 member of the Republican state executive committee and member for North Carolina of the Republican national committee for two terms. He was succeeded on the national committee by John M. Morehead, after one of the most spectacular contests in North Carolina Republican politics.

For three years he was one of the receivers of the Seaboard Air Line railroad and later established a bank at Raleigh, becoming its president.

BOLSHEVIK FORCES IN RETREAT

Reds in Their Retreat Trying to Save Remnants of Defeated Armies.

Warsaw, Aug. 23.—Russian bolshevik forces are retreating virtually along the whole line in an effort to save the remnants of the red army, but they have so far been easily frustrated by the Poles.

On the north there is heavy fighting in the region of Miawa and Solon. Forced to face two Polish armies, one advancing from Modlin and the other from Graudenz, the bolsheviks are making desperate efforts to extricate their advance guard, some of which ventured as far as Eylau and Pionak. The red losses in prisoners in this region have amounted to 11,000 in the past two days.

The attempts of the reds to break the Polish lines on the Przasnysz-Makow-Rozany road and cross the Narew river has completely failed. Polish troops advancing up the right bank of the river throw back the bolsheviks to the north. Meanwhile the main body of the Poles, advancing from Warsaw, occupied all the territory in the Fork of the Bug and the Narew.

The only chance of the bolsheviks is to open a passage in the direction of Ostrolenka and Lomza, so as to get through to Bialystok and Grodno. The Polish troops accordingly are hastening their march towards Ostrolenka and Lomza, while the Polish cavalry which has reached the upper waters of the Narew has already cut the road between Lomza and Bialystok.

The battle now beginning on the middle Narew is likely to decide the fate of all the red forces between the Narew and the Prussian frontiers. Red troops, comprising infantry and cavalry, are making a bold thrust in the direction of Brody and Lemberg. Farther north bolshevik detachments, debouching from Lutsk and Vladimir Volynsky, tried to force a passage of the Bug before Pruzhany, but were hurled back with heavy loss. The same fate befell the reds who appeared in the region of Lemberg.

The Ukrainian regiments which are still on their old positions along the Strypa have successfully repelled all attempts of the reds and maintained their original lines on the extreme right. In the center the Polish troops which occupied Brest-Litovsk are digging in on the eastern border of Polesia. It is expected that the daring plan of the bolsheviks against Lemberg will be definitely frustrated in the near future.

Cold-Blooded Murder Occurs Near Durham.

Durham, Aug. 23.—What is said to be one of the most cold-blooded murders that was ever committed in this section of the state occurred Sunday when Theibert Ellis was shot to death by Claude Bowles, both white men. The shooting occurred just over the Durham county line, the sheriff of this county going to the scene of the murder upon the information that it was in Durham.

Ellis and his wife had been visiting Mrs. Ellis' father, and were preparing to leave. Mr. Ellis cranking the car when Bowles appeared and fired at him. Mrs. Ellis flung herself across the body of her husband to keep Bowles from firing again, but Bowles jerked her away and fired another shot into her husband's body, both the shots taking effect in the right side, immediately below the shoulder blade. Ellis only lived a few minutes after the second shot was fired. The alleged murderer made his escape and has not yet been apprehended.

Mrs. Ellis stated to Sheriff J. F. Harward, of this county, who first arrived on the scene, that previous to her marriage she was Miss Lera Day and that both Ellis and Bowles were suitors for her hand. About one year ago she married Ellis, and since that time Bowles has been known to say repeatedly that Ellis should not live with her, that he would get him.

The murdered man was a farmer of 21 years of age and bore a good reputation in his county. Bowles, who is still at large, is about 25 years old, five feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 175 pounds, has dark hair, and is sunburned. During the war he saw service abroad. He is also a farmer by occupation.

Keep Well And be Happy.

If you would be happy you must keep your bowels regular. One or two of Chamberlain's Tablets taken immediately after supper will cause a gentle movement of the bowels on the following morning. Try it.