

WOMEN WON'T HAVE TO PAY POLL TAX

This is View of Suffragists Who Have Made Study of the Constitution.

Advocates of woman suffrage who have been studying the question of whether women will be required to pay poll tax when they become voters say they will not have to pay and that the matter can be easily understood simply by reaching the constitution. The argument of the suffragists is somewhat as follows:

"Under the constitution of 1868 there was a poll tax required 'never to exceed \$2 and to be applied to education and the support of the poor. The poll tax was authorized to be levied, however, only 'on every male inhabitant of the State over 21 and under 50 years of age.' There was no authority to levy it on males under 21 nor over 50, nor on females of any age. There is no authority therefore given to any officer to collect poll tax on any one except 'males between 21 and 50,' constitution of N. C. Art. V Sec. 1 and 2. The XIX Amendment when ratified will not affect this matter of poll tax which is purely a State regulation, restricted by the State constitution. 'The provisions as to poll tax were in the constitution of 1868 in which

there is no requirement that it shall be paid as a prerequisite to voting. The article in the constitution on Suffrage is Art. VI, (a different article from the one authorizing the poll tax) and in the amendment to Sec. 4, Art. VI, known as the Grandfather Clause, there is a provision that any one proposing to vote must have paid on the first of May previously this poll tax for the previous year, as prescribed by Art. V, Sec. 1 of the Constitution.' It will thus be seen that prepayment of the poll tax is not required of every voter but only 'as prescribed by Cona. Art. V, Sec. 1.' Turning to that article, it will be seen that what is prescribed is that males between 21 and 50, shall pay the poll tax. There is no authority to collect poll tax from any one else nor to require any one else to pay poll tax. As to Suffrage (Art. VI, Sec. 1 provides simply that male persons who are citizens or naturalized and over 21 shall be entitled to vote. The word 'male' in this section will be stricken out by the ratification of the XIX Amendment."

A MILLION UNMARRIED WOMEN.
Washington Times.
Dr. Murray Leslie, eminent London physician, says 1,000,000 British women are doomed to remain unmarried if they stay in England.
This is one of the grave results of the war. A million unmarried women in one country is too many. A decrease of marriage means one

of two things—less children or the legitimizing of illegitimacy. Neither of these results is desirable. One means the decadence of a nation. The other means encouragement of immortality.
Great Britain lost approximately a million men in the war. With those men alive and married to a million women and the normal birth rate prevailing, there would be an annual addition of 250,000 to the British population.
Four years would replace in numbers the war's toll of lives.
The preponderance of women over men means a great tide of emigration.
Women fortunately have a higher sense of morals than men and a greater recognition of their duty to humanity.
They will not remain where immortality prevails or is likely to be legalized.
They will go where they may marry and bring up families in accordance with law and respectability.
England has a social and economic problem on her hands in her million marriageable women that is more serious than many other war questions that are receiving a good deal more attention.

The Salvation Army Lassies in many cities saved hundreds from death during the influenza epidemic—went into the homes and cared for the children, cleaned house, brought food and fuel wherever needed.

"SAVING" AN HOUR, THEY LOSE AN HOUR

Time Flies Both Ways for Railway Passengers; Confusion in New Jersey.

New York World.
"Hey," shouted an excited man rushing into the Pennsylvania Station at 9:45 1-2 o'clock yesterday morning, "can I make that 9:50 express for Atlantic City?"
Then he looked up at the big clock and his jaw dropped. It registered 8:50 1-2. A large and bored crowd of New Yorkers grinned.
"This is one of the times when the tail does not wag the dog," said a Pittsburgher, who was waiting for his train and was enjoying the joke on the Manhattanites who had not read day-light saving details in their own papers. "New York City can make time for itself, but not for the whole country."
New York and the suburbs set their clocks ahead an hour when they went to bed Saturday night, but a large number of persons evidently did not read the newspaper stories that the New York Central, Lacka-wanna, New York, New Haven and Hartford and Pennsylvania railroads had retained Eastern standard time for all through trains. The result

was that hundreds of persons going to Atlantic City left their homes on the night of Saturday, April 15, and found that they had lost an hour or more for their journey.

Some who had failed to set their watches ahead and wanted to catch suburban trains, missed them by an hour.

"It's the first time in the history of New York that so many people got to the station in what you might call 'phony' time," grinned a gate-keeper.

All the clocks in the station were on Eastern standard time, and the information bureau men were explaining that Pennsylvania trains originating and terminating at East Millstone, New Brunswick, Rahway, Perth Amboy and Point Pleasant, and all Rapid Transit trains between Hudson Terminal and Park Place, Newark, were running an hour in advance of their last week's schedules, while all through trains were running on Eastern standard time.

The Long Island Railroad trains also were an hour in advance.

At the Grand Central, where the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford retained the Eastern time and had not moved suburban schedules ahead an hour, there was the same crowd of early birds who had to wait an hour to catch trains because they had got up and gone to the station on day-light saving time.
Ocean steamships will sail from

New York on daylight saving time. Confusion over daylight saving was experienced in Newark yesterday, and more is expected today. The populace generally attempted to observe the daylight saving decree proclaimed by the Mayor in answer to Governor Edward's appeal, but some of the churches held their services according to standard time. Some of the public clocks were advanced, and others were not.
Greater confusion is expected today, when some business will be transacted according to standard time and some according to daylight saving. The courts will conform to standard time unless the New Jersey Legislature passes a Daylight Saving Law. A bill is now pending in the Legislature. The Senate is expected to vote on it tonight.

SURRENDERS 14 YEARS AFTER KILLING A MAN

Tennessee Promised Wife on Death Bed He Would Come Back and Yesterday He Did So.

Athens, Tenn., April 12.—After 14 years, during which time he has been living in security somewhere under an assumed name, Richard Derick today astonished Sheriff Lawson, of this county, by walking into the jail and surrendering for trial on charges of having murdered Hugh Duggan near Englewood.
The killing took place 14 years ago this month and almost had been forgotten. Few persons can be found now who can tell any of the details. Derick was indicted at the time but he escaped arrest, left the community, later sent for his family and under another name has lived and prospered.
He told the sheriff that two weeks ago he promised his wife, who was on her death bed and has since died, that he would bring the children back to Athens and give them their right name. In carrying out that promise, he said, he could do nothing but surrender to the authorities, face a trial and accept his fate.
Circuit court will open here tomorrow morning and the Derick case will be advanced on the docket so it can be heard this week.

Did you know that the Salvation Army maintains a "Missing Friends Bureau," which searches for missing persons in any part of the world? Over 1,000 missing persons are located by the Bureau every year.
Out of the great mass of human detritus—broken who have come from homes of culture and luxury—girls who have drifted with the tide for lack of a job, or little youngsters who have been born and reared in sordidness and sorrow—derelicts who have fallen so low that even the underworld scorns them, the Salvation Army has rescued thousands in the United States. Furthermore, more than eighty-five percent of the rescues have proven permanent.



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COOPER of New Hanover For LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Not since 1884 has the Democratic Party honored the Cape Fear Section of North Carolina by naming one of its citizens as a State Officer.

It is, therefore, with feelings akin to confidence that his friends indulge the hope that when the hosts of Democracy shall have spoken at the polls, in our State primary June 5, that the candidate for Lieut. Governor of the Party, which has proven its fitness to govern North Carolina, the Party whose history in State and Nation is one of achievement, may be W. B. Cooper, of New Hanover.

When W. B. Cooper came to Wilmington as a boy, from the farm, opportunities were far less abundant than now for young men. He began to work for wages of one dollar a day, mastering step by step the business in which he was employed; saving even from his meager earnings; he was finally enabled to establish and successfully conduct a large mercantile business, and to become one of the leading merchants of Wilmington. In recognition of his demonstrated capacity he was elected president of the Produce Exchange, (now the Chamber of Commerce), and later he served two terms as president of the Wilmington Merchants Association. He became widely known in business circles throughout North and South Carolina. In 1908 he organized and became the first president of the American National Bank of Wilmington, which institution met with signal success until 1914 when it was consolidated with the Atlantic Trust & Banking Company, which met with great success.

In politics Mr. Cooper has always been a Democrat. Beginning with service as an alderman of the City of Wilmington, during which service he was elected Mayor Pro Tem., he was later appointed by Governor Kitchen as a member of the Board of Audit and Finance of the city, in each of which offices he served with ability and fidelity. In 1915 he was elected Senator from the Tenth District, composed of New Hanover and Brunswick counties, and took a prominent part in the important legislation of that session. Yielding to the established rule which accorded the Senatorship to Brunswick for the following term, he was again elected Senator in 1919. He had the honor in the 1919 session, of introducing Senate Bill No. 1, providing for ratification by the General Assembly of the National Prohibi-

tion Constitutional Amendment, which he pressed to final passage. He introduced, in the Senate of 1919, the State Farmers Warehouse Bill, and pressed it to passage.

Mr. Cooper was appointed as a member of the Board of Trustees of the A. & M. College, by Governor Glenn, and, having filled the position with honor to the State and to himself, was re-appointed by Governor Craig.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the Methodist Church. He has from time to time, occupied most of the offices in his Church open to laymen, and is now a member of the North Carolina Conference Sunday School Board, and, for several years has been a member of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Sunday School Association. He was a delegate to and attended the General Conference of his Church in Oklahoma City in 1914.

He is a Mason, and for years has been president of the Masonic Temple Corporation in Wilmington.

In 1893 Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Ada Gore, a daughter of Mr. D. L. Gore, one of Wilmington's leading and most substantial business men. They have three sons, two of whom answered their Country's call in the World War one as an officer in the Marine Corps, and the other in the Navy. The third son is a student in the State University. During the war, Mr. Cooper brought his business experience to the assistance of many patriotic endeavors.

In many respects extraordinary conditions growing out of war prevail. The future is uncertain, but it is apparent that problems of no mean proportion face our people. It would seem that this is peculiarly a time when men of tried and demonstrated experience and ability should be called to high and important offices. It is only proper that the voters should know of the qualifications of those who seek their suffrage.

Mr. Cooper's friends, in presenting his name to the Democracy of North Carolina, for Lieutenant Governor, believe that they present a man who, if chosen, possesses the qualifications required for this high office, and one who will labor unceasingly in the interest of the people and sustain the high traditions of the Democratic Party.

T. W. CLAWSON, (Signed).
Wilmington, N. C.