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MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1917.
It looks like the Russians have substituted freedom for vodka.

New York is kicking on war bread. It has forgotten it was once glad of the soup house.

If Lord Northcliffe has been raised from baron to viscount to stop his kicking, wonder what will be done for Lord Lansdowne—duke, perhaps?

There will be a total eclipse of the sun next June. But Kaiser William will be cured of his ambition for a "place in the sun" before that time.

We would not mind a substitute for hash, but we hope to hear nothing about one for mince pie this Christmas. It would not be real Christmas without genuine mince pie.

"In our government there is the Upper House, the Lower House and Colonel House," says the Greenville Piedmont. And Mr. Wilson is the "fourth estate" that dominates the tairce.

In these times of war on waste could not some use be made of the quantities of liquor that are being destroyed when seized? The alcohol it contains is of value for scientific or mechanical purposes.

It's going to take a lot of time and money to bring back and then send to where they are needed all those war supplies this country has stored up at Vladivostok intended for use of the Russian army. It is to be hoped they went fall into the hands of Russians of the German persuasion before they can be reshipped.

What waste there is of food at the training camps is said to be caused by friends of the soldiers, who, thinking they are not properly fed, send them quantities of provisions, thus adding to the surplus. Such is the declaration contained in a joint statement of Secretary of War Baker and Food Administrator Hoover. There is probably much truth in this.

In torpedoing the steamship Acteone the Germans destroyed one of their own vessels. Our government had borrowed it, as it were, from Germany for the time of the war. The Acteone had interned in an American port at the beginning of the European war. It had not been confiscated—only pressed into service by our government.

Not only America, but the whole of Europe will be interested in what President Wilson will have to say to Congress tomorrow. His address will, in fact, be to all the peoples engaged in the world war. It will attract all the more attention for coming on the heels of the Bolshevik proposals to Germany for an armistice preparatory to peace negotiations and of the remarkable letter of Lord Lansdowne.

It is said that after the Franco-Prussian war of 1871 half a million people migrated from Alsace-Lorraine to France. At the opening of hostilities in 1914, there was a rush for the French side of the international boundary and thirty thousand men of those German-acquired provinces joined the French army. Still the Germans maintain that the people of those provinces want to remain under German rule. In order to secure a population there as largely friendly to Germany as possible the government is colonizing as many of its German subjects in those provinces as it can induce to make the move. This is in order to increase German influence in those sections, known now to be hostile to the empire.

GERMAN SUBTERFUGE.

It is quite natural that the Germans should deplore "the destruction by the Italians" of art works during their recent raids. If such were really done the Germans' regrets are because the art works did not fall into their hands. Possibly the Italians remembering the pillaging in France and Belgium, preferred to destroy all such works of art as could not be removed to places of safety rather than let them fall into the hands of Germans, to be carried off and used for decorating their homes. The Germans, according to their own statement, had art experts along with the army of invasion. They went prepared, it seems, to pillage artistically, to be able to judge between what was of rare value and such things as were not worth transporting to Germany. These art critics, it is said, had had many of the treasures that were considered of value which the Italians had not destroyed, stored in places of safety. Of course, these German art critics did not have this done for the benefit of the Italian owners. All this means that when the war is over it will be found that art treasures of immense value have disappeared from the section of Italy invaded by the Germans, and the latter will account for such disappearance by saying the owners destroyed them.

USELESS SECRECY.

It strikes us that the people in this country would be more enthusiastic over the war if they were allowed to know more about what is going on. The public is kept in the dark about matters that would be of great interest to them. Knowledge of which would not be of the least advantage to the enemy. Many things kept secret from the home people are most probably known by the Germans. For instance, the sailing of the transports with the first contingent of troops for France. Their time of departure and route to be followed across the Atlantic was communicated to the German authorities though kept a profound secret at home. It is well enough to keep secret the movement of troops, but we do not see what advantage can be gained by absolute secrecy as to past events connected with such movements or as to occurrences which have taken place among the ships of the navy. While our government preserves complete silence as to movements of warships on the South Atlantic coast and the home people know nothing of them, still the newspapers in the seaports of the South American countries publish their arrivals and departures, and of course this information is open to the enemy. We cannot see, however, that it is of the least aid to them. The government keeps from the people a great deal of such information which would be of great interest to them and would make no difference whatever if it were known to the enemy. Why not let the public have this?

WINTER CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

It is a mistaken idea to think that climatic conditions will favor Germany in a winter campaign against the Italians. The latitude of that part of the country where the battle lines are now drawn is the same as that of Boston. In addition it is mountainous, being in the lower reaches of the Alps. If the Italians can hold their position and prevent the Teutons from pushing down into the plains a winter campaign will be a severe tax on the German soldiers. Late dispatches announced that the Germans were throwing up pentrenchments on the Tagliano river, some miles back of their present position on the Piave river. This would indicate expectation of their part of spending the winter in that section and making no decided effort to rout the Italian out of their position which they have held onto so stubbornly. It appears that the Germans have begun to "dig in" as preparation for spending the winter where their army now rests.

THE DE SAULLES VERDICT.

The jury's verdict in the De Sauller case was hardly a surprise to any one. We do not believe the expert evidence had much, if any, effect on the jurors in coming to their decision. They could not have believed Mrs. De Sauller was temporarily so cemented when she shot her husband as not to know that she was committing a crime. She had been outraged by the conduct of her husband during their married life and when her child was taken from her, even for a short time, she became desperate through grief. The jurors must have viewed her case in that way and through sympathy for one whom they conceived to be an outraged woman gave her the benefit of the least bit of doubt there was in her sanity at the time of the homicide. That the defendant was a woman had a great deal to do with the verdict. Had the parties to the tragedy been reversed and the husband been on trial for shooting his wife under identical circumstances he most probably would have been convicted of murder in the first degree.

DON'T DISAPPOINT YOUR BOY.

If you want your boy at training camp to get his Christmas present on time you had better ship it now, marked on address side "Not to be opened till Christmas." The Postoffice Department allows this to be put on parcel post packages. You want your boy to have his present Christmas morning. There will be danger of his being disappointed if you put off sending it much longer. There is going to be such a rush of express and mail matter just before Christmas as was never seen before, especially on the railway lines leading to the encampments. Bear this in mind and don't let your boy be disappointed on Christmas morning through your negligence. Don't think everybody else is going to send his package early, so you will have a better chance by delaying yours. If you act on that supposition your boy will be mighty apt to go without his Christmas present, and there will be one more disappointed and homesick boy in that camp. Delay of receipt of the Christmas box from home for even a day after Christmas will destroy much of the pleasure in receiving it. So take warning and act promptly.

When this war is over the German general staff will have the word "imregnable" stricken out of that country's dictionary.

WITH THE EDITORS.

New Bern Sun-Journal.—Peace will come when the Germans are whipped, and whipped good. It is folly to look for peace earlier than this, for it won't come, and this is the impression of most military experts.

Duplin Record.—The recent murder trial at Kennansville shows the evils of pistol totting yet we were at our adjoining county seat last Saturday and saw a man standing on the court house square selling a second hand pistol at auction that was carried there concealed and we presume the man that bought it carried it off concealed and until there is more restriction placed on the selling of the deadly pistol the lives of other good men like Walter Heath are in jeopardy.

High Point Enterprise.—What is needed now to save Italy and the Allies is the concentration of every ounce of energy the Allies possess at Cambrai. Hammer the Hindenburg line as it has never been hammered before, and smash it. That is the best way to save Italy and to get at the heart of Germany. Once she is dealt a staggering blow at her most vital point of defence, the sailing towards Berlin will be easier.

Duplin Record.—Now, if one thing has been proved by the last three years it is that the Central powers can not be whipped unless the complex factors that are willing to pool their resources and use them where they can do the most harm to the enemy. The list of victims to the other policy of our enemies, let us join hands with our allies, and use all our combined strength to smash the enemy one place at a time.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson cabinet, born at Martinsburg, W. Va., 49 years ago today.
Rear Admiral John Hood, U. S. N., born in Alabama, 58 years ago today.
Frank Mason North, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, born in New York 77 years ago today.
John Bassett Moore, noted publicist, jurist and diplomat, born at Smyrna, Del., 57 years ago today.
Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, born in Hanover county, Va., 47 years ago today.
Charles C. McChord, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, born at Springfield, Ky., 59 years ago today.
John H. Morehead, former Governor of Nebraska, born in Lucas county, Iowa, 56 years ago today.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, whose deeds of philanthropy have made her name familiar to the people of America, celebrates her 75th birthday anniversary today. She is a resident of California and the widow of the late George Hearst, one of the California "bonanza kings" and a United States Senator. In early life Mrs. Hearst was a school teacher and in her later years she has devoted much of her wealth to the advancement of education. She has established and maintained kindergarten training schools in San Francisco, in Washington, and at Lead, S. D., where her principal mining interests are located. She donated a quarter of a million dollars to the National Cathedral School for Girls in Washington and erected and equipped the mining building at the University of California as a memorial to her husband, Mrs. Hearst is the mother of William Randolph Hearst, well-known newspaper publisher and one-time Congressman.

A DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY.

One Hundred Years Ago Today.
1817—Washington was stirred by the news of Indian massacres in Florida.
Seventy-Five Years Ago Today.
1842—Spanish troops bombarded the Barcelona citadel, in which the national guard insurgents had taken refuge.
Fifty Years Ago Today.
1867—The trial of Jefferson Davis was commenced at Richmond.
Twenty-Five Years Ago Today.
1892—The death sentence was passed upon 23 cholera rioters in Russia.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE WAR.

Dec. 3, 1916.—The German and Bulgarian armies began the bombardment of Bucharest, the Rumanian capital; Premier Asquith, it was officially announced, had decided to advise the reconstruction of the government.

WILL SELL COAL.

United States Marshal to Sell 510 Tons of Coal.
(Special to The Dispatch.)
New Bern, Dec. 3.—United States Deputy Marshal George B. Waters left this morning for Morehead City to make arrangements for the sale at public auction on December 10, of 510 tons of coal, the cargo of the American steamer William Cobb, which was picked up off the coast some weeks ago in a waterlogged condition by the Danish steamer "Jelling."

The William Cobb was towed into the Morehead City harbor and has been tied up there ever since that time, awaiting disposition. The coal on board of the vessel is said to be of the very finest grade of anthracite and there will doubtless be large numbers of bidders on hand at the sale.

FUEL CONSERVATION.

Morehead City Curtails Lights to Save Coal.
(Special to The Dispatch.)
New Bern, Dec. 3.—From now on until the town of Morehead City can manage to purchase a supply of coal, that town is going to be in inky darkness, except for the few oil lamps, after midnight each night, this having been decided necessary in order that the supply of coal which the electric light plant has on hand, can be replenished.

Promptly at midnight from now on the current will be shut off at the light plant, the fire under the boiler will be allowed to grow low and will not be replenished until the following evening.

It has been suggested that wood be used in place of coal, there being thousands of cords available in that section, and it is possible that this will be done later on.

Pacifist on Trial.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 3.—Donald Stephens, son of J. Frank Stephens, founder of the Single Tax colony at Arden, goes on trial in the Federal court here today on a charge of failing to register under the military conscription law. Stephens, who was an organizer of the Delaware branch of the People's Council for Peace, is a conscientious objector to war.

TWO ARTISTS WHO SANG FOR "THE BOYS."

Mrs. Frances Alda and Leopold Godowsky.



Mrs. Frances Alda



Leopold Godowsky

Mrs. Alda of the Metropolitan Opera House and Leopold Godowsky, celebrated pianist, who combined their efforts at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, in a concert to aid the smoke fund for the boys in the trenches.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH A MURDER

"Eternal Triangle" to Figure in Massachusetts Murder Trial This Week

(Special to The Dispatch.)
Boston, Mass., Dec. 3.—Miss Harriet Varney, the West Upton nurse, accused of murdering Mrs. Pauline Keyes, is to be placed on trial in the Superior Court at Dedham this week. The trial is expected to attract wide attention, since in some respects the case is one of the most mysterious which the police of this vicinity have been called upon to deal in many years.

Although the prosecution has made public no inkling of the nature or extent of the evidence upon which Miss Varney is charged with the murder, it is generally understood that the "eternal triangle" figures prominently in the case. Miss Varney, it is said, had long been the intimate associate and at one time the rumored fiancée of the man whose bride she is accused of killing.

The killing of Mrs. Keyes occurred on June 19, last, in her home in Brookline, Boston's most fashionable suburb. On the day the tragedy occurred the neighbors had been attracted to the Keyes home by smoke, which followed the burning of food, which Mrs. Keyes had placed on the gas range. When the kitchen was broken into the body of Mrs. Keyes was found outstretched on the floor. The position of the body, a revolver near at hand, and a "suicide" note gave every evidence that the case was one of self-destruction.

An autopsy revealed the fact that the first bullet must have killed Mrs. Keyes, and that she would have been incapable of firing the second. The father of Mrs. Keyes declared that the "suicide" note was not in his daughter's handwriting. Further investigation led the authorities to the theory that the woman had been killed by an assassin's bullet, perhaps as she covered her ears with her hands to shut out the story of horror which was being told her about her husband. A second bullet crashed into the brain as she toppled to the floor.

A woman residing next door to the Keyes family told the police that she had noticed a woman acting strangely near the Keyes house several times. She had talked with her and the woman had asked for a description of Mrs. Keyes, and murmuring something about having something of importance to tell her.

The police followed up this clue and a few days after the tragedy they went to the town of Upton and arrested Miss Varney, who was lying at the home of her sister. The neighbors who had seen the strange woman lingering about the Keyes home shortly before the alleged murder are said to have identified Miss Varney as the woman.

The accused woman was born and reared in Rhode Island. Following the loss of her parents she became a hospital attendant and also a student of Greek art. She is said to have asserted to friends at different times that she was Keyes' wife and wore a wedding ring in which was inscribed "Jack to Hat." At times when relatives demanded the production of a marriage certificate she evaded, putting them off from time to time and later confiding to them that while she was not legally married to Keyes, she would be as soon as she could overcome his parents' objections to her.

The ownership of the revolver which caused Mrs. Keyes' death is said to have been determined, but the police have declined to say to whom it belonged. In the early stages of the case it was emphatically stated that it did not belong to the husband of the slain woman.

Keyes formerly lived in Seattle, Washington, and came to Boston about eight years ago, engaging in the real estate business. He is said to have been married at the time and later divorced. His marriage to the young woman who was shot to death on June 19 occurred in New York about 13 months before the date of the alleged murder.

Many stories have been put in circulation that Miss Varney annoyed Keyes and tried to avoid her, but other stories show him to have been a frequenter of places where she or her relatives lived, even since marriage to the woman of whose murder Miss Varney stands accused.

On the day on which Mrs. Keyes was found dead, Miss Varney left her home in Upton, explaining to her relatives that she was coming to Boston to take a place as nurse in a hospital. She returned home the next day, however, but offered no explanation of her failure to take the place in the hospital, nor of her visit to Boston. Following her arrest, however, she is said to have declared that at the time Mrs. Keyes is supposed to have met her death she (Miss Varney) was taking lunch with Mr. Keyes in Boston.

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