

THE MORNING STAR

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at \$6 per year, \$3 for six months, \$1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, served by carrier in the city, or by mail.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application and advertisements may be inserted through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, or if paid cash in advance a half rate will be allowed.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51; Editorial and Local Rooms, No. 61. Call either, if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and are acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Sunday, January 19, 1913.

A fugitive thinks a sheriff is cold-blooded when he gets hot on the trail.

The money trust may be in such questionable shape that it cannot be seen, but it appears to be apparent.

A highbrow continues to assert that "a man is what he eats." However, if a man "eats his own words" he isn't much of anything.

If only a "progressive" Democrat is to get an office under the Wilson administration, who is to do the voting at the next election?

When they talk about handcuff laws instead of the articles with teeth, all violators of the law will realize that they are up against it for fair.

We are told that just as incorrect as it would be to say "packages post", it is not at all in proper form to say "parcels post". It is Parcel Post.

When trusts find out that the government will not be run in their interest they will quit financing the parties in the conduct of campaigns.

This is a billion dollar country, but the Democrats expect to show the Republicans that they can run it for less by using the money for public purposes.

President-elect Wilson will cut out the inaugural ball. Why? On account of scruples or shyness? There is one virtue in Jeffersonian simplicity. It is economical.

A Pennsylvania editor calls another "an animated mummy" and the other retorts by calling him "a galvanized pleosaisaurus." They seem to be familiar acquaintances.

No man ever lost out who hit the line hard and stayed on the job. It is the shirker and quitter who goes to the scrap heap—human junk of less value than rusty iron.

Arbitration means a compromise and that is the first thing a board of arbitration will attempt to bring about. Men's and Nations' differences are settled by being evened up in a square deal.

If you want to reach a man of moneybags, approach him with collateral. If he can make a safe loan he can be seen, but if you have a subpoena instead of collateral he will be sure to see you first.

Promising to do a thing isn't doing it. Even trying to do things isn't doing them. Men often fall down in their attempts to do each other. We never expect promised reforms till we see them. Some of them are in the impossible list.

If Wade Harris, of the Charlotte Observer, will make an affidavit that he will use a whisk broom, we'll book his order for the first our broom corn plant turns out. Last time we saw him there were gray hairs all over his coat collar.

Wilmington's climate is a constant source of wonder to the stranger. It is only brisk here when others are shivering; and in Summer delightful breezes waft themselves all over this heaven blessed city by the sea while the mercury is climbing right straight up in other places.

Wilmington goes right along having baseball weather. It ought to be enough to create fan fever of such virulence as to make Wilmingtonians organize a team and get in a league composed of the baseball towns of eastern North Carolina. Fresh air games are worth a great deal to people. They exhilarate, make red blood, and keep a locality from feeling like it has been doped.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Progressive New Orleans has learned her first lesson from the dream of commerce on account of the Panama canal. That city was plucky enough to get ready in anticipation of increased commerce, and in one sense she is ready for what is coming to her. However, she tried to go after it before hand, and from her experience as a pioneer we learn a lesson.

Some time ago New Orleans equipped her harbor with municipal docks and connected all the railroads with her terminals by surrounding herself with a belt line railroad. The docks and the belt line belong to the city, and in that particular the port of New Orleans is in a position to guarantee that no shipping can be turned away on account of port charges of a discriminatory character. In that respect the owners of private terminals are prevented from absolutely dictating the rates for commerce in or out of that port.

However, having equipped herself with municipal terminals in advance of the opening of the canal, New Orleans business men organized a direct steamship line to run to ports on the east coast of South America and later to trade through the canal with the Pacific side. They called their company the Pan-American Steamship Company, and if we mistake not it put only one or two ships into service. Anyhow, the company began business, and it is here that we learn the lesson. The ships went to South America loaded with exports, on each of several trips and prospects seemed bright. However, the ships had to return empty, and as they could get no cargo of imports to bring back, the dream of a direct line of steamers vanished. The experiment was a failure, because no steamship can be expected to make money unless she has cargoes going and returning. That was New Orleans' experience, and the Daily States gives this as the reason of the failure of the line to meet with success:

"The testimony before the Congressional investigation makes it perfectly clear why the Pan-American went on the rocks. Its ships left New Orleans with full cargoes, but, through the influence of the foreign shipping combine, they were compelled to leave Argentine empty. No steamship line can, of course, live which does not carry freight both ways.

The imports of coffee from the Argentine to the United States through New Orleans have grown to immense proportions. Sometimes as many as five or six ships laden with coffee come here in a month. The Pan-American expected to bring coffee back; but it is impossible not to draw the deduction from what has been testified to at Washington that anxious as the Argentine shippers may have been to encourage the new service, they could not afford to risk a boycott by the foreign lines with abundant bottoms and immense financial resources.

"This question of the freedom of the ocean is of vital importance to New Orleans in connection with the opening of the Panama canal. If this shipping combine can so readily crush an American line to South America, its ability to operate on both sides of the isthmus and discriminate against certain American ports and in favor of others deserves serious consideration.

"There ought to be no lack of persistence on the part of the Congressional investigation in laying bare all the facts that may go to show how the shipping trust stifles competition. Publicity is the best method of remedying the evil. That American statesmanship, enterprise and genius are not equal to the task of ultimately finding a solution of the problem of making the ocean free, to the extent, at least, of protecting New Orleans and other ports than New York from discrimination, is incredible.

THE GLASS NO LONGER FASHIONABLE

An editorial in a recent issue of the Charlotte Observer, under the title, "A Doomed Institution," points out, as significant of the changing conditions of the country, that the New York newspapers are now beginning to discuss the question as to what occupation shall be provided for the saloon-keeper when the present-day saloon goes, as it must. Even in the large cities of the country, the Observer remarks, the handwriting is seen on the wall; the open saloon is disappearing from the land, and the time is not far away when it will be unknown in the United States. Whiskey for a time after the disappearance of the saloon will be obtainable, in some ways, the Observer thinks, but it is

AN EVEN-BALANCED TARIFF

The interests to be affected by the tariff have been appearing before Mr. Underwood's committee for a hearing. Each wants the committee to be careful, how much duty is taken off their respective industries, and reasons and arguments are presented to support the different views. That is just as it should be. It aids the committee to investigate their various claims and so adjust revision as to prevent discrimination against any industry or community. All hands are entitled to a hearing, and there is no reason why a man is a protectionist because he wants a square deal for his industry or community.

Col. A. H. Boyden, of Salisbury, has had a jab made at his Democracy because he has been before the committee in the interest of the \$5,000,000 aluminum industry under way on the Yadkin, near Salisbury; but the Colonel is entirely consistent as a Democrat. North Carolina Democrats want revision but they do not want any industry in their State discriminated against in levying even revenue duties. The interest of each State is at stake in levying tariff taxes, lest one State or one section be placed at a disadvantage in the burden of benefit that any kind of tax imposes.

The aluminum industry of North Carolina may not need any benefit from either a revenue or a protective tariff, but if it or any other North Carolina industry possibly may be affected by any kind of law, it is up to North Carolinians to see that their measure does not go empty-handed while those of others are filled. A policy which possibly might do injustice to North Carolina and more than justice to some other State, does not involve principle. It is simply a business proposition to be settled on an equitable taxing basis. A so-called principle that doesn't take the equities into account isn't any principle.

Judging from public sentiment we don't think North Carolinians would care if there wasn't any tariff at all, except for revenue purposes, but they wouldn't be justified in not taking theirs while other States are Johnny on the spot with a sack to get theirs. We don't think there are enough one-sided North Carolinians to make a fetish of a problem while the people of other States are looking on the plain business side of it.

All the country wants is an even-balanced tariff. "A false balance is an abomination to Jehovah, but a just weight is His delight."

A law providing for a six months term of public schools would be no guarantee of the length of time during which the schools should remain open for attendance. Schools depend upon a matter of money and it means for producing the revenue are provided on a fixed basis of school income, the terms can be lengthened without lay. Each community can have a six-months term on its own hook if it knows where and how to get the money.

A trust law with handcuffs will make a trust law with teeth have the dry grins.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Nice cheerful reading for express magnates, the item that six million parcel post packages were handled in the first seven days of the service.—Columbia State.

According to the law of Illinois, Governor Dunne should make the oath of office Monday, but the deadlock in the House has made it impossible for the Legislature to meet and count the vote. But Dunne says he will take the oath Monday anyhow. Governor Deen says he is Governor until the Legislature announces the official vote. But suppose the deadlock should last during all the term which Dunne was elected?—Raleigh News and Observer.

Scarcity of birds, the Concord Tribune learns, has been primarily due to devastation by dogs, who, running at large in great numbers at all seasons of the year, kill the birds, rob their nests and disrupt pairs. One experienced hunter declares that five birds are lost in this manner to one killed by a shotgun. On every account we should have a tax levied upon the worthless houn' dog.—Charlotte Observer.

The new secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce ought to be able to stand considerable guffin at \$3,000 per year and if he does not accomplish wonders this is what he will get. In fact, he may get it anyway. It is a mighty handsome salary, but if he is possessed of that quality known as "know how", he can make good. We presume his knowledge of traffic conditions has much to do with his election. If he can manage this business he will be well worth his salary.—Greensboro Record.

Wall street is sure that no public good would result from incorporating the New York Stock Exchange and subjecting it to the supervision of the Superintendent of Banking. It is sure that no public good would result from the restriction of short selling or from the repeal of the act which validates stock gambling debts as distinguished from other gambling debts. It is sure that no public good would result from the repeal of the act which legalizes carry in Stock Exchange transactions. It is sure that no public good would result from any of the proposed reform measures. But what is Wall Street's own remedy? It has offered none. The only measure in years that has received the united support of Wall Street is an Aldrich currency bill which would give Wall Street still

NOT REASONABLE TO SUPPOSE IT WILL SURVIVE ANY GREAT LENGTH OF TIME.

One of the reasons, we take it, is that it is no longer fashionable to drink. The custom of a social glass and a "night with the boys" are becoming the exception rather than the rule with the average man about town. Business men no longer sit down to the cocktail and the highball to evolve large affairs, and modern business in this day and time more than ever demands a steady hand, a clear brain and a sturdy vision, all of which are not compatible with over-indulgence in alcohol, either "the morning after" or the "night before."

It is this changing order, the creation of a healthier public sentiment, we believe, that is making far more for temperance than drastic legislation and all other influences combined.

The Observer does not think that the liquor traffic will a great while longer endure, for step by step it is being robbed of its element of profit and without this profit the traffic cannot long stand out against a public sentiment that is growing and growing most rapidly, accelerated by business considerations that are not to be despised in any ultimate solution of this great and important problem.

Another force that is making rapidly for temperance and the elimination of the liquor traffic, is the question of public health. With the awakening of the public to these requirements of human welfare, excessive indulgence in alcohol is no longer countenanced in best informed health circles and alcoholism is being decried quite as vigorously for considerations of health as it is as a National evil from all other aspects.

It is no longer fashionable to drink! Business demands sobriety and abstinence. These signs are encouraging to every true advocate of temperance. The Observer concludes its remarkable thoughtful editorial in these words:

"The process of the elimination of the saloon will be slow, that of the ridding the country of liquor will be still slower, but no two ends are more certain of final accomplishment. It is certain we shall never again see the open saloon in North Carolina. It is equally certain that in time this institution will be searched for in vain in any State in the Union."

CAN'T STAND COMPETITION.

The Adams Express Company has retired from business in Meadville, Pa., and assigns as the reason that there is not enough business there for an express business in competition with the Parcel Post. During the last two years the express company has been doing an increasing amount of business at Meadville, having employed two clerks in the office and operated three delivery wagons, but with the advent of government competition business naturally began to fall off.

This means that the government, while insisting in its laws that there shall be no undue restraint of trade and fully recognizes the principle of competition in business, really establishes a monopoly for itself so far as the Pennsylvania city is concerned. No doubt the Adams Express Company is one of those strictly business concerns that mildly regards competition as a beautiful theory but an impossibility when its competitor is the American government. The Adams folk might compete with any similar carrying corporation, and in the end might put its competitor out of business or swallow it up in order to keep from doing a losing business, but going up against populist competition is quite another proposition. Therefore, the Express company is so businesslike that it recognizes the psychological moment for getting cold feet.

The Adams Express Company is generous enough to pull up stakes, and leave all of Meadville's express business to the government. In the meantime, Meadville goes out of commission as an express town. It gets out of one class into another. Meadville has a population of about 15,000, and we may infer that towns of that size are more than likely to have to do without express companies since competition with Uncle Sam makes a divisor of business in small cities not altogether attractive.

It might be thought that the government express would be all sufficient for Meadville, but it won't, all the same, for the government's carrying is limited to packages weighing not over 11 pounds, while some classes of products and commodities are not admitted to the Parcel Post at all. If the government express drives out the express companies, how are small business communities to secure the carriage of their small packages, not admissible to parcel post? Naturally, they will have to depend on "the slow freight" for the shipment of such packages as Uncle Sam discriminates against.

REHDER'S ANNUAL January Clearing Sale! STARTS MONDAY, JANUARY 20th, at 9 O'CLOCK. A General Reduction all through the house, offering Splendid Opportunities for Rich Savings on Staple and Every-Day Needed Merchandise. We have not the space here to quote prices, but simply ask the careful buyers to examine our display and compare prices. Special Reduction on High-Class Coat Suits, Cloaks, Furs, Women's Skirts, Waists, Underwear, Clothing, Shoes, Silks, Dress Goods, Carpets, Matings and Rugs, Notions, White Goods and Embroideries, Sheets, Bed Spreads, Sheetings, Towels and Table Linens. THIS IS THE TIME TO ANTICIPATE YOUR NEEDS! Sale Starts 9 o'clock Monday. Great Clearance Sale. J. H. Rehder & Co. THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE. See Large Circular for Details and Prices. Clearing Sale. The FIRM THAT PAYS YOUR CARFARE

more complete control over the banking system of the country. So far as The World is concerned, it has no desire to suppress stock speculation. It does not care how much Wall Street gambles, provided it gambles with its own money and not with the deposits in National and State banks. It does not care how much Wall Street manipulates the stock market, provided it is not at the same time manipulating the prosperity of the American people. But we have decided objections to a system that makes everybody's bread and butter a pawn in the Wall Street game.—New York World.

THE AMENDMENT.

Abbottsburg, N. C., Jan. 16. Morning Star, Wilmington, N. C. Mr. Editor:—When the constitutional amendment was before the people, for reasons not necessary to state, it was opposed to it, but was surprised to find in the past few days that it was directly on lines mapped out by me in some notes to the Washington Post, written some years ago. Well, if I had discovered this sooner, I should have been in favor of the amendment and well pleased with it, for as the younger generation grows up and gets educated they will divide their votes and vote as individuals and not solidly like a hive of bees. And thus the races can work shoulder to shoulder and be friends like William Penn's Indians. "As long as the sun and moon endure."

Respectfully, J. D. SUGGS.

CARD OF THANKS.

Editor of The Star, City. Dear Sir:—Allow me space in your paper to return my sincere thanks to the Daughters of the Confederacy for the nice basket sent me, as a token of remembrance.

I am not the only old soldier who today has been remembered by them. They have made no invidious distinctions, but have remembered all who wore the historic grey. God bless our women, our noble Southern women, the immortal, the ever beautiful. JAMES A. SMITH. Formerly a member of Co. D, 1st N. C. Heavy Artillery.

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