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 and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that 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, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

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, if 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.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914.

The best way for us to remain neutral is to keep our mouths shut.

Switzerland's army has to go home every now and then, to see about his family.

Lodz having been captured from the Russians by the Germans, Liz will have to look out for herself.

The time to be economical is all the time. When money is spent, the public should get its money's worth in improvements.

Cotton is king, but like the royal heads of Europe, its crown is sitting rather loosely upon its stately cranium just now.

Society shudders at crimes discovered but tolerates unlawfulness of every kind so long as the unlawful can avoid detection.

With thousands of miles of water on every side of us, the man who made the geography books certainly favored America from a military viewpoint if from no other.

Standpatters don't appeal to us, for the reason that they expect us to be willing to bear a tariff burden for the benefit of special interests. Somebody else might like to be plucked to furnish down for others. We do not. Do you?

The Japanese navy is still seizing Pacific islands for Great Britain. If the beneficiary of Japan's activities in the war can hold the territory that is being taken away from Germany, her possessions will come nearer than ever to encircling the globe.

Mr. A. D. Turner, of Chadbourn, proposes to aid the "buy-a-bale" movement by acting as the purchasing agent in Columbus county for all who desire to purchase cotton at any price in order to hold it off the market. The buy-a-bale plan was to pay 10 cents in order to prevent a large class of farmers from loss on their cotton, but at the present time, Mr. Turner writes, the market price for cotton is from 7 to 9 cents per pound for middling. A bale weighs from 410 to 550 pounds, and a bale can be stored a year for one-half cent a pound. Mr. Turner is a responsible citizen of Chadbourn and offers the Murchison National Bank of Wilmington as reference.

The Charlotte Observer makes this timely and excellent suggestion: "The next office Secretary Redfield establishes for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce should be located nearer to the canal zone—at Wilmington, for instance." It would be a good idea for our Chamber of Commerce to impress upon Secretary Redfield the commercial importance and the trade eligibility of Wilmington, especially so far as Latin America is concerned. The Secretary is one of the broadest and most forward looking of the Cabinet officials at Washington and he has a comprehensive grasp upon the great work he is doing for the commerce of this country. A good word for Wilmington might appeal to his fine intelligence in this connection.

The Bladen Journal, with its issue of Thursday, begins its sixth year of publication, whereupon the Star wishes to extend its heartiest congratulations to Editor Meares. Modestly he states that he has fallen short of making the paper come up to his ideals, but as a matter of fact, newspaper men all over the State will agree that he is publishing a paper that is highly representative of Bladen county. It is a credit to so small a town as Clarkton, and its support by the people of Bladen is a plain indication of their public spirit. The Journal is doing a great work for Bladen and the people of that county are doing right by themselves and promoting their own and their splendid county's interests by standing by their paper. Bladen is a county of great possibilities, and it needs such an excellent paper as the Journal to attract attention to it.

HAVE WE LOST OUR INITIATIVE?

Trade and manufacturing conditions as described in Associated Press correspondence in The Star this morning, disclose the fact that great opportunities exist in England, France, Russia and other countries for American manufacturers and exporters. It is not alone the large government contracts that are seeking for takers, but dealers are seeking in vain for supplies.

A London letter in today's Star will open the eyes of our people. It is stated that big business is going begging in London and that neither our manufacturers nor our exporters have agents there to seize the opportunities that have arisen as a matter of necessity. Instead of our seeking business we are letting business seek us. On account of the European war we have a chance to reap a harvest, according to the Associated Press disclosure made direct from London.

Manufacturing is at a dead standstill in England and trade is paralyzed. Even if English manufacturers and traders were in a position to do business, the scarcity of money acts as a stay to their enterprise. However, money might not be so scarce, as a matter of fact, but financing is difficult if not impossible owing to the war situation.

What has become of the boasted commercial prowess of Americans? Have we lost our initiative? Have we let a foreign war so overwhelm us with panic that we can't move a peg? It really seems so.

It certainly is a peculiar situation that with the competition of possibly 300,000,000 of Europe's producers prevented by war, we are not going to invade the markets there and elsewhere. For fifty years the Republican party has tried to shut out competition at home by a tariff wall, and now that war has eliminated competition with us in all parts of the world, what is the matter with our keenness and initiative?

This country ought to turn loose its surplus and hoarded money, and acquire a sufficient stock of nerve to make the most of commercial opportunities while Europe is plunged into the midst of its greatest misfortune.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S BOND RELIEF MEASURE.

Rejecting all amendments except one, the South Carolina Senate on Wednesday overwhelmingly passed the bond resolution aimed at relieving the cotton crisis in that State. The House having passed a similar measure, it is inevitable, as heretofore predicted by the Columbia State, that the General Assembly would go on record with the biggest bond issue proposition over undertaken by any Southern State.

The resolution provides for a state issue of $35,000,000 in bonds of five years term and bearing a coupon rate of 5 per cent. interest for the purpose of providing the State with funds with which to buy cotton at 10 cents per pound or make loans on cotton at a credit calue of 9 cents per pound. Under the bill the State will either buy the cotton outright from the producer on a producer can give his note to the State, together with his warehouse receipt, and obtain a loan of nine cents per pound. In either case the producer must put up 10 per cent in cash for interest and cost charges. Under the bill the benefits are for the producer of cotton, or for the land owner on which the cotton is grown, and holders of cotton for benefit of producers or land owners. An amendment was adopted, at the suggestion of Senator Nicholson, extending the benefits of the bond issue to those corporations or persons who purchased cotton outright or took it in on account at ten cents per pound prior to October 20, provided that such cotton was grown in South Carolina and that such persons or corporations be citizens of that State.

The resolution is to be submitted by referendum to a vote of the people at the general election, November 3rd, and should the bond act be ratified, South Carolina will have us all watching to see if she can bring $35,000,000 into the State on such a credit as bonds issued on the terms fixed by the Legislative act. The Charleston News and Courier takes a hopeless view of such an experiment. Anticiting the absolutely certain passage of the bond act, that paper says:

"The latest plan which has been advanced—the proposal that the State issue $35,000,000 in bonds to be used to purchase cotton at 10 cents per pound—is fraught with grave danger. If it were put through it would undoubtedly tend to stimulate cotton production during the next few years no matter what artificial provisions might be made against such an effect. It would throw upon the State the burden of the great loss that would ensue in case the price of the cotton brought and held by the State did not rise to the valorization figure. It would establish a precedent both politically and economically unsound and unquestionably highly dangerous. These are among the after effects almost sure to ensue; and over against these the plan presents no reasonably certain promise of affording immediate and material relief to the present distress of those whom it is intended primarily to benefit. If there was ever a possibility that, radical as any such plan would of necessity be, something practical and ultimately beneficial might be accomplished under some form of a bond issue scheme, the form which the scheme has actually assumed and in which it has passed the Senate serves to strengthen the conviction of those who regarded the whole proposition as very doubtful at best and likely to breed ills more serious than those which it was designed to cure. The General Assembly is prowerless to offset and nullify the effects of the most tremendous war in the history of the human race and the most violent disturbance of the world's business since civilization began. That legislation could not provide a remedy for the situation in which we are placed through the smashing of the cotton market was urged again and again in this State and in other States where legislative action was proposed; and the soundness of that view is demonstrated by what has been done at Columbia so far. The "elimination" fantasy seems to have gone by the board; the crop reduction bill can accomplish nothing that would not have occurred automatically if the Legislature had never convened; the bond issue proposal holds far more promise of landing us on the rocks than of carrying us safely through the straits to a safe haven of prosperity."

The bond issue measure was so strongly favored by the South Carolina senate that it was passed by a vote of 25 to 4. Sentiment in favor of it was practically unanimous, and the probability is that the voters will endose what the Legislature has done.

This action by the South Carolina legislature shows how the war conditions in Europe have brought a panicky condition upon the very minds of the men of one of our Southern States. It is a most extraordinary measure, and it is likely to show how powerless is legislative action to meet such a trying emergency and deplorable situation as the war has precipitated upon our cotton growers.

Everything is anxious for relief for the cotton situation, but that even a state can finance itself upon such a plan as that proposed in South Carolina is beyond belief in circles which now comprehend the financial conditions here and in Europe.

THE PEOPLE ELECT SENATORS.

It is reported in Washington that a candidate for the Legislature in North Carolina has stated that if elected to the General Assembly he will vote for Senator Lee S. Overman's return to the United States Senate. We hardly believe there is a candidate for the Legislature so misinformed on the question of how a United States Senator is to be elected this year, but it is well to state for the benefit of the voters generally that they will elect the Senator by popular vote.

Senator Overman is the Democratic nominee for Senator and he will be overwhelmingly elected. Nevertheless, every Democrat should turn out and vote. This will be the first time in the history of the Republic when United States senators will be elected by the people and North Carolina voters should so appreciate their new right as to exercise it as a public duty as well as a matter of party loyalty.

The election of senators by the people puts a new responsibility on the voters. It means that this is more than ever a Democratic nation and that in the election on the 3rd of November the people have complete control of the matter of choosing the legislative branch of their government, as they have in electing their President and Vice President by the Electoral College representing the people through election.

Once more The Star wishes to emphasize the fact that this election is vitally important to the Democracy. Its national administration has been on trial and is entitled to the fullest endorsement. Even more important is the necessity of electing a large majority of Congress so the Democratic administration can complete its work for the people. Their government is now in their hands and they should keep it there for all time.

AMERICA VS. GERMANY IN INVENTION.

To the Editor of The Star:

In your interesting editorial of today you make the statement that if an American had invented the siege gun used by the German army it would have been known to the world before breakfast, and it has appealed to me as a peculiar compliment to the open and generous charatcer of the American people in line with our diplomacy and in striking contrast to the invidious methods of the Germans.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that were it not for American invention the Germans would hardly be in position to wage a modern war. The great siege guns we hear so much about were made possible by a range-finding device invented by an American and used in the American Navy today. The machine guns they use are the product of an American mind, while the aeroplane was given to the world by the Wright brothers. The credit for the submarine I think lies between Robert Fulton and Cingust, a native of Holland, but was first made practical by Bushnell, of Connecticut.

There is some confusion as to this, but at any rate Germans had no hand in its invention. The steam locomotive that makes quick mobilization of her troops possible was given to her by Stevenson, and the steamboat by Robert Fulton. The telephone that affords quick communication between her armies is the child of Bell, and the telegraph by Morse, both Americans.

In fact, as we look around and observe the many useful devices now in use, we are constrained to believe that Germany, after all, has not given the world very much. The wireless system used in sending their news to this country is the invention of an Italian. Germany has not been noted for her sculptors and artists, and no student in pursuit of art would think of going to Berlin. She has given the world some great musicians and the Germans are great apothecaries, as they have flooded the world with pills and nostrums whose virtues in many cases are doubtful, but they have advertised them and they are cheap, which is the main fact to many people.

Yours truly, AMERICAN.

Wilmington, Oct. 21.

INDUSTRY, EFFICIENCY, SELF-DENIAL

To the Editor of the Star:

The need of this country is industry, efficiency and self-denial, as well as morals and education. If we do not have the first three the last two will not do us much good. We will be top-heavy, or I should say: without a proper foundation. Enlightened nations like Germany, whose people are up on industry and special training and who can live without being in debt or only a little in debt, when strenuous times, like the present, come they hardly feel it.

I recollect the panic of 1873: I lived in Brunswick County, 28 miles from here. I was working six days each week and was out of debt, had a little money ahead and while prices went down on turpentine and I lost some bad debts occasionally, I still made something on my business. I did not feel it like people feel panics now, when the average man, whether he is a merchant or not, is in debt all the time generally about as much as he can get on credit; hence, when a panic comes every one is in a bad fix and more or less at the mercy of those they owe. If we would keep out of debt strenuous times like these would never worry us much. We are living more extravagantly or were ninety days ago than ever known in this country before.

We have drifted into a nation of Esau's, or at least a majority of us have. He sold his birthright for a meal of victuals he wanted and must have right then. What was his birthright? I imagine he being the oldest son he inherited all his Father's land and live stock and provisions to run it. I think the law of Primogeniture was in force among the Jews at that time, in which the oldest son inherits his father's landed estate with the live stock and crops attached to run it with. In fact, I think the English got that law from the Hebrews or Jews. I fear many of our people are drifting that way now and when they lose what they have for want of industry and economy or self-denial they blame the man who saved his by practicing those self-denying virtues.

Our young men and young women should be willing to begin life where their fathers and mothers began, not where the wealthiest of the parents stopped. Eat our meat and hominy until we have made and saved something before we order the best cuts of pork and beef and the finest and best of every thing else.

Someone said: "Despise not the day of small things too early." When a man counts his future wife he ought to tell her all about his financial standing and as a rule the girl he marries would start off as a help-meet and general partner and all through life he ought to tell his wife his successes and failures and thus treat her as a partner in all his affairs and they will pass down to old age much more pleasantly than they would if he had fooled his bride at first and made her lose confidence in him at the beginning.

Don't be ashamed to work; learn to do it efficiently and again don't be ashamed to work, but keep eternally at it, that is what counts. It is regular work and a reasonable portion of self-denial that makes success. A man can get to be and is sometimes too stingy, but I have never seen many of them. He should not be niggardly stingy but economical and now is the time to practice ecomony. The Bible says: "The borrower is servant to the lender." And if a man intends to pay his debts he does feel under obligations to the man he owes. If we will settle down to hard work and save up all we can, in a few years we will be the most prosperous people on this earth. And while we are doing this we must not forget our creator, but serve him and support all his good works.

Some poet said:

"Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate
Still achieving, still pursueing
Learn to labor and to wait."

But someone else said: "But we must hustle while we wait".

Respectfully,
D. L. GORE

CURRENT COMMENT.

Not a pound of butter could be bought in Lincolnton for a day or two this week at any price. Butter brings 20 cents a pound and cotton 7 cents. More butter and less cotton. Butter will sell, war or no war, but cotton is subject to the king's orders for mobilization.—Lincoln County News.

Champion after champion has been killed in the war. The best swimmer and the fastest runner in France have met death, and now the tallest general in the British army, Gen. Ian Hamilton, has been dropped by a German bullet. Perhaps if he had not been such a giant the bullet would have gone over his head instead of into it.—Savannah News.

A new addition to the five-story grain elevator of the flour mills at Statesville is being built, so that the increasing business of the company may be the better accommodated. The Observer is told that this big structure is filled from ground floor to top with wheat and that the company is doing a business which is increasing all over this part of the State. It is the equipping and operating of mills of this character which is doing more to encourage the increase in growing of small grain than all the argument on the over-production of cotton. It is one of the encouraging signs of the times that the roller flour mill is being multiplied in this part of North Carolina, Rowan, Iredell, Cleveland and Catawba having mill facilities that are good and constantly being increased.—Charlotte Observer.

Plenty of opossums this year. Seems as if nature ever smiles upon the Southern darkey, for why should he mind the hard times resultant from the war if his dogs are running good and the potatoes are sweet?

If Zapata really is disposed to take a hand in helping to quiet the situation in Mexico, we may hope for peace so our sister Republic can elect a president of her own choosing and have a representative government that can restore Mexico to its place among prosperous and stable countries.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Eastern District of North Carolina, at Wilmington, N. C.

Willer Coal Company against The Steamer J. L. Lawrence, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and person, lawfully intervening for their interest therein, in a cause of contract, civil and maritime.

In obedience to Warrant of Seizure to me directed in the above entitled cause, I have seized and taken into my possession the following described property, to-wit:

The Steamer J. L. Lawrence, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and for the cause set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, at Wilmington.

I hereby give notice to all persons claiming the said described property, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and forfeited and sold, and the proceeds thereof distributed, according to the prayer of the said libel, that they be and appear before the said court to be held in and for the Eastern District of North Carolina at the City of Wilmington on the 21st day of October, 1914, at 11 o'clock, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, there interpose a claim on the same and to make their allegation in their behalf.

W. T. DORTCH,
U. S. Marshal.

By J. N. Fennell, D. M
October 19, 1914.
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WHAT 49c WILL BUY THIS WEEK at Rehder's Big Department Store

These prices will hold good for the week only. This Sale brings opportunities unsurpassed in value giving, and just at the time when we want our dollars to stretch farthest. Remember that prices are for week only.

$1 ALARM CLOCKS, 49c. good time piece, nickeled, alarm clock; every one fully guaranteed.

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS, 49c. Best $1.00 Rust-proof, low bust, long skirt and back; perfect fit.

10c WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS, 10 FOR 49c. Men's plain white hemmed Handkerchiefs, made of fine cotton goods, 10c values, a bargain.

MEN'S 25c SILK SOCKS, 3 PAIR FOR 49c. Men's solid color Silk Half Hose; black, white, navy, hello, purple, grey and tan.

7 YARDS 10c GINGHAMS, FOR 49c. Fine plain and stripe Dress Ginghams, beautiful and fast colors; full 10c values.

35c HAIR RIBBON 2 YARDS FOR 49c. Extra heavy, wide, beautiful colors and patterns; extraordinary values.

75c DRESSER SCARFS FOR 49c. Fine quality one and half yards long. Linen Lace, all round and across; splendid value.

75c OSTRICH FEATHERS FOR 49c. Assorted colors, stand-up effect; several styles to select from.

65c CRIB BLANKETS FOR ONLY 49c. Pink and blue, with rabbits, teddy bears and other patterns; great values.

75c UNDERSHIRTS, 49c. Extra heavy fleece Lambsdown and Wooltex Underwear, Shirt or Drawers.

FOR 49c. 75c FLOOR OIL CLOTH, 2 yards wide; extra quality; several patterns; a bargain.

65c MATTING RUGS FOR 49c. 72x36-inch woven Japanese Matting Rugs; blue and red.

75c TABLE NAPKINS, 49c Cut and hemmed Mercerized Doilies; large sizes; splendid values.

75c UMBRELLAS, 49c. Boxwood handles, black cotton top; guaranteed stainless; fully worth 75c.; only 2 to a customer.

$1.50 AND $2.00 BLACK VELVET SAILOR HAT, FOR 97c. Extra special for Monday, new black velvet Hat, trimmed with aigrettes, regular $4.98 values; one day only, each $2.98

10c BLEACHING, 8 YDS. FOR 49c. Good quality yard wide bleached Cotton Muslin.

10 YARDS 7c BLEACHING FOR 49c. Yard wide fine Cotton Muslin.

8 YDS. 8c SEA ISLAND, FOR 49c. Yard wide Unbleached Sea Island Homespun; extra special value.

75c WOOL SERGE, 49c. 50-inch Wool Serge, black and navy, greatest value ever offered here in Dress Goods.

75c CREPON SILK, AT 49c 36-inch fancy color Silk Crepe Effect, colored figures; also Moire Effect, in several colors.

75c KNITTED WOOL SKIRTS, 49c. The close fitted Zephyr Knitted Underskirt. Several colors.

75c READY-TO-WEAR HAT, 49c. Misses' and Children's Hat, suitable for school girls; all colors and wonderfully cheap.

75c OXFORD SWEATER, FOR 49c. Men's Grey Coat Sweater, usually sell for good deal more.

75c OUTING GOWNS, 49c Full size; neat patterns, well made; close, high neck; long sleeves.

75c MUSLIN GOWNS, 49c Good quality white Muslin, made up nicely; high or low neck; short or long sleeves; extra value.

Ladies' Fine Ribbed 50c Union Suits; This Week, 39c.

J. H. Rehder & Co. THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE

Extra Heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers; 50c Value. This Week, 39c.

Removal Notice

Needing more space to take care of our growing business, we have moved to Nos. 310 and 312 Nutt Street, in building formerly occupied by W. B. Cooper, and are now better prepared to serve you with a full line of Heavy Groceries, at close prices.

LOVE & WOODY
Wholesale Grocers.
Phone 809.

RECEIVERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned receivers of the Buell Crocker Lumber Co., hereby notify creditors of said company that they are requested to file their claims with the undersigned receivers, Burgaw, N. C., on or before the first day of November 1914, as provided by the order of the judge of the Superior Court pertaining to such matters. If claims are not filed on or before the first of November 1914, this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

F. M. JOBSON,
JAY H. BUELL,
Receivers.

This, October 1st, 1914.
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BURETT H. STEPHENS
ARCHITECT
38-39 GARRELL BUILDING.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Read Star Business Locals.

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Successors to H. L. Fennell
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All Accessories. Storage.
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Garage: 114 North 2nd Street

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Fresh Caught Medium Size Mullets
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J. W. BROOKS
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A. D. S. Shampoo Pearls
Unsurpassed for Shampooing the hair and cleansing the scalp. Also relieves irritation; price, 25c.
Try a package of Anti-Ache for Headache and Neuralgia; 25c.
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