

THE MORNING STAR

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MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1915.

A man only flatters himself by thinking he does his own thinking.

The censor is seeing to it that no one shall "make Rome howl."

Ty Cobb? We should say not. None of them have been able yet to tie Cobb.

A doctor says: "Begin the day with a smile." It can't be done. The lid is on.

With the dogs of war unleashed, we fully expected to hear howls from every direction.

The military spirit is hardly recognized where the spirit of humanity inspires the people.

Well, probably Colonel Roosevelt has quit being the Progressive party so he can be the Audubon Society.

Who will be the goat when it is all over in Europe? Of course, there is not enough of Turkey to be the goat.

It can be hardly doubted that "the king of the North" and "the king of the South" are mixed up in Europe's war.

The "freedom of the sea" is like a lot of the other freedom we only thought we had till we found out differently.

Of course, if you can finish it, start it. However, remember what happened to the Hon. Barnes when he started something.

The Atlanta Constitution says the war in Europe will give American art a chance. Probably war is about the only thing that can be depended on to do it.

The only way to keep on getting notoriety is to be everlastingly doing something great yourself or for somebody else to be everlastingly trying to do something great to you.

If you see a man who looks as if he had lost his footing and gone through a threshing machine, it is the one who ate cucumbers for dinner and was served with mince pie for dessert.

Billy Sunday was wanted in England to talk to the working men, but if Billy were to go over he would make a noise like he is satisfied all the rumsuckers are not working men.

A prominent actor is to be married. This means that he has been playing the part of a lover, but he has to be a good actor if he will be permitted to act as the head of the family.

If all the tales we hear about the ability of the German medical corps to patch up crippled soldiers are true a patient leaving a field hospital would hardly know himself from a crazy quilt.

Progressives continue to leave the Progressive party and go back to the Republican party. Rather than get left, however, the Progressive party will go back to the Republican party himself, if it will let him run it.

Queries the Greensboro News: "Where, O, where, is John Lind?" He is wrapped in the solitude of his own thoughts, not necessary to be expressed in loud and boisterous language. In addition to the "quiet of the grave," there is the quiet of John Lind and the Sphinx.

Since the dispatch of President Wilson's message to the factions in Mexico all of them have gotten very busy making claims of victories won in the hopes of being recognized. Truly speaking, their only hope of recognition is to appear in court, shake hands and behave themselves under a suspended sentence.

With one side sinking and destroying both neutral and enemy ships and the other side seizing all neutral commerce, whether it is contraband of war or rightful commerce with another neutral, these latter days find Uncle Sam holding his chin and pondering whether he has any right to the ocean "without waiting for the action of any other nation."

DO WE DOWN TYRANTS?

Virginia's coat of arms typifies the power and purpose of that Commonwealth to slam a tyrant down on the ground and step on his neck in a way to make him realize that one word from him would be his last attempt at insolence. We have always fancied that Virginia's coat of arms was a terror to old time tyrants and that Virginia had been up against a tyrant and thereupon decided to be against tyrants for good and bid defiance to every bloke of that description.

However, hadn't Virginia better take down her sign, since there are no tyrants on sea or land against whom we propose to rise in our might? We are treating all tyrants as friends of ours, in spite of the fact that they destroy or seize our commerce after the manner of landing on each other, over our shoulders. Each and all have saddled several varieties of outrages on our hump, but under the circumstances we have to grin and bear it and keep our typewriters busy writing notes to which none of their answers are satisfactory or reassuring in the least.

It is a terrible sacrifice for us to bear humiliation and outrage and keep the peace merely because we are innocent bystanders at whom the blows are not aimed in the midst of the fray. Well, we might exclaim: "Save us from our friends"—if they are any friends of ours.

We suffer hapless and painful misfortunes because of their anger and hate of each other in the midst of a terrible war. Still we are bitter in our regret, yet not moved with unreasonable resentment and haste to abandon patience and cast hope to the awful winds that blow so fiercely over this fair earth. We seem prone to accept the Shakespearean philosophy that it were better to bear with our outrageous fortune than fly to greater ills. Virginia's coat of arms only reminds us of the past, when there were tyrants to be downed. Probably it is better to persuade those who seem to be tyrannical. Secretary Bryan thinks the olive branch can take the place of the sword, but it is owing to whether there are two nations with but a single thought of peace.

THE LOCAL WHEAT PROBLEM.

That is a subject discussed by the University News Letter in its issue of June 9th. North Carolina can grow more wheat than is necessary for consumption in the State, but inasmuch as it has not been doing so, a curious result is to be observed in a North Carolina county which raises more wheat than it consumes, because it sells its wheat at a low price and buys its flour at \$8.00 per barrel, ground in the West from wheat which cost from \$1.25 to \$1.60 a bushel. Leastwise, the University News Letter, published at Chapel Hill, in Orange county, says:

"In the census year 1914 North Carolina raised wheat sufficient for home consumption. Indeed our farmers had a surplus of nearly 20,000 bushels to market outside the county. What is more, Orange grows a superior wheat for milling purposes. And yet our farmers raise wheat surpluses in vain. They must be marketed beyond our borders, while the flour we need must be imported from abroad. And this wheat is sold at \$1.60 a bushel and flour at \$8.00 a barrel. It is a curious situation. But also it is a business opportunity for our wheat growers, business men, and bankers. In order to see what sensibly can be done about it, a conference of these various interested parties was held in the directors' room of the Bank of Chapel Hill on Wednesday afternoon, May 27th at 3 o'clock. Similar conferences are in order in the other fourteen wheat-surplus counties of the State."

The question is, what did the conferences do about it? The situation in Orange might appear curious, but it isn't. It is explained by the fact that Orange does not have sufficient mills to grind her wheat so it can be disposed of as a merchantable product in North Carolina. Orange has to find grain brokers, grain exporters or merchant mills abroad in order to sell wheat, but she could sell flour in every city and town in North Carolina. Durham county, for instance, buys annually the flour equivalent of 119,000 bushels of wheat, so that Orange would have a next-door customer for nearly ten times that county's wheat surplus.

If fifteen North Carolina counties, as stated, grow a surplus of wheat, it affords a fine opportunity for roller mills in the wheat country. It is an economic axiom that where the raw material is produced in abundance, there is where it should be turned into the finished product at the least cost and the greatest profit.

Certainly, it won't pay as well to raise wheat and buy flour as it will to raise wheat and manufacture flour at home. The milling industry is bound to be the outgrowth of wheat growing in North Carolina. So is the grain export business.

THE NAVY AND ARMY

Public discussion of the army and navy of the United States seems to be a popular theme for speakers and newspapers all over the country. The navy has had its assailants and now the army is coming in for its share of criticism. Secretary Daniels resented and answered many of the criticisms about the navy, but recently he took a shot at the army himself. Now Rear Admiral Flske has pointed out the inadequate equipment of the navy.

We recognize the necessity of seriously considering the unpreparedness or the inadequacy of both the army and the navy, but we fail to see why these matters should be made the subject of discussion before the American people. If the navy and the army are inadequate, it is a matter to be called to the attention of the government and not to the attention of the people and the world. Why do the various speak-

ers and agitators go before the American people? If the navy and the army are inadequate, it is a matter to be called to the attention of the government and not to the attention of the people and the world. Why do not the various speakers and agitators go before the navy and military authorities and make known the needs of the defensive forces of the country? Of course, speakers can gain notoriety and make more or less political capital out of speeches about the navy and the army, but if patriots recognize the truth of all they say, it seems to us that they should tell it all to the government so it can take action.

In fact, Congress has the whole matter in hand and can take whatever action the government finds it necessary to put the army and navy on a footing to comport with the size, dignity and interests of the United States. It is known already that we need an adequate navy and army. That is always necessary—not now alone but all the time. The country would like to see action instead of discussion. The country is convinced that it ought to have naval and military forces sufficient for the defense of the country, so what further do the people want to hear about it, unless the discussion is more political than patriotic? We think the country needs and wants an ample army and navy, whether it stands for peace or not.

NEUTRAL DUTIES STRICTER. The Lusitania incident has brought home to the customs authorities at the port of New York the need of more vigilant search of outgoing vessels and more careful scrutiny of the freight placed aboard ships. The object is to see that advantage is not taken of our neutrality. In the future there will be more care with the manifests of ships, to make sure that no portion of the cargoes will make it appear that our neutrality is easily gotten around.

That course should have been rigidly followed from the very beginning of the war. Even then it is quite possible for the wool to have been pulled over the eyes of the customs officers. Recently an effort was made to export copper encrusted with rosin, but the trick was discovered in time. It is pretty hard to get by the customs officers now. The war has taught them a lesson.

All the nations have made contraband of war of many different articles of commerce. Ships may carry contraband but they have to do so at their own risk. The safety of ships carrying contraband cannot be guaranteed, neither can the safety of passengers on ships carrying such cargoes be assured. Where the customs inspection is rigid and certified to, it will serve to prevent many disputes and much misunderstanding.

This war has proved that so-called international law is very crude in many respects. This war has proved that the statesmen in international councils and conferences have done little better than the average legislator. The war specially shows that a great many maritime questions of prime importance will have to be brought up and passed upon for the good of humanity. It is too late now to spring such questions, but all nations ought to agree to refuse passengers on ships carrying war material and therefore liable to destruction by explosion within or attack without.

Under the nature of the traffic, contraband cargoes have to be kept secret by the shipper and the shipmasters, so that it will have to be a very close inspection that will enable customs officers to know when ships are carrying dangerous cargoes, which subject them to danger—their passengers especially.

An effort was made at The Hague several years ago to formulate agreements as to maritime warfare, and enough rules were adopted to make a good sized book, but this nation or that invariably made reservations and had clauses inserted setting forth their reservations. We have a volume of The Hague agreement, and not only Great Britain, Germany and other maritime nations made reservations, but the United States made many which exempted us from certain regulations for which we are now inconsistently contending.

The fact is, the reservations of all the nations practically make the agreement a complicated and abortive affair. Another thing which the nations will have to agree about is the duty of neutrals in the event of war between belligerents with which they do commerce. Apparently all the rules of commerce have been violated during this war, but if one will take the trouble to look at The Hague documents, it will be discovered that the nations almost without exception reserved the right to do exactly what the naval powers have been doing to commerce during the past ten months.

GERMAN FRIENDSHIP 1898. Recollections of a Cablegram Saying "The War Was Imminent." Wilmington, N. C., June 5, 1915. To the Editor of The Star: I enclose herewith a clipping which I will thank you to print for the information of your readers. CONSTANT READER. "To the Editor of the New York Times: "The evening papers of today (Tuesday) publish an interview between a United States correspondent and the German foreign secretary. Here is depicted Herr von Jagow, in trembling voice, saying that Andrew D. White, in his autobiography, declares that the attitude of the German foreign office toward America during the Spanish war was 'all that could be desired.' "Disingenuous Herr Gottlieb: He fails to quote Mr. White's statement that the press, with two or three exceptions, was anything but friendly, and that a large majority of the people were hostile to us. In his book Mr. White strives to write loyally and affectionately of the nation to which he was then accredited, and which recog-

nized his ripe scholarship, his literary attainments and achievements, and, finally, his many charming personal qualities. Mr. White was my chief in St. Petersburg. But while working in his book toward the German people, Mr. White does not seek utterly to falsify history.

"First—The German press was reckless in its bitter invective and vitriolic utterance concerning this country and its motives in fighting Spain. "Second—The German government, in conjunction with Austria and Spain, addressed England, inviting her to join with them in curbing our bounding ambition (to the whole of Europe, the world) dangerous attitude toward Spain, and to join with them in terminating the war. England not only peremptorily declined to join them, but informed them that she would see to it that none of them interfered with our fighting, as we were engaged in a war for humanity.

"Third—The German admiral's behavior in Manila bay was so contemptible that Admiral Dewey took extraordinary measures to recall him to a realizing sense of what were the relative positions of Germany and America in a harbor which America controlled. "Fourth—So arrogant and aggressive was Germany's attitude that President McKinley sent a cablegram to Admiral Sampson of Santiago bidding him under no circumstances to attempt to force the entrance of the Spanish fleet there was the remotest chance of losing a ship, as war with Germany was imminent.

"In view of these facts I do not think that my Admiral Dewey's loss of a moment's sleep over Herr von Jagow's grief-stricken utterances concerning Mr. White's graceful and grateful remarks concerning the German government during the Spanish-American war, is G. CREIGHTON WEBB. "New York, June 1, 1915."

DOCTOR FRANK HAVENS RUSSELL.

In the death of Dr. Russell Wilmington has lost one of her best beloved citizens. He was a man of high character, and Wilmington will find it hard to fill his place. His many qualities made him the ideal friend, the sterling business man and noble physician. His powers were equal to his tasks and he succeeded in everything he undertook. Unassuming in disposition, he was doing much good gracefully and we esteemed it an honor to call him friend. His clear eyes were always lifted fearlessly to any man he met, and without distinction, without calculation, without prostration, he loved humanity. Sympathetically he knew how to take the thorns from the pillow of the sick; and to the heavenly home-sick, looking away from this earth, he knew how tenderly and lovingly to prepare them for the "Midnight call." His soul, looking persistently upward, found its full satisfaction in the vision of "The King in His Beauty," and at last when time has ceased to be, when the past and future are merged into the great present of Eternity, we hope to know him over the ether waves as he kept that glorious immortality, awaited him. Rest on in peace—God's will be done; We miss you—each and every one. ALLIE M. W.

CURRENT COMMENT.

New England shippers are said to have contracts for two years ahead. Can't we find the capital to set up a sufficient number of shipbuilding plants to do our work? If not, what good has excessive protection done us on that line?—Jacksonville Times-Union.

The Watauga Democrat last week gave an account of the opening of a new factory at Sugar Grove in Watauga county. In keeping with the importance of the occasion was the attendance of several officials of the State Agricultural Department and representatives of the dairy and animal industries' interests. This factory will be operated on the co-operative plan and begins with 35 stockholders, all local farmers. The plant cost less than \$100,000, and shares were sold at \$1.00 each, so as to give opportunity for people in moderate means to invest. The factory will require 5,000 pounds of milk a day, from which over 500 pounds of cheese will be produced. They will be fed to hogs. The milk from 100 cows is available for the start and the source of the milk supply will be increased to the capacity of the factory. The larger part of the product of the factory will be shipped to outside markets, but there will be a reserved supply for parcel post traffic with the surrounding country in this county. The Democrat says this is the first co-operative cheese factory in the South and it was installed under the direction of Mr. Farnham of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Edgar L. Chapin, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and an expert cheese maker, will be in charge of the actual making of the cheese for two months. Mr. Chapin comes from the Plymouth, Wis., cheese district which ships more cheese than any other place in the world. These experts are quoted as saying that they believe this is the beginning of a great industry in that part of North Carolina. The Observer can well believe them. With the development of the cheese industry in the mountains and of the creamery industry over the State, in general, North Carolina will be "coming along" at a faster pace than ever, Watauga county has taken the lead in a big thing. —Charlotte Observer.

There are so many opportunities offered to men and women of large means it is astonishing how few there are who accept it, either when they are present in the flesh, or by means of bequests to their heirs. We see much of this man and that being honored by universities and colleges with degrees of various kinds, but a higher honor is that when there has been such doing as to have the University of the World confer the degree of D. B.—Doctor of Benevolence. There are men and women who have won such degrees by philanthropies which came from their check book, and there is a recent instance of this in the person of Mr. James Sprunt, of Wilmington, who generously gave a thousand dollars to repair and equip playgrounds at two of the schools in Wilmington. That he was the donor of the thousand dollars modestly kept out of sight till there came such an insistent demand of the children and their friends to know the name of the giver that he allowed his name to be made public. That thousand dollars is going to help, and we hereby confer the degree of D. B. on Mr. James Sprunt, of Wilmington. Raleigh has had instances of generosity that gives rights to such degrees, as they have other places in North Carolina. But as the material abilities of our people increase there should be more of this. There has just been opened here the "John Pullen Nurses' Home," which bears the name of a man who was a



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AGED GREENSBORO CITIZEN PASSES OVER GREAT DIVIDE. Mr. J. C. Wharton, Aged Ninety-Two, Is Dead—Leaves Seven Children. (Special Star Telegram.) Greensboro, N. C., June 6.—The body of J. C. Wharton, who died at the home of his daughter, in Salisbury, last night, aged 92 years, was brought to Greensboro this afternoon and the funeral will be held tomorrow at the home of his son, E. P. Wharton. Interment will be in Greene Hill cemetery. Deceased was a native of this county, a life long Presbyterian and on account of his age and character one of the city's most prominent citizens. Seven children survive.

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