

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 6c per month, or when paid in advance, \$7.00 per year, \$3.50 for six months, \$1.75 for three months.

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FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

TOP O' THE MORNING

Those are my best circumstances that best serve to Try Faith

Check Self-will and Help Humility

The cave of Adullam was a better school for David than Solomon's palace.

New Orleans had to go and get up a huge fake.

War-killing men by all means, any old means.

But then just think of those coal and wood bills next January.

How many mules are treated with benevolence when they take a notion to get stubborn?

How'd you like to be interned in Brunswick county for the watermelon season?

A prophet says this country will be in a war in six months, so Haydt had better look out for itself.

Those who want war ought to announce their intention to go without waiting to be invited by name.

When you can't think of anything else to do, write to the State Bureau of Publicity to draw on you for some of the money it will need.

Thaw escaped death by proving himself insane and now he seems about to escape the insane asylum by proving himself sane. That's what might be called a convenient and useful mind he has.

A contemporary says: "The American people are backing up Wilson." That is the abstract idea, but a lot of people who think they are backing him up will prefer to stay home and do it in the event he would call for volunteers.

A lady correspondent of the Ladies' Home Journal inquires: "How can George stop snoring?" Of course, George can't stop. The only way to keep George from snoring gouds is to keep him awake by tapping him on the forehead with a baseball bat.

An Omaha special to the New York Times states that Colonel Bryan received the coolest reception of his career when he passed through Nebraska on his way to California. When the Nebraskans cool off they will give the Colonel a warm reception.

Those who have refrigerators, ice boxes and water coolers for sale should advertise them now. People may know you keep them, but they may buy them from the other fellow and let you keep them until next summer, if you fail to remind them that yours are intended for sale this summer.

Japan's exports and imports have experienced a large falling off. The Japanese attribute it to the war in Europe, but they need some Republican economists over there to tell them that they ought to blame it on politics. Of course, the Japs would laugh at such a bum idea of economy, but no Republican would care for that at all.

One of the fine arts of war is to know enough of strategy to deceive the enemy by retreating so the enemy can be made to suffer grievous disappointment in not being able to capture the artillery and rations of a retiring army. It requires real strategy to do that for it is masterful as well as necessary to save the grub and the artillery by one and the same movement. A force that makes a get-away can halt and fight another day.

Then there is the Becker case to worry about during the next few days. Is he guilty of murder? The New York gunmen say so, therefore, it depends on whether a gunman seeking to save his own life is a strictly credible witness. You can dope it out for yourself as to whether there can possibly be a reasonable doubt as to whether the New York police lieutenant had a mental crooked by the gunmen.

UNDERSEA AND FLYING BOATS.

Thomas A. Edison and other inventors who are to advise the Navy board concerning new devices and inventions for strengthening and improving the efficiency of the United States Navy, will render a valuable as well as patriotic service. Secretary Daniels has hit upon a splendid plan to advance the efficiency of the navy and the auxiliaries operating under or over water.

At the present time the submarine is uppermost in the mind of everybody as a means of offense and defense along the coast. It is bound to hold the place that Germany has made for it during her submarine campaign against enemy ships engaged in either hostile or commercial operations. It is conceded that Germany has a powerful type of submarine of such proven efficiency as to make it the terror of the sea.

Nevertheless, the naval constructors will go on developing this type of war craft which can submerge and stealthily lie in wait and sink the biggest battleship afloat. However, Messrs. Wright and Curtiss, aeroplane inventors, tell us that there are other powerful means for offensive and defensive operations against hostile ships coming within striking distance of the shore.

Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, of Hammondsport, N. Y., was asked by the New York World to give his views along with line to look for the greatest development of America's defensive forces. In his opinion, he says, the greatest field for the development of America's defensive forces is with the flying boat or seaplane. The undersea craft have demonstrated their importance, he admits, but the aircraft has two distinct advantages. Mr. Curtiss states them in this manner:

"First, it has four times the speed of the submarine.

"Second, its range of vision is almost unlimited as compared with that of the submarine.

"It is, therefore, of greatest value for reconnaissance, while with increased weight-carrying capacity and devices for accurate bomb dropping it will be as efficient as the submarine for offensive purposes at the present time.

"Again, aircraft can be used to great advantage in protecting large ships against submarine attacks."

No doubt Mr. Edison will be able to tell the naval authorities about some wonderful electrical devices for war uses. The newspapers will do their part in publishing something about all these devices and plans as fast as they are discovered or devised.

A full description and full particulars probably will be given in the newspapers before the Navy Department will get them. Foreigners will be asleep and will not read the newspapers to make note of the wonderful coast defenses that we are going to put in commission. However, if they want to find out all about them, they will have to subscribe to several American papers.

MIGHT GOBBLE UP ALL OUR COTTON.

We did not take seriously a few days ago the discussion in the British parliament involving the proposition of Sir Henry Dalziel to buy up all of America's surplus cotton so none of it can reach Germany or Austria or any neutral country likely to import cotton and then smuggle it to the enemies of the allies. Sir Henry calculated that the British government could successfully get control of all available American cotton at an expenditure of \$150,000,000.

The surplus, including the 1914 leftover crop, doubtless will be ten million bales or more, so that even at 9 cents it would take \$260,000,000 to gobble up the American surplus. Even at 5 cents it would require \$240,000,000. Nevertheless, the New York Journal of Commerce looks upon Sir Henry Dalziel's proposition curiously or seriously enough to comment editorially upon it, as follows:

"The suggestion came out in a debate on contraband, and the obvious purpose was to prevent any cotton from the United States getting into the 'enemy country.' Great Britain has treated cotton as contraband for some time, because it is so largely used in making high explosives and so important to military supplies. It has also, at least nominally, established a blockade against Germany and is trying to cut off all trade by sea with either that country or Austria.

"Lord Robert Cecil, in questioning this suggestion of Sir Henry Dalziel, said that he doubted very much whether cotton was getting into Germany, and the British government was already acting on a plan that was believed to be 'reasonably and substantially effective.' If it should turn out not to be so, it would be time to see to devising another and more effective scheme."

"Perhaps buying up all the cotton we have to export might result in preventing Germany from getting any from the United States, and there would be little to be had from any other quarter; but there are other considerations that are not to be ignored. There are neutral countries that want cotton, and this country is their chief source of supply too. The British government has been seeking to prevent cotton getting to Germany from Norway or Sweden or Denmark by inducing their governments to place an embargo on its exports. Here, as a contraband liable to seizure. But what right has Great Britain to prevent it from getting into those neutral countries for the use of their own people? The attempt would not be calculated to keep them in a friendly mood.

"No doubt the British government would have the right to buy up all the cotton that was for sale at the price necessary to get it, and the producers and traders of the United States would have the right to sell at the best price they could get. Then it may be said the British government might become an intermediary and supply friendly neutrals with what they needed on condition they did not let its enemies have any. However, this looks like trespassing upon the rights of neutrals and is hardly calculated to maintain altogether friendly relations. It is a curious illustration of the devices to which belligerents seem to be tempted in this most abominable of wars."

We rather think Great Britain will

rely upon seizing all cotton which we attempt to send beyond the Atlantic. That will be cheaper for her, besides she can keep all she seizes by paying for it several months or a year from now. Some of the cotton which she seized several months ago has not been paid for yet, but Great Britain ought to pay for last season's seizures before she seizes any more.

Great Britain and France and Italy have the sea power to keep every exported bale of American cotton from reaching Continental Europe. It is true that they cannot blockade the ports in Europe, but they can continue to blockade American ports and get our cotton by the time it gets outside the three-mile limit.

HOW THE WORLD IS STIRRED.

Agitation! When we are at peace we can hardly realize that persistent or pernicious agitation can soon change the mildest mannered friend into an implacable foe. Agitate and nag and watch and see what happens. Stir popular or national prejudice and passion and then note how quickly peace gives way to contention and strife.

The placid water in a pot has not a bubble at the top, but start a fire and watch. The water simmers, bubbles and boils and is soon hot enough to scald a cat to death. Harmless water, by agitation, becomes deadly while you wait. So can agitation soon stir peaceful peoples to hate and make their bitter foes, ready to destroy each other by savage acts and justify everything they do according to one standard—hate. Reason! There is no such thing as reason when bitterness and hate are holding sway. War soon converts "Christian soldiers" into brutes and liars.

That is what agitation and strife has done in Mexico, and it would bring about the same result in the United States, or anywhere else, when war becomes the arbiter. When passion is stirred, no one need be surprised to hear about barbarism and observe how cruel men can become towards each other.

Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble! Brew the hellbroth and drink it! We can make grape juice and be for peace at any price. We can make grape brandy and drink so much of it that we would wring the neck of the dove of peace, or even the Prince of Peace, if we had a chance. A scientist says all of us have the wrong dope about the war in Europe. He says the stupendous calamity has been brought about by the alcoholized paranoias of Europe. Whether he has it doped out right or not, the nations have agitated commercialism, territorial greed and national prejudices till they have fallen upon each other with all the devices of human slaughter that man's genius can invent. Probably the scientist has overlooked the devil in doping out the cause of war. No one seems to have thought about "giving the devil his due."

Start up a propaganda of education or of any kind, if you want to stir up the people. A propaganda is systematic publicity and agitation for a scheme, or a policy, or a principle, or something or other, good or bad. It is the systematic creation of sentiment and making of impression by the power of advertising—agitating the public mind by one means or another. When you keep on stirring up the natives you can look for results—good or bad.

Incessant agitation often has its limit in tragedy. When national or race prejudice and hatred is agitated for years, reason is cast overboard and fury becomes the mistress of men. The devil does not have to do anything when fury, agitated and frenzied, is on the job.

SOUNDS LIKE A BOOM.

All the world wants metals, metals and then some. There is world-wide demand for gold, silver, iron, copper, zinc, lead, platinum, nickel, and everything of a metallic nature. The war demands are enormous, and the probability is that the demand for years after peace will be tremendous.

In his notes on the economic news of the week in Commerce and Finance, Mr. William C. Ward discusses the broadening financial situation, the markets, and general activities of the country. It is in the metal market, however, where everything is in full blast. "The steel mills," he says, "roar as orders pour in." In the Pittsburgh district all plants are running close to capacity. Steel Corporation shipments in June totaled the enormous amount of a million tons. The war orders are at their zenith and the plants are short of labor, so great is the demand. Railroad equipment orders are pressing, with 3,115 cars under construction and orders for 5,000 more. Increased demand for building materials adds to the business in the iron districts and at the structural plants.

Copper is a big item in the world demand, and the nations have been raking all over the world to buy up the biggest copper deposits. The copper interests in the United States are said to be in control of the world's copper supply. Mr. Ward states that, in keen competition with British capitalists, the Guggenheim syndicate has just acquired the Tocopilla copper deposits in Chile, said to be the largest in the world. An electrically equipped plant is to be erected at once, having capacity to handle 20,000 tons of ore daily. "This," it is declared, "places the copper control of the world in American hands and releases the American manufacturers from fear of the caprices of the market at London." Copper is selling at 20 cents a pound.

If one may judge from the Commerce and Finance article from beginning to end, there is a great outlook for business of all kinds in the United States.

Only the cotton situation remains in doubt, because the allies, while not placing it on the contraband list, propose to seize cargoes going even to neutral countries.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. R. M. Williams, of Maxton, in charge of the large McRae property, consisting of a number of farms ranging from near Maxton to Raemon and across the State line into South Carolina; and also the mill property at Raemon, recently purchased a thrasher which has been busy ever since its arrival. The mill has also been kept busy making flour, the result of the bread and cakes such as "mother made." Money is still scarce and much cotton is in the warehouses, but you can't starve the farmers for a year or two yet.—Maxton, Scottish Chief.

Sunday's Observer presented an interesting "between-census" report of the progress North Carolina towns have been making since 1910. There are some fast growers in the State, one of them being Charlotte, which came up from 22,700 to 30,084. Durham has grown from 18,241 to 23,962; Greensboro from 15,895 to 18,984; Asheville from 18,762 to 20,479; Wilmington from 22,749 to 28,064. Charlotte came up from 24,084 to 38,887, and in thousands, Concord from 8 to 9; Rocky Mount from 8 to 11; High Point 9 to 12. Raleigh had 19,218 in 1910, and five years ago had 17,439. The Charlotte figures are not obtained through the police census, but on authority of the Census that always takes the cap letter. With the knowledge we have of the general principles of growth, we have an easy feeling as to how this city will fare in the 1920 report. Meanwhile, the immigration bureau ought to be doing something for Raleigh.—Charlotte Observer.

If Southern bankers and merchants would refuse to extend credit to farmers except on the basis of the farmer's making himself as nearly as possible self-supporting, says Bradford Knapp, chief of the Federal demonstration work, it would be the greatest possible step toward a permanent and prosperous agriculture in the South. "If the banks would refuse credit to merchants who do a time-credit business protected by crop liens on cotton and tobacco, acreages alone, 41 counties in North Carolina would be worth \$75,000,000 more in a single year. A half dozen important men in the banking business here would be better off than the rest of the State in a single season than our 63 farm demonstrators can effect in a whole life time. "And they can do it almost by lifting or lowering the rate of interest on their loans. Here is a privilege and a duty, ready to hand for the banker. We have no class of citizens that do any harder thinking than the bankers, but the first principle of their business is supposed to be caution. Caution is apt to run to conservatism, and conservatism is prone to get into a groove. The bankers have not to say about the business of the community than anybody else. As long as your business looks sound to your banker, you are all right; let him become suspicious of the credit worthiness of the business of the community. The most important business of the State is agriculture; once the bankers see fit to interest themselves in it in a large way, by exercising intelligent initiative, that business should profit more by the initiative of the bankers than any other line of business can possibly profit. The bankers of North Carolina should ponder these things.—Greensboro News.

The Observer has not been unduly exercised over the blockade situation in connection with the coming on of the South's new crop of cotton. We expect to see other newspapers following the Editor Chambers of Commerce following the Wilmington organization shortly in urging no loss of time in efforts to have the way opened. The fact that this country has plenty of money will serve to little avail, if it should develop that it has no foreign markets for its cotton. It is reported in a London dispatch to The New York Sun that it has been suggested that the Government of Great Britain appropriate \$150,000,000 with which to buy up the entire available supply of American cotton. This proposition, we take it, is made in the way of a present settlement of the question of contraband, and at the same time as an effective method of preventing Germany from getting any part or parcel of the American supply. Sir Henry Dalziel, who advanced the plan, said it would not only solve the problem of necessary respect for the rights of neutrals, but would also safeguard the legitimate interests of Great Britain, "but would prevent cotton from being imported into Germany." There would be no objection to selling to Great Britain or to any other possible customer, all the surplus cotton in the United States. If this could be done, the present situation would be relieved most satisfactorily, but the bunting crop would be unprovided for. We are glad to note that Sir Dalziel acknowledges England's responsibility in the matter of the cotton embargo. He holds that it would be an infamous proposition for Great Britain to interpose in the shipment of cotton to Sweden, Norway and Denmark, as it would be a "serious infringement of the rights of these countries as neutrals." If the Washington Administration can induce the British government to take that view, a very disturbing complication will have been swept aside. Meanwhile, England should either buy this blocked cotton, or as much of it as could be purchased for \$150,000,000, not necessarily at Bremen quotations, but at prevailing market prices, or let it go to these neutral countries that are

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- Pure Aluminum Salt and Pepper and tooth pick holder, the kind that don't turn over, per set \$1.00
- Wright's Silver Cream Polish makes the old nickle, silver or gold look new, and very little labor, only \$2.50
- 75c Alarm Clocks, nickle finish, Special \$1.00

- Star Cut Glass water Tumblers, about 8-ounce, looks like real cut glass, set of 6 for only \$4.00
- Plain Water Tumblers, per set of 6, for only \$1.90
- Mosquito Nets to hang from ceiling: 70-inch, \$1.25, 30-inch, \$1.50; 30-inch, \$1.75; 40-inch, \$2.00.
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- 9x12 Woven Japanese Rug, full size, red, green, brown, \$3.50 value, special \$2.95. Other rugs, all sizes, Linoleum, Matting and Crex and Deltex Art Squares all bargain prices.

- 36x45-inch Embroidered Pillow Cases have been selling at 39c each all this week, or as long as they last, will sell them at the special price 29c
- See our new Panama Hats for ladies. Several styles and shapes; regular \$2.50 quality. Special new at \$1.98
- Fibre Picnic Plates Sanitary Package 12 plates for 3c
- Kleen Kup, the Ideal Sanitary drinking cup, for more than one-time use for picnics, automobile and all traveling purposes . . . 10 for 5c
- Lunch baskets for picnics, all size dinner. Capacity from one to twelve dinners.
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calling for it. In that proposition we believe The Observer reflects Southern sentiment.—Charlotte Observer.

NOTICE

Beginning Monday, July 12, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M., the County Commissioners will sit as a Board of Equalization and on that day the assessments of property in Cape Fear, Federal Point and Masonboro Townships will be considered.

All parties upon whose real property the assessments have been raised are notified to appear at these sittings and show cause, if any there be, why the increase shall not stand.

W. A. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

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