

THE MORNING STAR

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915.

TOP O' THE MORNING

Leisure is time for doing something useful. —FRANKLIN.

Geel! Is the hoopskirt really here? The blatherskites are busy preparing their blather for next year.

The best way to keep from being found out is not run for office.

Sooner or later the corn crib and the smoke house will stand for prosperity.

A man may start out in life as a gay bird and finally be known as a sick duck.

Those who have insisted on war with the Mexicans should go down to Texas and enlist as a border guard.

During the fighting of the Mexican scrapers in Tabasco, it stands to reason that there's a hot time in that town.

So long as we have to plaster oleomargarine on our "wassness" we ought to be ashamed to look a Jersey cow in the face.

One thing which those possessed of a sense of humor do not regard as funny is to have their short-comings referred to as a joke.

Corruption, graft and tyranny will destroy any nation on the face of the earth. History repeats itself with the ultimate downfall of such nations.

Without a particle of fear of re-utation, we assert that rotation in office is regarded by the "outs" as a safe principle and by "ins" as the taradiddle of office seekers.

If Uncle Sam wants to spring a new joke, he ought to approach the Mistress of the Seas on his proposition concerning the "freedom of the seas."

At first a man is satisfied to use a straw to get his share of "public pap," but sooner or later he becomes so fond of it that he throws away the straw and uses a hose in order to get all the pap that is coming to him.

The Jacksonville Times-Union says it is charged that a Florida candidate is "not known well enough to be elected." He needn't worry about that.

Now and then some newspaper correspondent draws on his imagination and cables to the newspapers that the Pope is active on plans to bring about peace. No doubt the Pope is considering the matter, but not in the form and manner which the newspaper correspondent presumes in that connection.

Making a mountain out of a molehill used to be a joke, but Colonel Bryan must note that a considerable portion of the American press is working overtime along that line. He must be laughing in his sleeve on account of the fact that he is gathering in a new crop of friends while the mountain makers are doing all the work.

The French claim that they have seen the spirit of Joan d'Arc hovering over their army, while the British assert that the apparition of St. George appeared in the sky at the Battle of the Mons. The most to be feared, however, is the grim reaper whose shadow hovers over all the armies in Europe. The two great mysteries are life and death.

The financial commissioners of England and France will arrive in New York in a few days for the purpose of restoring the demoralized rate of sterling exchange. The New York financiers will tell them that the nicest way to do it is to let them do it by floating a loan of about a billion dollars without expecting a thing for it except the usual commissions. The rate of exchange will be restored just as soon as Wall Street puts her hand in Europe's pocket.

RUSSIA'S ENORMOUS SIZE

Probably if Russia should get a licking, millions of Russia's subjects would never hear of it and probably would refuse to believe any rumor of the kind that might reach them in the next few years. Russia is such a tremendous country that it is second only in territorial extent to Great Britain, whose possessions embrace more than half the land of the globe.

Russia's commerce coming out of the Baltic has to come under the eye of the Mistress of the Seas, while Russian commerce from the Black Sea has to cut through the Dardanelles when the Turks are in a good humor. Russia has longed to get hold of Constantinople so she could have that outlet to the world's waters, but inasmuch as Great Britain wanted Russia to depend chiefly on farming, she has encouraged the Turks to stand pat so Russia would be compelled to remain in the background. That is where she has stayed up till now, and the world must be curious to know what she is fighting for unless her Allies will permit her to add the balance of Turkey's real estate to the already vast Russian empire.

Whether Russia would be permitted to think she would own Constantinople when the war ends depends upon whether Great Britain is tired seeing her a landlubber as big as all out of doors. The military reverses which Russia has suffered from the German steamroller has nothing to do with her size. The Germans might get a thousand miles over into Russia and then be just in the edge of it. Russia's territory is larger than all of North America, having a greater area than the whole of the United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti and all the islands of the West Indies and the Caribbean sea. That is how large Russia is, and if she is ever whipped, the biggest part of her will never know it. Petrograd will have to "holler" for all the balance of her.

Russia's total area is 8,660,000 square miles, 1,800,000 square miles greater than the whole of South America. Russia is more than twice as large as Europe and occupies three-fifths of the surface of Europe and two-fifths of Asia. Russia is half as big as Asia, the greatest continent of the earth. Russia constitutes one-sixth of the land area of the globe and possesses one-twelfth of the world's inhabitants. She might whip the earth if she could get all of her men together, but they would use up all of Russia's ammunition in the first fight.

This is mentioned because something is liable to happen to Russia, or is not apt to happen if her armies decide to keep on going and hide somewhere till Germany thinks the war is over. If Russia really decided not to get whipped, one side of her could make trouble and camp out for a century. However, when a giant is gotten by the throat, all the balance of him has to croak. The question is whether Russia is going to lie down or toll the Germans to the little end of nowhere.

TO ENFORCE FISHERIES LAW.

The announcement by Chairman Ed Chambers Smith that the State Fisheries Commission is putting forth special efforts now to put an end to the catching of food fish in deep sea purse nets in violation of the State law, should be gratifying to all citizens who desire to see the State's fisheries resources conserved and developed instead of destroyed. Chairman Smith states that the commission is meeting with opposition in its efforts to secure compliance with the law that will require the employment of the severest methods by the board in dealing with the violators.

To those who have observed the history of fisheries legislation in North Carolina and the attitude of the various and varied fishing interests toward any and all proposed "fish" legislation, there can be little surprise that there is found in certain quarters a disposition to violate the law and to oppose the efforts of those charged with its enforcement. All along through the years, when legislation for the purpose of conserving and developing the fisheries resources of the State was proposed, there were those who seemed to take the view that such legislation was interference with personal rights. This class of people overlook the fact that the fisheries resources of North Carolina are the property of the State and not of individuals and that it is not only the State's right but its duty to protect and conserve these resources for the benefit of all the people of the State, at the same time applying such rules and regulations to the fishing industry as will be to the best interest of the greatest number of those engaged in it. The fisheries resources belong to the State just as navigable streams are under the control of the Federal government, and it is no interference with individual rights for the State to exercise control over these resources.

Of course, it should be remembered that a large proportion of the men in North Carolina who are connected with and engaged in the fishing industry are in sympathy with the State's policy, in pursuit of which the present State fisheries law was enacted and the State Fisheries Commission was created. It is only a comparatively small proportion of those interested in the fishing industry, in one branch and another, that has always seemed to

prefer that there should be no law of any kind applying to fisheries.

Patriotic citizens of North Carolina engaged in the fishing industry as well as those not connected with it will endorse the policy of the State Commission in its determination to master and control the situation at any cost as the State law intends that it shall be controlled, for the conservation of the fish supply and the protection of the great mass of the fishermen along the North Carolina coast. The Commission cannot afford to do less than enforce the law without fear or favor or discrimination for or against any individual or class. Otherwise, the law and the Commission would be a farce.

THE BOLL WEEVIL COMING.

According to the progress which the Mexican cotton boll weevil has made from Texas to the eastward, it will reach North Carolina in from four to five years. It crossed Alabama in about two years and was recently discovered in southwest Georgia, as has been officially announced by the Department of Agriculture. The State and Federal entomologists announce that this week quarantine against the pest has been declared against Decatur, Thomas and Brooks counties in southwest Georgia. From southeast Alabama the weevil crossed the Chattahoochee river into Georgia, and great concern is felt by the farmers of the latter state.

Every cotton field examined by the entomologists in the three counties named is infested with the eggs and the larvae of the weevil, according to Dr. W. B. Pierce, of the United States entomologic bureau, and State Entomologist E. Lee Worsham. The only adult weevil discovered, so far, was found near Thomasville last week. The weevil has traveled 90 miles since August 23rd. It is given two years to cross Georgia and invade South Carolina. Then two more years probably will be required for it to reach North Carolina.

The weevil follows the lower counties of the cotton states, and accordingly it will strike North Carolina through the central portion of South Carolina, since several counties of North Carolina are directly east of the central portion of South Carolina. The Cape Fear river in North Carolina empties into the Atlantic farther south than Columbia, and Southport itself is farther south than Columbia.

CURRENT COMMENT.

We see no occasion for special government arrangements for financing the cotton crop this season, in view of the present situation and the successful operation of the new banking system. The banks of the country, North and South, are amply supplied with funds for loans on sound security and need to have no fear for them. Warehouse receipts for cotton, safely stored and properly insured, can hardly fail to be acceptable as security, and rates of interest would surely be moderate at this time. The judgment of those concerned and the normal competition for the use of funds. It is a matter in which the Federal Reserve Board has a legitimate concern in the way of official supervision, but it is doubtful whether it is an occasion for disbursement in favor of one business interest over another. The top-moving requirements ought to be met in a perfectly normal manner by the banks, with the powers of discount and exchange which they now have and the facilities of the reserve banks for expanding circulation to meet actual needs. The less official meddling, apart from the necessary oversight to prevent any disregard of legal limitations and requirements, the better.—New York Journal of Commerce.

At the session of the National Negro Business League in Boston it was reported that in the last fifteen years the value of farm property in the South owned by negroes has increased from \$177,000,000 to nearly \$490,000,000. This is not only exceedingly creditable to the negroes themselves, but it is strong contradiction to the charge that the negro is not given fair opportunities in this section. Here and there, as in some parts of North Carolina, there has been a movement for segregation, to forbid negroes from owning land. This is not only contrary to the spirit and letter of the constitution but it is a shameful confession by the white people who advocate it of their own inefficiency and inability to compete with their colored neighbors. It is an imitation of the policy of the black republic of Liberia, where the constitution provides that no white man shall own property. Such a policy demands that the negro be encouraged to own and occupy land. The man who becomes a property owner is likely to become a conservative and law-abiding citizen. He acquires a direct interest in the defense of property rights and the development of the country. He is bound to the soil and his tendency is to bring up a family of self-respecting and industrious children. The negro land owner never will be an obstacle to the coming of the white immigration, all we desire so earnestly. It is the negro farmer from whom the white farm laborer objects as a fellow worker. The faster we get the negro farm laborer on a farm of his own, to faster we will bring in European, white farm labor. It is blind and suicidal folly to pretend to prefer to have land lying idle or being scratched to death by irresponsible tenants than to have it owned by negroes able and willing to bring it to productiveness and to make it add to the common store of wealth and increase.—Richmond Journal.

During the last year the cattle tick cost the country \$90,000,000. It could be eradicated for a small fraction of that amount. It is remarkable that there is still ever one cattle tick in the whole United States, when to get rid of the pest is such a good investment. Every farmer presumably wants to make money, would be willing to spend a few dollars if he knew he could make a profit on the investment, and yet many farmers continue to let ticks feed on their cattle, which is, in effect, throwing money away. Supporting the pest is but another form of inefficiency. The increased value of the hide of a cow because of the eradicating of the ticks that had been living on her would alone more than pay for killing them, and then her milk would be better and in greater quantity, and her weight would increase. There is hardly any farm investment that pays as much as getting rid of ticks. The little pest cost the people of the United States last year enough to build all the

submarines that would be needed for the protection of the country for five years, or enough to put six huge dreadnoughts in the water. There might be some excuse for putting up with its ravages if it couldn't be eradicated without enormous expense and great difficulty, but it can be driven out so easily and at such small cost that it is hard to understand why it still is found in such great numbers. If there is a cattle tick in the whole country at the end of any year will be because some American farmers can't see a good investment when it is right before their eyes.—Savannah News.

RED CROSS SEAL MOVEMENT.

North Carolina Commission Plans State-wide Campaign. (State Board of Health.) To most of us it is a long way to Christmas, but to the Red Cross Seal campaigners it seems right here. "All right," the American Red Cross and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis have 125,000,000 seals for shipment, and the points to which they will go include every state in the Union and, in addition, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska and the Canal Zone. The character of this whole movement; it is big in scope big in execution and bigger still in purpose. It aims to make the sale of the year '15 the biggest in the history of the movement.

It is, furthermore, the purpose of those in charge of this work to have the seals, of which every one sold is a bullet in the fight against tuberculosis, reach the merchant and the various agents long before they lay in a supply of the usual meaningless kind of Christmas seals and stickers. While here is a commission on the sale of the Red Cross Seal, no merchant could refuse this opportunity of helping his community and his State fight the dreaded plague of tuberculosis. The North Carolina State Red Cross Seal Commission, of which Dr. L. B. McBrayer of the State Sanatorium is executive secretary, actively began work Sept. 1st. A campaign for the largest sale of Red Cross Christmas seals that North Carolina has ever known is now in progress. By means of the sale of seals this year, it is hoped that tuberculosis will receive the greatest blow it has ever known direct from the hands of the people. This is the people's opportunity.

EX-CONFEDERATES OBJECT.

To the Editor of The Star: I was very much surprised to see in your Sunday paper the article headed "Must United States be Catspaw for England?" and with all the rot which has been written about the school boy would call history. You have there ugly slanders on some of our Southern leaders of the Civil War. We ex-Confederates strongly object to such men as Semmes, Jno. Taylor, W. R. Wood, and other naval commanders being called "Pirates." Yours, SAMUEL VENTURA. Burgaw, N. C., Sept. 5, 1915.

THE SCHOOL PLANT AND RECREATION

Men will not tolerate in a public school building a performance they might witness without protest in other places, says Clarence A. Perry, in a bulletin just issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education. For this reason Dr. Perry thinks the movement to use the school plant for social and recreational purposes is destined to purify as well as popularize amusements. "The teaching staff and other machinery of the public schools are dedicated by the people to a betterment service," says Dr. Perry, "therefore society will not permit the building erected solely for that purpose to be put to a contrary use."

Statistics gathered by Dr. Perry from 45 leading cities in the United States show that in one month there were over 800,000 attendances upon evening functions in the public school buildings of these cities. The bulletin declares that these figures mean so many evenings spent in wholesome activity by persons many of whom would otherwise have spent that time in less beneficial or in positively harmful pastimes. "These 800,000 instances of the influence of the school on recreation, whether scattered over many persons or concentrated upon a few, indicate the tremendous force from righteousness that was extended by one month's extension work in these 45 cities."

"The public character of all functions held in the school buildings has the effect of censoring those functions," asserts Dr. Perry. "The activity which a group heartily, publicly, and unsharpenedly seeks affords the kind of expression that its members need. When youths that maidens consort in the public school building in social life we may be certain that instances of racial prejudice are being cherished instead of exploited." "Unfortunately," says Dr. Perry, "a large number of young people, in the heyday of life, are devoting their ample margin of energy to passive amusements and degenerating satisfactions."

STOMACH TROUBLE FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes 'Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting advices from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good. I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Theodor's Black-Draught, and quit

What holds these young people back from profitable pastime is lack of meeting places and of leadership. Suitable meeting places and wise leadership would, for a vast majority of them, change the evenings of waste and drifting into times of upbuilding and character-strengthening. The opportunity which society needs for this purpose it possesses in the vast equipment of the public school which lies idle otherwise during the period of popular leisure."

BURGAU HIGH SCHOOL OPENS

First Day Enrollment 217, Largest in School's History. (Special Star Correspondence.) Burgaw, N. C., Sept. 8.—Burgaw high school opened for the fall term Monday morning, with the largest first day enrollment in its history, the number being 217, of whom 57 are in the high school department. The faculty this year is composed of Mr. C. O. Fisher, principal; Miss Majette, assistant principal; Miss Clement, music; Miss Noel, sixth and seventh grades; Miss Hand, fourth and fifth grades; Miss McCullen, second and third grades, and Miss Williams, first grade.

Sometimes your face feels like a buzz saw had struck it, after shaving; use AMMEN'S TOILET POWDER after shaving, which is cooling and soothing, and makes you feel fresh and comfortable. For sale by your druggist at 25 cents.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as Administratrix, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of the estate of Morris M. Caldwell, deceased, late of New Hanover County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same, duly verified, to the undersigned, on or before the 19th day of August, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

FLORENCE H. CALDWELL, Administratrix, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, Estate of Morris M. Caldwell, deceased. Aug. 18th, 1915.

STOMACH Out Of Fix?

"Phone any grocer in Wilmington for one dozen pints Shivar Ginger Ale. Drink one pint with each meal and if not promptly relieved instruct your grocer to charge it to the Manufacturer, as authorized.

SHIVAR GINGER ALE Tonic--Digestive--Delicious

Is prepared with the celebrated Shivar Mineral Water and purest aromatics. Absolutely guaranteed to relieve any case of dyspepsia or indigestion, or your money refunded. Bottled only by Shivar Springs, Shelton, S. C. If your dealer has none in stock tell him to telephone

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Pimples and blackheads disappear, red, rough, blotchy complexions usually become clean, clear and velvety, and hair health and beauty are aided by the regular use of Resinol Soap. It does its work easily, quickly and at little cost even when other methods fail. Resinol Soap contains the soothing, healing Resinol medication which doctors prescribe for skin troubles. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods.

GEO. O. GAYLORD'S BIG STORE

Is now ready for the Fall Shoe Sale. We have just added to our stock the Billiken Shoe, for Children. They are five-rooms shoes, a place for each toe. They are made to fit the child's foot; the price is from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a pair. If you want the best shoe for your children—to give them service and comfort—buy a pair of the Billiken Shoes. We also have a nice line of Infants' Small Shoes, 25c to 75c a pair. We have genuine Dongola Shoes for Ladies, made snappy and pretty; absolutely solid leather, that we are selling for \$1.50 a pair. We have thirty pairs of Southern Belle Shoes for Ladies, the price is \$1.75; we have put the red tag on them, and will sell them for \$1.00 a pair. We have a line of Milwaukee Oil-Grain Shoes for Working Men; they are the best Shoes of their kind, for \$2.75 and \$3.00 a pair. We have about twenty pairs of Crosset Shoes that sold for \$3.50 and \$4.00 a pair; the sizes are somewhat broken up and we will sell them for \$1.75 a pair. We have a line of Children's Shoes made of Good Gun Metal Leather, from 90c to \$1.50 a pair; they are good shoes at a price; in all sizes.

MUNSUNG UNDERWEAR — We have the agency for this line of goods and if you want underwear of merit—being perfect fit, the best of goods for ladies, misses and children, and reasonable price—ask to see the Munsung Underwear. Nice Union Suits, for 50c a suit and up.

COAT SUIT DEPARTMENT—Young ladies going away to school would do well to see this department for their Fall Suits. Good Suits from \$10.00 a Suit up. Dresses and Waists, Ladies and Misses' Cloaks. Everything complete.

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT has lots of pretty things for the Fall trade, as well as the Summer. We have a nice assortment of Silks a yard wide for 75c and \$1.00 a yard. Nice Suitings in solid colors for 25c, 39c and 50c and up to \$1.00 a yard. We have a big line of Serges of all prices. French Broadcloths, extra wide, at \$1.00 a yard. The Dress Goods Department is well fixed, the prices are right. We sell McCall Patterns and have Fashion Sheets for the Asking. We also have the McCall Style Book, which will cost you 5c, when you purchase a pattern. New goods received in the ART DEPARTMENT. We carry the biggest stock of its kind in the State. At the

BIG STORE ON FRONT ST. GEO. O. GAYLORD PROPRIETOR.

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Stop to Consider, Mrs. Housewife the Important Part that Spices Play in the Preparation of Your Preserves and Pickles? We Have a Full Line of the Very Finest to be Had (both powdered and whole). ALLSPICE, CLOVES, CINNAMON MACC, MUSTARD SEED, NUTMEGS, CELERY SEED, ETC. Phone 55—Your Order Will be There in a Jiffy. Our Line of Flavoring Extracts is Unexcelled.

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There's a distinction and smartness about our Fall Hart, Schaffner & Marx and other high grade clothes which gives them the preference among young men in school and college. \$16.50 and up.

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