

THE MORNING STAR

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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.

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ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper their notices will reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications exposing 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, social 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.

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1915.

TOP O' THE MORNING

And Him evermore I behold Walking in the midst of the world. He toucheth the sightless eyes; Before Him the demons flee; He saith to the dead: "Arise!" To the living: "Follow Me!" And that voice still soundeth on. From the centuries that are gone To the centuries that shall be.

—LONGFELLOW.

America first and preparedness at the same time.

The earth ought to exchange names with Mars.

Soon's a fellow takes the stump some other tries to take his scalp.

The Republican party's only hope to redeem itself is to get the Progressive party to endorse it.

Let's open up Eastern North Carolina for rural transportation and highway tourists. There is only one way to do it, but its worth the money.

Thirteen Americans were recently killed in the battle of the Champagne in France, but they died the death of soldiers by choice.

When a man goes home and tries to palm off a five-reel story, the audience puts her foot down on it without calling in any other censor.

Russia and Bulgaria mobilized their armies without declaring war, but Germany and Serbia had no idea that they had mobilized for fun.

We have plenty of money in this country but it is where the most of us can't get it without working for it and staying right on the job.

An ambassador who is persona non grata to the New York World had better arrange for his passports for the home run.

A rye party out West is not so very much of a party as you would imagine. It is only a supper given to neighbors who help a rye grower to harvest his crop.

It is stated that shell fire gives soldiers "agraphia," a nervous trouble which so affects a man that he can't write. We are pretty well satisfied that what jingoes need is a case of agraphia.

Carranza is to be recognized because he has been making it impossible for Villa to stay in one place long enough to be recognized. We are all in when we are on the run and have no place to go.

It is said that the Progressive party will be heard from. The trouble is the Progressive party never knows what it is going to say till it sees it in the papers after the Colonel Hands it in for publication.

"Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute," and no nation need bother us expecting us to come across with a single red cent. We are not going to spend anything on aggression, but will spend something against aggression on the part of any other nation.

Those who throw some of those many stones at widowers and widows probably live in glass houses or would immediately move into a crystal palace if satisfactory arrangements could be made with the owners of the premises. Most of us don't do anything till we get a chance.

The International Peace Congress has delegated Dr. David Starr Jordan to go to Washington to urge President Wilson to call a conference of neutral nations for the purpose of organizing them into a body for the purpose of bringing about peace. Probably the neutral nations wouldn't any more agree on the way to secure peace than did the women who went all the way to the Hague and held a conference that agreed to disagree. This is a time when everybody disagrees and sympathy and bias play a bigger part than judgment.

NEW YORK RUN BY SOUTHERNERS.

Some one has said that New York is run by Southerners and Westerners, but if it is, the bunch there must be a powerful lot, since the United States census in 1910 gave the number of Southerners in New York as 74,930. The Western bunch is less. Many Southerners, however, were bold enough to seek opportunities in a city of 5,000,000 people, and thousands of them are among New York's most powerful men. There are 10,736 North Carolinians in New York, but Virginia tops the list with 28,862. Among Southerners who have come to the metropolis to get opportunity knock at their door, or for opportunity to kidnap them, are 5,229 South Carolinians; 6,798 Georgians, 2,165 Alabamans, 577 from Arkansas, 2,399 from Florida, 4,520 from Kentucky, 3,331 from Louisiana, 12,562 from Maryland, 1,028 from Mississippi, 5,443 from Missouri, 2,425 from Tennessee, 2,387 from Texas, and 1,379 from West Virginia.

New Jersey leads all the outside states in contributing 69,898 people to New York. Pennsylvania comes next with 64,904, Massachusetts third with 24,977, and Virginia fourth with 28,862. The Western states contribute a comparatively few, hardly as many on the average as the average of the Southern states. Commerce and Finance, October 13, publishes the statistics by states, and evidently the comparatively small number of Southerners in New York compared with their prominence and activity in the great city astonishes the editor. Southerners in New York are so conspicuous that it would seem that they had overrun the town. At least Commerce and Finance says: "Nothing statistical has been so surprising to us as these figures. If it were not for the profound respect we have for the Census Bureau we might doubt them."

"Only 2,387 Texans in New York! Is it possible? It has seemed to us at times there were that many here bossing railroads, serving on the bench or in borough presidencies or getting shamefully rich in corporation practice. And surely there are nearly that many Texans here running New York's banks!"

"Next to the figures regarding Texas those of Virginia are most astonishing. To anyone who has gone about New York and in theatre or restaurant has seen nine-tenths of the men get up and give the Rebel yell when the band played 'Dixie', it is inconceivable that there are only 28,862 Virginians resident in New York. There hardly is anything a gentleman will confess so readily as that he is a Virginian after he has given the Rebel yell. There is no place where the Rebel yell and 'Dixie' are so popular as in New York. Most persons thought this was because the city had so many hundreds of thousands of Virginians—F. F. V.'s resident here."

"The more these figures are studied the more they disappoint. It is made to appear that there are 10,736 North Carolinians. This must be a mistake as is also the 6,798 charged to Georgia and the 3,229 credited to South Carolina. There are no Southerners in New York except Texans and Virginians. There used to be a North Carolinian, but he always apologized and now he has moved away."

"If it is true that there are only 2,387 Texans and 28,862 Virginians in New York, where are the 54,904 Pennsylvanians and the 69,898 Jerseyites hiding out? The Pennsylvania delegation probably has decreased since Harry Thaw left town but aside from the Steel Trust people and the coal man, who ever saw anyone in New York who would acknowledge he was a Pennsylvanian?"

"The heading the Census Bureau puts on the above table is 'Outsiders in New York City.' That's wrong. They are insiders in New York. The Westerners and the Southerners own and manage the Metropolis. The native born New Yorker who ever gets anything in New York gets it by grace of the insiders from without. It has been that way for 50 years and there is not any probability that it ever will change."

That is very complimentary to the Southerners but probably, there are so many big New York fellows that they generously let the credit go to the Southerners. It is a good way they have of attracting population. They welcome newcomers so they can help watch New York grow in spite of itself. It is some town, and yet every feature of New York's growth in trade and commerce and along all lines is watched just as closely as if New York were running a race with Podunk."

We fear those Tar Heel New Yorkers will have a suit for damage against Editor Price who hints that they have practically expatriated themselves.

DEVELOPING NATIVE ART.

Sometimes work is play for children, especially the kind of work that is artistic and therefore appeals to almost any child. In the Georgia schools there is a movement for the development of native art and handicraft, and the Savannah News says it finds its medium of expression in a fine exhibit of articles made by children from the native materials at hand. Such work, it is declared by The News, will be greatly promoted as a play feature by an interesting display of baskets made by Savannah children and grown children practically as a pastime. The display was made at the First District Agricultural Fair held a few days ago in Savannah. No doubt the display demonstrated some new possibilities, for our esteemed Savannah contemporary says with reference to the baskets and bric-a-brac made by the children: "The needles of the long-leaf pine, pine burrs, marsh grasses and the native woods have all been utilized, and their adaptability to basketry and rustic work has in some cases been demonstrated, for the first time. The educational value of handicraft as training for eye and hand and as a means of self-expression through creative art is no longer questioned. To adapt the resources of one's own neighborhood to these fine purposes is a step further that cannot be too highly commended."

The materials for various kinds of pretty and useful things are practically inexhaustible, and the articles to be made depend upon the suggestions of the teachers and the ingenuity of the

children, many of whom originate designs of their own and make new discoveries in the way of materials. While the children are learning to make baskets or tabarets or other articles they learn color work and the methods of dyeing or painting or varnishing their finished products. Taste as well as skill is cultivated.

Certain peas and beans, and especially the seeds of China berries are colored and used as decorations for numerous pretty things by those who have learned to play at making beautiful things.

Veneers and splints are dyed or painted, or pasteboards, paper boxes, etc., are converted into many useful articles after children become adept at the art. They can use silk ribbons and cloth or cottons for bows, rosettes, or linings, and fancy handles are made by wrapping them with tapes and ribbons. Paper flowers and other articles are made, and really there is no end of articles that even the smallest girls soon learn to make and become delighted in.

Lots of children won't have to write to Santa Claus for Christmas things. They will sell some of their art work and make their own Christmas money.

THE CHARLESTON SITUATION

While Governor Manning has been criticised for calling out the militia as a precautionary measure against disorder in Charleston on the occasion of the municipal primary Tuesday, which was the culmination of a bitter campaign, two subsequent developments have combined to amply vindicate the chief executive's action. The riot of Friday resulting in the death of young Sydney Jacob Cohen, of the local staff of the Charleston Evening Post, and the wounding of some half a dozen others, shows that the governor had good reason to suspect that serious trouble was brewing at the time he called out the militia, while the fact that so long as the state troops were on the scene in readiness for instant action there was no disturbance, indicates that the governor's action was effective and probably saved the city of Charleston from greater tragedy than that of Friday.

All the circumstances and developments indicate that Governor Manning knew what he was about, and it is now the turn of Charleston and the whole state of South Carolina to give him credit for taking action that probably saved the city and the state from a far greater disgrace than results from the sad and grave tragedy of Friday. The governor's action should strengthen him in the esteem of patriotic South Carolinians. In this connection, such laudable expressions as this which appeared in the Florence Daily Times the middle of the week, before Friday's riot had occurred, are gratifying: "The governor is not a hysterical man nor one who would be influenced by any desire for such notoriety as this episode must bring him. The act can not be popular and distinctly tends toward gaining him enemies rather than friends. It may be assumed, therefore, that he would not have taken the step that he did without just and serious cause. In pursuing this course he has proved himself above any consideration of selfishness and has been willing to sacrifice himself to maintain the law. Had he done less he would have proved himself less than a man and unfit for his high office."

There is one phase of the Charleston situation that has been a puzzle to outsiders, especially at this distance. What is it all about? We have been told repeatedly during the last few days that the campaign which culminated in the primary of Tuesday was a bitter one. We were told that Mayor Grace and his opponent, Mr. Hyde, headed the two factions that were waging a warm fight against each other for control of Charleston's municipal affairs, but we have not been told what exactly is the line of cleavage, just what was the issue, what was the issue, in brief, what were the inner facts.

We have understood that the fight was related, in a measure at least, to the question of prohibition, against which Charleston voted in the State-wide election on the question a few weeks ago, when local option was defeated in the state by 20,000 majority, but so far as we have seen, it has not been published abroad that this was the issue in the Charleston campaign. In fact, until just a day or two prior to the primary, no attention had been called to the fact that there was any unusual bitterness in the city's campaign. It was known in a vague sort of way, as the Florence Times says, "that the situation in Charleston, leading up to the city primary was tense but the order from Columbia which called out the militia and practically put the city under martial law was a surprise and a shock" even to most of the State of South Carolina. "The inner facts have not been made known," says the Times, which explains that, "the inner facts of politics in Charleston are never known outside of Charleston and are indeed known to but few in the city itself. There has, however, been abundant evidence of bitter and rancorous feeling between the factions contending for the control of the city."

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

Cotton exports last September were 300 per cent greater than in September last year, as shown by a government bulletin concerning the movement of the new cotton crop. The exports in September, including linters, were 502,931 bales, compared with 125,778 bales in September, 1914. In September we imported foreign grown cotton to the amount of 26,197 bales, compared with 15,315 bales in September, 1914.

This shows that we are shipping considerably more cotton to foreign countries than we did last year, while American cotton mills are consuming more. During September American

consumption was 798,219 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 414,886 bales in September, 1914. Besides that, the stock of cotton held in consuming establishments on September 30 was 1,089,614 bales, compared with 556,892 bales on the corresponding date last year. In fact, consuming establishments have taken nearly twice the amount of cotton they took in September last year.

In cotton storages and compresses at the end of September there were 2,796,500 bales, compared with 1,663,625 bales on the 30th of September, 1914. The number of cotton spindles active September 30th was 31,295,104, compared with 30,307,154 in September, 1914.

This shows a healthy demand for cotton and increased industrial activity, and with continued demand in proportion to that in September, the short crop will make eager buyers for the balance of the season.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Manly, clean-living, high-minded and unusually gifted, Sidney Cohen of Charleston was just entering upon a career giving promise of exceptional brilliancy. Only a week or two ago we were privileged to feel his honest hand-grip, to renew for a brief moment a friendship and to summon again olden memories that have been sweet and gracious to us since our college days together. May God rest his gentle soul!—Columbia State.

The entrance of a fourth candidate into the political arena of the Sixth district "down and to the contest," Mr. Herbert McClammy, of Wilmington, is the last to enter the contest, and starts out with what might be termed a challenge to the other candidates to meet him in debate. It is likely that some of them at least will accept. We never much approved of Democrats fighting each other on the stump, as they did in South Carolina, but it is about the only way the candidates can get the voters out to hear them.—Lumberton Tribune.

On the desk before us as we write rests a pamphlet, lately published as a bulletin by the University of South Carolina, entitled "Three Notable Ante-Bellum Magazines of South Carolina," a work that, modest as it is, discloses the conscientious research of the historical scholar and the skill of the gifted writer. It is a service to the State of a studious, talented, gentle soul who never raises his hand against any man, who was not given to boasting and who was content to perform quietly and faithfully. In many ways, what was set for him to do, he did. In South Carolina, to say that when the final reckoning is had the public service of writing this pamphlet, that will have its permanent place in the history of South Carolina, will be accounted not less useful to the State than the rantings of many a Charleston politician.

The writer of it was Sidney J. Cohen, the nephew, who reported to us as he was diligently earning his livelihood, at the threshold of what promised to be a worthy career in the journalism of his native city, was shot down yesterday in the way of the curse that it so often strikes the innocent, the truest and best. And the men who are guiltiest of his death will be among the loudest of those who "rejoice" and "deplore." They can not call him back. The pity of it is that Sidney Cohen is not the last as he is not the first. The cause in South Carolina and other young men in the unceasing endeavor to bring the State and its people to a truer conception of citizenship will give up their lives. A devoted friend of this youth advised him against going into newspaper work in Charleston—not that his fate was anticipated but because his friend believed that a larger future was offered to him—but young Cohen loved his Charleston and, by reason of his love, would not hear the advice. To satisfy the mad-dened blood-lust of Charleston, the less men he lies dead.—Columbia State.

"WELFARE NURSE" VS. "SCHOOL AND INFANT WELFARE NURSE"

To the Public: I have been requested by a committee from the Ministering Circle of King's Daughters to explain the difference in the services rendered the public by the Welfare Nurse which they employ and the School and Infant Welfare Nurse who is employed by the Board of Health.

During several years past this city has had the free service of a competent nurse who has been actively engaged in the supervision of the welfare of those of our citizens who, being sick in their homes, have not been able to secure such service otherwise. This nurse has worked constantly in conjunction with the Assistant Charity Agent and has been of invaluable assistance to the medical service rendered the indigent by the Health Department. I wish it were possible for me to convey to the public a really appreciative understanding of the value of this service. To undertake this within the scope of a newspaper article would be futile. Hundreds of sick people, young and old, have found comfort and relief through the ministrations of this nurse. This service is beyond doubt the most valuable single philanthropy of a private nature that exists in this country. We who are in close touch daily with the poor hold the Ministering Circle of King's Daughters in the highest esteem and stand ready at all times to work with them for the relief of suffering as we have done in the past. The nurse employed by the Health Department is employed for a very specific purpose which is only remotely related to the services rendered by the Welfare Nurse. It is her duty to visit the schools of the city for the purpose of looking for evidences of infection among the children of the first and second grades. This work engages practically all of her time during the school session. At other times she is engaged in visiting homes in which infants have recently been born whose mothers have not had medical attention but who require the services of a nurse. In these homes she investigates the conditions, instructs the mother in the care and feeding of her infant, and reports to the department such cases as need medical attention. She visits families who are under quarantine to see that the quarantine regulations are observed, and assists at the clinic which is held each day at noon at the Health Department.

During the past summer Mrs. Hanna and Miss Pinner attended to each other's work during their respective vacation periods. By mutual agreement these nurses assist each other in every possible way and for these reasons there has been some confusion in the public mind with reference to their duties.

CHAS. T. NESBITT, Health Officer.

Oct. 16, 1915.

OLD-TIME "SPELLING BEE."

Enjoyable Affair Given by Methodists and Baptists at Warsaw. (Special Star Correspondence.) Warsaw, N. C., Oct. 16.—The old-time "Spelling Bee," given by the Methodists and Baptists jointly at the high school building Friday evening, was greatly enjoyed. Mrs. S. A. Johnson and Mrs. C. F. Carroll chose sides in the spelling match, and after all who would consent to spell were chosen, the fun began. Senator R. D. Johnson was master of ceremonies, and gave out the words. Those who spelled the longest were Mesdames J. A. Ricks and Alice Brown and Miss Betty Hunter, all of whom were floored on the word "illaqueate." Admission was charged at the door, and refreshments of oysters, salads, and candies were sold. A nice sum for the two churches being realized thereby.

Car Service to Circus Grounds today. From Front and Princess every ten minutes; from Fourth and Redcross (via Tenth street) every half hour; beginning when show arrives at grounds. (Advertisement.)

NOTICE

Our logging operations will start up the 15th of October. Saw Mill will start the 18th.

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October Bargain Sale

A wonderful display of Fall and Winter Wearables at splendid savings. This is undoubtedly the greatest opportunity placed before the buying public in many months, and probably the greatest in years to come. Every economical buyer should take advantage of this marvelous reduction. Remember, sale starts October 18th, Monday, at 9 o'clock. One of the special features will be the half-hour sale each day, morning and evening.

Monday morning at 10 to 10:30, will sell 50 dozen Men's 50c Work Shirts, made of blue chambray (limited two shirts to a customer) at 25c. Monday afternoon from 4 to 4:30, will sell 10 yards best yard-wide Fruit of the Loom Bleaching, for 75c. Tuesday morning from 10 to 10:30, will sell 25c Corset Covers, fine Muslin, with embroidered yoke, for 10c. Tuesday afternoon from 4 to 4:30, will sell \$1.50 30x36-inch Smyrna Rugs for 79c. Wednesday morning from 10 to 10:30, will sell 8c White Outing at the yard 5c. Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 4:30, will sell 10c Blue Chambray at yard 5c. Thursday morning from 10 to 10:30, will sell \$1.00 23x54 Rex Cross Rugs at 69c. Thursday afternoon from 4 to 4:30, will sell 50c School Umbrellas for 25c. Friday morning from 10 to 10:30, will sell \$3.50 9x12-inch Matting Art Squares for \$2.98. Friday afternoon from 4 to 4:30, will sell 10-yard bolts Long Cloth, \$1.00 value, for 59c. SATURDAY—ALL DAY Wonderful Bargains in Shoes. Men's \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoes, special this sale \$1.98. Men's \$3.50 Patent Leather, Colored Kid Top, remarkable value \$1.79. Women's \$3.00 Velvet Shoes, black and brown, special \$1.49. Women's fine Shoes, medium sharp toes, \$3.00 to \$4.00 values, this sale \$1.50. Special Bargains in School Shoes for Boys and Girls. Great Values all over The Store. SPECIAL SAVINGS IN DOMESTICS. Yard-wide best 100 Bleaching, 10 yards for 69c. Yard-wide Diamond Hill Cambric, 10 yards for 75c. Yard-wide 8c Bleaching, 10 yards for 59c. 3-4-yard-wide 5c Bleaching, 10 yards for 39c. Yard-wide 7c Sea Island Homespun, 10 yards for 49c. Yard-wide 10c Sea Island Homespun, 10 yards for 69c. 7c Fancy-striped Outing, full width at 5c. 10c Huck Towels, 17x33, good, heavy weight, special 7c. 25c Linen Towels, fringed, full size, at 15c. \$1.00 White Bed Spreads, special at 79c. 85c White Bed Spreads, special, at 63c. WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AT SPLENDID SAVINGS. 25c Corset Covers, special for this sale 15c. 25c Muslin Drawers, special for this sale 19c. 50c Muslin Night Gowns, special for this sale 25c. 65c Muslin Night Gowns, special for this sale 48c. \$1.00 Muslin Night Gowns and Skirts, this sale 69c. 69c Women's Outing Night Gowns, this sale 49c. \$1.25 Crepe Night Gowns, this only 89c. WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SWEATERS. Children's and Misses' Sweaters, \$1.50 value, sale price 98c. Women's White, Oxford Grey and Cardinal two pockets, \$1.50 value, sale price \$1.00. \$1.50 Colored Petticoats, special for this sale 98c. 25c Baby Caps, special for this sale 19c. 50c Baby Caps, special for this sale 39c. \$1.00 Baby Caps, special for this sale 69c. Men's 50c heavy-fleeced Underwear, Shirts and Drawers, each this sale 32c. Men's \$1.50 Pants, good wear, well-made and strong cloth, special 98c. \$1.50 House Dresses, great values, fine assortment, at 98c. 25c fancy plaid and Shepard check Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, special for this sale, the yard 14c. Great Reduction in Mattings, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Comforts, Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Etc. Special Sale on Boys' School Suits. With every suit a nice Pocket Knife FREE for the purchaser. Don't forget to ask for the Pocket Knife, Boys!

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