

THE MORNING STAR

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THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1916.

America always has been first.

The convention city of North Carolina—Wilmington.

Of course, the primary law is not enforced where it is not enforced.

As Solomon would say, don't let them fool you with their mouths uttering words without knowledge.

The Republicans kept the Moozers out, but the Moozers can get even by keeping Uncle Balaam on the job.

New Yorkers are expected to fight for the country, but they prefer to remain in New York and fight for the city.

The Democrats offer the Progressives a T. R. that they can pin their faith to. Let them Marshall their hosts for the fray.

Before taking the root doctor's medicine the cook could hardly lift a stove lid, but after taking several doses she is lifting everything in the pantry.

Women ought to make the best of lawyers because they are adepts at cross-examination and are keen in detecting the incredibility of a statement.

One of the foolish questions asked by some one is, "Why are all girl graduates invariably called sweet girl graduates?" Because the truth is mighty and will prevail.

It is reported that a Kentuckian has on hand corn that is 100 years old, but no one has assumed responsibility for starting such a false report as that on any man in Kentucky.

We once knew a town that was locked in every Sunday and nobody was allowed to enter within its gates. We have often wondered why anybody should want to invade that town on Sunday.

According to reports there were instances in some North Carolina precincts on the occasion of the legalized primary of June 3 where the old soap box primary type of conduct was allowed at the polling places. If that be true, there is work for the solicitors and grand juries. Of course, the primary law is not going to enforce itself.

If any of the opposition are too proud to fight, they had better not jump on the St. Louis platform under the mistaken idea that they can wallow it around and do something to it. That platform is a challenge and the rough-necks are invited to think they can pick a flaw in a single bold and defiant declaration in it. They can't even gnaw on it and hope to have a tooth left. The campaigners are going out and hurl that platform into the teeth of all the rag chewers who get gay enough to tackle any of its planks.

Republicans admit the prosperity of the country but attribute it to the war in Europe. Thus the Republicans attribute prosperity to economic causes while the Democracy is in power, hence they must admit that the same economic factor controls the commercial situation when the Republicans are in power. Therefore, the logician would say that this country undergoes periods of prosperity in spite of both the political parties. Nevertheless, how are the Republicans to account for the fact that only 5 per cent. of this country's enormous business can be attributed to the war?

If every voter in America had read the speeches delivered at the Democratic National convention by ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn and Senator Ollie James, the re-election of Wilson would be a cinch—not that reading a speech would change the politics of the average voter, but the facts so irrefutably set forth with such force and power by these men would cause men everywhere to think seriously and reason the matter out for themselves. Reason would prevail and that is all that is necessary to guarantee Democratic success at the polls in November.

OUR GREATER ARMY NUCLEUS.

The grave situation in Mexico accentuates interest in the new army law passed by Congress and signed a few days ago by President Wilson. The act nationalizes the militia organizations of the various states, heretofore designated as the National Guard under the provisions of the Dick law. The new act takes the place of the Dick law and makes the National Guard an organized reserve of the regular army. The new act will become effective July 1st, and it will come none too soon in view of the needs of a mobile force to be relied upon in such emergencies as Mexico is making for this country in spite of the excess of friendliness and patience exhibited towards the neighboring republic.

Within the next two weeks the administration army law goes into effect and then the reorganization of the National Guard can proceed with despatch and system till the units in the various States can be combined into an effective reserve army. The new law will make the National Guard much more satisfactory to the enlisted men and by far more effective as a part of the military establishment of the United States. The company officers will receive annual salaries of \$500 for captains, \$240 for first lieutenants, \$200 for second lieutenants, and \$50 a year for enlisted men on a peace footing, with regular pay when called out for duty. Under the new law each state will be allowed to recruit men for each senator and representative, so that North Carolina will be entitled to a National Guard strength of 2,400 men the first year, with stipulated increase each year for five years.

Under the provisions of the law the National Guard of the whole United States will reach a recruited strength of 547,000 officers and men in five years, when the companies are recruited up to their full strength, which no doubt will be required. The strength of the regular United States army under the law will be 211,000 officers and men, with 25,000 to be recruited in order to put it on a war footing. The combined regular army and reserve force will be about 750,000 trained men, ready for service at any time.

While North Carolina will be entitled to enlist 2,400 men to start with, the number can be increased each year for five years up to a maximum strength of 800 men for each senator and representative, thus entitling this State to a full quota of 9,600 men. We presume it will be very bit of that in five years, for already there is a probability that many new companies will be organized under the nationalized system. It already is a probability that Wilmington will organize another company of coast artillery. According to local military authorities, it is likely that as soon as possible North Carolina units will be reorganized into a full regiment of 12 coast artillery companies, to take the place of six such companies under the old plan of organization. It is important that this be done in states with exposed coast lines to be defended and it is well known that North Carolina has a more extensive coast to defend than any other state except Florida.

The reorganization will begin soon after July 1st, and on and after November 1st all enlistments in the regular army will be for seven years, three years of which will be for continuous service and four years for reserve service, when called to the colors. Automatically, each year a large number of men will go on the reserve list, and the regular army will require 14,600 new recruits annually to take the places of the men retiring. It is believed that under the new system we will have a regular trained army of not less than 500,000 men in five years, with the possibility of reaching a maximum of about three quarters of a million men.

Already greater interest in the duty of serving the country has been inspired in North Carolina as a result of the new law. The opportunities are increased and greater efficiency is assured for the military units of the State. Aside from the patriotic service which takes precedence over every other consideration, the men will feel that they belong to a regular military system that is under the efficient auspices of the regular army staff of the United States.

WE HAVE ONLY STARTED TO MANUFACTURE

Not long ago The Star urged that we must cultivate and acquire a genius for manufacturing if we are to be able to know of and take advantage of our opportunities to establish profitable industries. We really overlook many such industrial opportunities because we are not up to snuff as forward looking industrial promoters. The Manufacturers Record, June 15, contains an interesting and inspiring editorial on the same line, for it emphasizes the fact that "An Atmosphere of Manufactures Must be Created in the South." Comparing the manufacturing enterprise of New England with that in the South, The Record says:

"Though comparisons may be odious, it is only by comparisons that we can gain knowledge. It does not count very much, for instance, to say that Georgia has \$258,000,000 capital invested in manufacturing unless we can form some intelligent understanding of how that compares with what other States have invested in this way and at the same time study the facts in connection with population, with area and advantages, and draw lessons therefrom.
"In 1914 Connecticut had invested in manufacturing a total of \$820,194,000. The increase in the five-year period from 1909 to 1914 alone was greater by \$22,000,000 than the total amount of capital invested in manufacturing in Mississippi. It was greater by \$27-

000,000 than the aggregate manufacturing capital of Arkansas.

"The magnitude of this industrial development in Connecticut is seen in the fact that it is \$159,000,000 greater than the combined manufacturing capital of Georgia and South Carolina, and is \$84,000,000 greater than the total manufacturing capital of North Carolina and Texas.
"These simple facts, striking as they are, can be better understood when it is remembered that the total land area of Connecticut is only 4,820 square miles, while the land area of Georgia is 58,725 square miles, that of South Carolina 30,495 square miles and that of North Carolina 48,740 square miles, while Texas is simply too big to talk about, with its more than 262,000 square miles. But area alone does not count.

"Connecticut has a population of 1,200,000 only. Connecticut had invested in its factories in 1914 more than \$500 million for its entire population, while Georgia in 1914 had only \$92 per capita, or but little more than one-sixth as much per capita as Connecticut.
"Rhode Island is smaller than many of the counties in the South. Its total land area is 1,067 square miles. It might be cut off of any one corner of almost any State in the South and the rest of the State would never know that it had been lost, so far as area is concerned. But Rhode Island had in 1914 a manufacturing capital of \$304,595,000, though its population was only 602,000.

"Rhode Island, with an area of a little more than 1,000 square miles, and with a population of only 602,000, had \$466,000,000 more invested in manufacturing than Georgia, with its 58,000 square miles and its 2,800,000 people. It had \$10,000,000 more money in factories than South Carolina, with over 30,000 square miles of land area and a population of 1,600,000. North Carolina is accounted one of the prosperous industrial States of the South, but though it is 48 times as large as Rhode Island, and though its population is nearly four times as great, it had in 1914 \$51,000,000 less capital invested in manufacturing than that tiny little State of New England.

"Running through the whole South in contrast with New England equally as striking statistics could be presented showing the amazing industrial development of New England as compared with the more limited industrial progress of the South.

"In these figures there should be inspiration for the South, not discouragement. The inspiration should be found in the limitations of the South, whenever the South pursues with the same tireless energy its industrial development that New England has given to its growth, in working out this truly marvelous manufacturing wealth."

The South, of course, has made what, to us, is wonderful progress in manufacturing, but when it is put on a per capita or area basis we must admit that we have barely begun our industrial development. Thus we recognize how great are the opportunities here in the South for manufacturing of all kinds, especially the diversified manufactures which make certain cities and states and sections so marvelously progressive and prosperous.

We had occasion in a recent article to call attention to the genius of New England for manufacturing. For instance, when the war began in Europe the New Englanders saw opportunities to manufacture lines that the war would shut out of this country and also saw other opportunities in making articles which they knew that European and other foreign countries must have. The genius of the New Englanders got busy, with the result that millions of dollars have been invested and many more millions in manufactures have been turned out in literally new and novel manufacturing establishments.

We remember one branch of manufacturing that was peculiarly adapted to the South, but Mr. New Englander did not see his opportunity in the South. He saw it at home. We did not see it till we saw that the New Englanders had seen it. Then it dawned upon us that we ought to have seen it first. The fact is, we lacked the manufacturing genius and training to enable us to see the opportunity that the New Englander saw.

We will never acquire that genius unless we study very closely our manufacturing opportunities. There are literally hundreds of them but one of our faults is that we actually want others to come and take advantage of them. What is the matter with doing it ourselves? We would if we would only link down and study our industrial opportunities in connection with the raw material resources around us.

It is necessary for us to invest ourselves with an atmosphere of manufactures and then our vision will so broaden that we will see hundreds of opportunities that we overlook or neglect from day to day. Why can't we begin a systematic study of our industrial opportunities and post ourselves clearly upon the adaptabilities and advantages that can be easily discerned here in Wilmington by those who make even an academic study of the subject?

MEN WHO KNOW OPPORTUNITIES.

The Star is glad to welcome such newcomers to North Carolina as Mr. J. M. Barr, former able president of the Seaboard Air Line, and once prominent in the management of some of the progressive lines extending to the Middle West. Mr. Barr has located in the central portion of the State, because he picked out North Carolina as a land of opportunities. It is men like he who know what opportunities are and do not belong to a class of men who are from Missouri and even want to argue till they are shown.

Intelligent and experienced men are quick to recognize the resources and to observe the adaptabilities of a country and so they know that there are apparent opportunities in developing resources and in utilizing the various adaptabilities peculiar to each section of such a state as North Carolina. Mr. Barr has been forcibly struck with the splendid adaptabilities of this State for the live stock industry and so convinced is he that it is one of North Caro-

lina's greatest opportunities, he has

issued a pamphlet containing a number of letters written by himself and written to him by others with reference to the necessity of raising live stock in the South.

Like others who observe the varied adaptabilities here and begin to make a study of them as opportunities, he sees in meat packing establishments the most potent and effective means of making this a cattle, hog and sheep-raising country, with advantages of the most striking character for the industry. So deeply convinced has Mr. Barr become that this is an opportunity of great magnitude for this State, he has written to the North Carolina Experiment Station at Raleigh urging that a packing house plant be established at the capital city. The farmers of the central and western portions of the State would thus have a market for their live stock, while The Star would add that live stock associations organized in each county and promoted by packing house organizations would systematically develop simultaneously the live stock and meat packing industries.

Here is a fine opportunity for local capital throughout the South, as The Star has pointed out for years. We had hoped North Carolina would be the pioneer in the packing house-live stock industries, but Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina have gotten in the lead and are furnishing us notable examples of success. Communities in those states move very rapidly when they take hold of the opportunity, and a half dozen towns have made the record of organizing packing house corporations and getting together all the necessary capital stock within three weeks. They hustled for fear that some other town would get ahead of them. More than a half dozen packing houses have been set on foot in three months in Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina.

Mr. Barr declares that this is the South's very greatest opportunity and the Manufacturer-Record agrees with him in a lengthy and forceful editorial emphasizing the fact that now is the South's time to move. All of this has been an old story with The Star for years, and we rejoice that the day is coming when North Carolina and all other Southern states will sooner or later realize that they can double the farm income of the South in a few years by means of cattle, hog and sheep raising, along with which diversified farming is a necessity in that connection.

THE BRIDGE TO BRUNSWICK AND BEYOND!

To the Editor of The Star:
A gentleman, visiting a relative in this city, found no more interesting spot than the Ferry Dock. He was fascinated by three existing conditions—conditions that were trying to "make ends meet" so to speak—in fact, his contemplations covered "Respect, Aspiration and Prosperity" and the primitive means of crossing the river by ferry that held his attention; his mind reverted to the old problem, which every school boy has tackled, the farmer with the drove of geese and the fox, and how he managed to get them across the ferry with limited capacity without loss. This ferry, he surmised, was the original of that problem, and kept in operation through sentimental reasons.

Aside from speculation and sentiment, this visitor from the North was astounded by the evident indifference displayed by the citizens of a wide-awake city, who seem constantly on the alert for opportunities for the betterment of business conditions, evidently blind to the vast advantages which would accrue to the city's development by the construction of a modern bridge connecting with the mainland. Such a bridge would do much to build up farms in Brunswick and contiguous counties, and would encourage cattle raising. Farmers could save transportation by driving their live stock to market, as well as in hauling the crops up to the merchant's door. A wagon trade would be developed, which is earnestly to be desired, this trade would belong to the city and would be practically non-competitive.

There has been too much hesitation in carrying out this project on the ground of cost to the county. Whatever the cost of construction, unless Wilmington is in a class to itself as the unprogressive spot on the map, such a link in the National highway would be more conducive to trade animation, and would prove to be an investment which would pay dividends of an inconceivable in divers and sundry ways.
Before the construction of the bridge over North East river, at Castle Haynes, New Hanover County, and Wilmington, were practically an island, every one paid toll to come over the ferry. It would really be interesting to know the increase in traffic over that bridge?
It has been objected that the government would oppose the construction of a bridge across the river at Market street, but this objection has not the shadow of authority to back it up. The government never objects to improvements that are conducive to the betterment of any community, outside of absolute obstruction to navigable streams. This bridge would be no more of an obstruction to commerce of the port than is the bridge over the Chicago river, with many times the commerce.
On the contrary, the government is likely to give this project its strong support for military reasons. Could anything be more incongruous than a \$500,000 Custom House overlooking a 30c. ferry? Does a city that is contented with a ferry of that size need a public building of such modern dimensions?
The importance of a bridge in relation to the development of a link in the National highway project, deserves a chapter all its own. The advantages are relative to those gains obtained in the construction of a line of railway, and possibly greater benefits may be derived than we now contemplate.
Build a modern double bridge, a bascule lift with counterpoise, like the one at Chicago, which opens and closes in five minutes or less. But the engineers know what we need, so that is merely a data. We want a bridge of size, and not "a bridge of sighs" one that will meet all requirements for fifty years.

Safe Home Remedy for Skin-Troubles

Eczema, ringworm, and other itching, burning skin eruptions are so easily made worse by improper treatment that one has to be very careful. There is one method, however, that you need never hesitate to use, even on a baby's tender skin—that is the resinol treatment. Resinol is the prescription of a Baltimore doctor, put up in the form of resinol ointment and resinol soap. This proved so remarkably successful, that thousands of other physicians have prescribed it constantly for over twenty years.

Generally resinol stops itching at once, and heals the eruption quickly and at little cost. Resinol ointment and resinol soap can be bought at any drugist's.
Resinol Soap is not only unusually cleansing and softening, but its regular use gives to the skin and hair that natural beauty of perfect health which cosmetics can only imitate.

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GEORGE P. COTCHETT,
Wrightsville Beach, June 18, 1916.

CURRENT COMMENT

We are sure that the North Carolina Good Roads Association which will meet at Wrightsville Beach on the 21st to 23rd will be a great occasion. The people of Columbus are taking much interest in the coming event and a good number are expected to attend. Surely this will be a great convention because such an assemblage of men who want to go because their imaginations has been fired to intense heat by the vast enterprise of building good roads throughout the State. A man feels that he has become a paenitent every occasion for service, he takes a pride in what he has done and is able to do; and there is an instinctive desire to be in the thick of it, to see what other men are like in their ambitions, to exchange experiences with them; for the more time and attention that is given to this work, the more one realizes the merit of achievement in it. Good road gatherings are always very instructive and in a high sense educational. As it is to be held at Wrightsville we think and hope that this section will be well represented. A number of several good speakers on the program are in the vicinity of Wilmington and the vicinity. All railroads are putting on unusually low rates for this occasion.—Chadbourn Herald.

The representatives of the railroads and of the workmen have reached the point of positive disagreement, and the next step, it is announced, is a vote by the employees on the question of a general strike. If the labor leaders persist in their refusal to submit the issue to arbitration, they will undoubtedly deprive themselves of public sympathy and public sympathy may be worth a great deal to them before they get into it. Now that the principle of arbitration has been accepted even in disputes between nations, no convention either of capital or labor, can summarily reject it without putting itself in a precarious position. The public has just as much interest in the proper settlement of this controversy as have either the employers or the employees, and the side which declines a reasonable method of settlement and throws the country into turmoil and its business into confusion will do so at the risk of provoking hostile public sentiment. We trust the labor leaders will be better advised. If they will not listen to the proposals of the railroads for arbitration through the Interstate Commerce Commission or under the Newlands act, they should certainly be willing to submit the points at issue to an impartial tribunal selected by the President. Such a board might have no legal authority, but if both sides agreed to be bound by its decision it could prevent trouble as effectively as any other. It is to be hoped that the President will exercise his good offices in the interests of peace.—Baltimore Sun.

WILSON TO ATTEND

President to be Honor Guest at Banquet of New York Press Club.

New York, June 18.—The New York Press Club which at one time or another has as its dinner guests every occupant of the White House since President Grant, will have President Wilson as its guest of honor at the annual banquet to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here on June 30. The President's acceptance of the invitation, by coincidence, so close upon his re-nomination for President that it is expected his speech to the newspaper men will constitute something of an opening gun in his campaign for reelection. The banquet, however, is in no sense to be a partisan affair.

Because of the inability of the Press Club and the President to find agreeable dates, the honor which the club desired to accord him, has been deferred several times in the last four years. The club, however, was as unwilling to surrender its unwritten right to entertain the President as he was reluctant to relinquish the precedent.
In recognition of the non-partisan nature of the dinner, a number of prominent Republicans and Progressives have requested the dinner committee for places on the reception list, and it is expected that many prominent men outside the Democratic party will be among the diners. The seating accommodation will provide for about 800 men, and in addition the Press Club has decided to invite women, who will be permitted to occupy boxes above the banquet floor.

Kinston, N. C., June 18.—A preparedness wave is entrenching the younger population of this place. Thirty-five youngsters joined the boy scouts last week. Militia officers have taken over the training of the scouts at the request of the latter. The lads may be given indoor rifle practice, providing their own ammunition.

HEALTH IS WEALTH

by John B. Huber, A.M., M.D.

Health is indispensable to happiness.—EDWARDS.
Snakes

MR. R. L. DITMARS, who has charge of the reptile house in the New York Zoological Gardens, and who probably knows as much as and maybe more about snakes than any other man alive, informs me there are but five poisonous reptiles in the United States: The rattler, whose fifteen species and varieties are pretty well scattered throughout the country; the copperhead, of our Northeastern States; the copperhead's near relative, the water moccasin, and the coral snake, both of our Southeastern marshes, and the Gila monster of our Southwest, our only poisonous lizard. And maybe the last of these is poisonous only by reason of his filthy mouth and teeth.

The hunter, the prospector, and the camper should, before going into dense woods, or among rocks, or before penetrating wild and unknown regions, provide against possible snake bites. A stout pair of leather leggings should be worn—few snakes can strike above the knee. Nor should a stick be reached for in the dusk or on a sunny ledge. A packet, easily portable in the pocket of a shooting jacket, should contain a rubber ligature, a sharp scalpel or razor, a vial of potassium permanganate tablets, a hypodermic syringe and two tubes of fluid antivenin. The tablets and the antivenin are to be had of the druggist. Immediately one is bitten by a poisonous snake the ligature is to be applied above, on the heart side of the wound; then incisions must be made at least as deep as the fangs have penetrated; the blood is permitted to flow freely. Then as quickly as possible several permanganate tablets are crushed in water until a deep red wine-colored solution is made, with which the wound is repeatedly washed. The antivenin (the contents of one tube) is then injected beneath the skin of the abdomen. Cut out the whiskey; be assured it is no antidote, and may poison more depressingly than the snake bite. Lacking a rubber ligature, one may be made out of a handkerchief bound around the limb and any stick to twist it. Antivenins may also be had of the druggist in powdered form, to be rubbed into the wound; but the hypodermic is the better way. Get a doctor as soon as possible; meanwhile dressings wet with the permanganate solution should be kept on the wound, the edge of the dressing being raised every half hour and fresh fluid poured over the wound.

TO REMOVE TATTOO MARKS.

Answer to H. U. A.: The following method may be tried. I do not vouch for it or guarantee it; it is the method of the surgeon Varlot: The skin is first covered with a concentrated solution of tannin, and retattooed with this in the parts to be cleared. Then an ordinary nitrate of silver crayon is rubbed over those parts, which then become black in the light. Tannin powder is sprinkled over the surface several times a day, to dry it. A dark crust forms, which loses color in 3 or 4 days; and in 2 weeks or so comes away, leaving a reddish scar, free of tattoo marks and, in a few months, little noticeable. A skin area about the size of a silver dollar should be treated thus at one time, so that the person operated on can go about his usual work.

PAINTING.

Answer to S. R.: Lay the sufferer down at once, in such a position that her head will be lower than her body, thus allowing the blood to flow toward the brain. If she is in a chair, gently lower it until the head rests on the floor. Keep away the crowd and admit plenty of air. Hold a handkerchief or bit of gauze saturated with aromatic spirits of ammonia near, but not up to her nostrils. When she recovers give her a drink of cool water and let her rest for a while.

This column is devoted to disease prevention; to physical and mental hygiene; to domestic, industrial and public sanitation; to the promotion of health; efficiency and long life. The latest developments in medical science will be presented. Questions of general interest will be answered here, space permitting—others by mail if stamped return envelope is enclosed. Requests for personal diagnosis or treatment cannot, however, be considered in any way.

TOMORROW: How to feed the family

All Dealers and Others Using Weights and Measures ARE HEREBY WARNED To Have Their Weights and Measures Tested By the Govern't Inspector

G. C. SIMMONS

Liquid measures have been used in the past in the place of dry measures for dry stuff, the purchaser thereby being the loser. This practice is subject to a Fine under the Penalty of the Law.

The Law will be Enforced as to Weights and Measures, in New Hanover County, beginning

Saturday, June 17th, 1916

THE WANT AD PAGE

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Merchants, Dealers, Owners, Agents, large and small, of every description, have come to know, use and value Star Business Locals.

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