

THE MORNING STAR

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1917.



Cheer up. You may get yours after the war.

Some of us would like to "profiteer" just a little while in order to be able once again to imagine we are living.

Teddy still is ready, even though he is excluded by this "exclusive war." However, he can do a great "bit" by giving LaFollette the wooling that is coming to him.

Colonel Roosevelt says he would be ashamed to sit in the senate with Senator LaFollette. Hit him again. He has no friends down here, especially at Hillsboro.

Everybody in Eastern North Carolina ought to want to live at the forks of the road, but the best of all is to live on a good road close to a good market or near the shipping station of the railroad that runs somewhere.

Says the Atlanta Constitution: "Bernstorff's request for \$50,000, with which to influence congress as before indicates that it was no new business that he had in contemplation." It seems, however, that Congress did not remain "influenced" on such a small wad. Is it possible that Bernstorff fell for a few pikers who misled him into imagining he was influencing Congress instead of the pikers?

One of the unnecessary things to say every now and then is that "the U-boats are less successful." In the long run, they are as successful as usual. The best news we can hear as an offset to the undersea assassins is that American shipbuilding is so successful that we will be able to make it an impossible task for the U-boats to put a stop to trans-Atlantic traffic. Cheer up the country with shipbuilding speed.

Those who have been prudent and filled their pantry with canned goods, preserves and jellies can rest assured that Uncle Sam will not make a raid on them. He is only interested in learning just how well the folks are fixed for the winter. Eat and be merry, but eat so's to conserve your supplies and have some for some other day besides today. Don't raid your own pantry, and if little Willie is missing, search the pantry. He might make himself sick.

One of our cotton growers declares that unless that Georgia cotton picking machine really is a success, there is no need for anybody to indulge in the hope of increasing the cotton crop in the South next year. Labor is not only high, but cotton field hands, distressingly scarce before the war, are not to be had at any price now. With the large numbers of colored laborers gone North, the farmers are now having difficulty in saving the comparatively small cotton crop that has been produced this year. The outlook for a larger crop next year is out of the question, so those who want cotton had better buy at the present bargain prices.

KNOWING YOUR TOWN AND COUNTY

Recently a school boy in Pickens county, South Carolina, had to write a "composition." He decided to write something about Pickens county, so he got busy and made a study of the county—its history, geography, its advantages, its adaptabilities, its agricultural potentialities, its manufacturing interests and other features and conditions involved.

The Pickens boy's composition proved to be a good boost for the county. Even the Charleston papers got on to it. It was full of information and practical thoughts concerning the county and its affairs and its growth and achievements. The best and worst thing about it was that it contained valuable information that very few men and women in Pickens knew a thing about. How in the world can a boy or a man or a woman give a stranger any information concerning their home town or county when they don't know anything to tell about it? How can anybody boost their community when they don't "know" their community at all?

We can all go to school to the boys and girls of Wilmington and New Hanover county if they will go to work and find out something about the city and county and commit it to writing. They can tell us things that thousands of people do not know. An article descriptive of the features along any one of the good roads in New Hanover would be interesting and informing, and who knows but that it may make somebody want to own a place on that road? Of course, that is merely a hint, for there are hundreds of ideas that can be developed by smart boys and girls. They can put us all wise on something.

If the grown people are not going to learn anything about their city and county, so they can give information that most any stranger would like to know, it is time our future men and women were preparing to become city and county encyclopedias. It's no wonder people far away do not know anything about this city and section when not one out of a hundred can tell them much about it.

The Greensboro News is calling upon the Chamber of Commerce there to make instruction and information about the city a subject for study at schools. That is a plan to instruct the children, but the plan we have alluded to above would enable the children to instruct the Chamber of Commerce as well as the general public, just as the Pickens boy did it. We can recall a great booster meeting in Wilmington once when a dozen splendid speeches were made on various subjects, but the chief advantage of Wilmington for industries was not mentioned at all. Nevertheless all boosting is good, so this idea of the Greensboro paper is a splendid one, with one exception.

"One of the first things that ought to engage the attention of the chamber of commerce after the fire is put out, across the ocean, is the organization of a systematic Greensboro education movement that will comprehend every important activity and industry of Greensboro. It ought not to be necessary to argue that much that is said in behalf of education in general applies with equal force to the acquisition of knowledge of one's own community, and that such knowledge is power."

"The study of Greensboro geography, industry and history should be so fully incorporated in the curricula of the public schools that it will form a substantial part of the mental equipment of the pupils. Much of the actual knowledge stored away by the student in the process of training the mind to receive and to handle facts is neglected in after years and through lack of use it gradually fades from the sensitive brain cells that received it. If education were merely the storing up of facts, a great part of it would be wasted in a body of systematic knowledge of Greensboro would be kept in use by the citizen of Greensboro and would be constantly added to. Prizes should always be given in the schools for good work in this field of study, for composition and essays on the best examinations in data having to do with the city's life.

"There should, moreover, be created a museum of permanent exhibit of all fabrics whatsoever that are made in Greensboro. This might in time be elaborated, by persons of means and leisure and a bent toward antiquarian lore, by the addition of an exhibit of historical nature. The other, however, would be largely utilitarian, and the suggestion that it be made permanent looks to its largest employment in the constant education of Greensboro people about Greensboro resources and industries and opportunities."

The only exception we take to what the very highly esteemed News says is to those words "after the fire is out across the ocean." Why wait till after the war for such a good thing as the News suggests? We don't want to wait on any old war. In the South we have got a regular habit of hanging back on account of the war. Let's all cut it out. There is no reason and not even an excuse for it. "After the war"—nit.

WILL PRAY FOR SOLDIERS.

Presbyterian Church Lists All Members Who Enlist.

(New York Herald.) As chairman of the committee on cooperation of the national service commission of the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Dr. David C. Wylie has sent a blank to every one of the thousands of Presbyterian pastors in the United States, which is to be used for the enrollment of all the young men who have entered the service of their country from their congregations.

The idea is that public prayers shall be offered every Sunday for these "boys," that the list shall be held up as a roll of honor to set the other men in the membership of the church, and that a systematic correspondence be kept up with these "members on the firing line."

German Capture Trenches. Berlin, Sept. 25.—(Via London)—Trenches over a front of 400 metres near Beaumont, north of Verdun, were wrested from the French yesterday and maintained against counter attacks, the war office announced.

OUR 'TOP-HEAVY' EXPORTS.

The war in Europe has shut out imports from America more effectually than the highest tariff the country ever had, but it has increased American exports to an amazing extent. According to a report just issued by the Commerce Department, our exports for the year ended June 30, 1917, totalled the enormous value of \$6,000,000,000, more than three-fourths of which was manufactured goods.

Raw materials have ceased to be our chief exports. Of our exports in 1914, little more than half were manufactured goods. In fact, during the twelve months up to June 30, 1917, exports of American manufactures increased to 76 per cent of our total exports, compared with 59 per cent for the twelve months ended June 30, 1914. If we could get more imports, the government could get more revenue, but the war has excluded imports to such an extent that American trade is flourishing while the treasury at Washington is suffering the consequence of it.

The economic effect of our great export trade evidently will be had on our European allies for years, since we are selling goods to them at the highest prices in history. If we continue to sell heavily and buy lightly we will inevitably contribute to the financial exhaustion of our allies. The fact that they are already borrowing from us shows that we are selling them more than they can pay for, while we are making money at their expense and bringing them out heavily in debt to us. More imports of their goods would make a fairer exchange for them and better their condition without hurt to ourselves.

When the Europeans finally become exhausted, Europe will be a poor market for the South's cotton and for American goods of all descriptions. When they are no longer able to pay us, it will be up to us to lend them more money, or to sell them on long credit, or to exchange commodities with them till trade readjusts itself. The future trade outlook is rather gloomy for them, since war conditions make them debtor countries, while their American tariff friends already are talking about putting up the tariff bars against them, thus limiting their after war trade with us.

Unless they can send us some goods we will have to lend them more money, and unless our after war policy forces them to take the foreign trade from us, they would never be able to pay us what they have borrowed from America. The war is apt to leave Europe in such a bankrupt state that it looks like a sin to be talking about putting the tariff screws on them, as the Washington Star insists without waiting to know what the economic conditions really will be after the war is over, when the impoverished nations will have to undergo reconstruction and endeavor to recover from devastation, ruin, bankruptcy, poverty and desolation.

So far as the trade outlook appears at present, America has all the advantage in her strengthened industries and acquired export trade, as compared with European industries that have to be rebuilt and trade that certainly will have to be gotten back from us by degrees. Meanwhile, the high cost of production in America, which at present seems most likely to continue, might help Europe some, for we cannot compete with them for the world's trade if the American wage scale continues as high as it is for any length of time after the war.

The period of readjustment of world conditions after the war is a problem that has to be faced before American tariff advocates can speak advisedly about facing our impoverished allies with a tariff wall. It is certain that Europe will have to sell us an immense lot of goods after the war if our government expects to get any revenue and collect something on account. The six billions of exports of which we boast, are making our allies scrape the bottom of the till.

GOOD WINTER PASTURE FOR HOGS

In view of the fact that Eastern North Carolina farmers are paying special attention to hog raising to supply the packing house market at Wilmington, they should be interested in the question of winter pasturage for hogs. Therefore, a timely announcement comes from the North Carolina Extension Service of the State Agricultural Department emphasizing the fact that rape and rye make excellent winter pasturage for hogs. This is a matter that has been tested by the extension service, so the following authoritative statement from that source is of particular interest now:

"In some parts of the State rape pastures are the most valuable. In other parts of the State rye pastures, everything considered, are more valuable than rape pastures for grazing hogs through the winter months. Hardly a place in the State, however, can be found that is not suitable to the winter growing of either rape or rye."

"Experiments conducted by the animal industry division of the North Carolina Experiment Station show that both of these crops are exceedingly valuable, according to reports made on the work by Dr. Dan T. Gray, chief of the animal industry division. In one test conducted, the rape and rye were planted on September 19. On November 9 the rape pasturage was ready to be grazed by the inauguration of the test was delayed until December 3 on account of the rye's making a slow growth. By December 3 the rye pasturage was ready and the ground was practically covered with green growth. The rape was from seven to nine inches tall up to this date and practically covered the ground although the rows were eighteen inches apart.

"At the beginning of the test (December 3), the hogs weighed approximately 50 pounds each. At the close of the test, 115 days later, on March

29, the hogs were ready to be sold upon the market. It was found that one acre of rye pasturage yielded in feeding value to 3.3 bushels of corn, plus 60 pounds of tankage. At the present price of corn, each acre of rye saved about \$11.00 worth of corn and tankage and at the same time the rye yielded a partial crop.

"An acre of rape always affords more grazing than an acre of rye and it was found that each acre of rape was equal in feeding value to 14.3 bushels of corn, plus 200 pounds of tankage. At the present price of corn an acre of rape, therefore, saved \$38 worth of grains. The rape, unlike the rye, was not capable of growing into a useful crop for grazing and was discontinued, but the above figures do not represent the full grazing capacity of an acre of rape pasture because the hogs were taken from the pasture when much rapidly growing rape was still on the ground."

What the Extension Service says applies generally to all parts of the State, but the winter pasturage question is less difficult in Eastern North Carolina than in any other part of the State. In the alluvial lands and mild winter climate of Eastern North Carolina there are exceptionally fine opportunities for winter pastures for both hogs and cattle, but every farmer must recognize the fact that winter pastures are absolutely necessary to successful live stock and dairy husbandry. The range is not in it with pastures, neither in point of results nor economy.

Well pastured cattle and hogs, hardened with corn and roughage, bring higher prices at all packing houses than range stock of any kind. Those who have much to say about the great range advantages of the West will be interested in the Chicago packing house statement that Western range cattle are not in demand alongside pastured and cornfed meat animals.

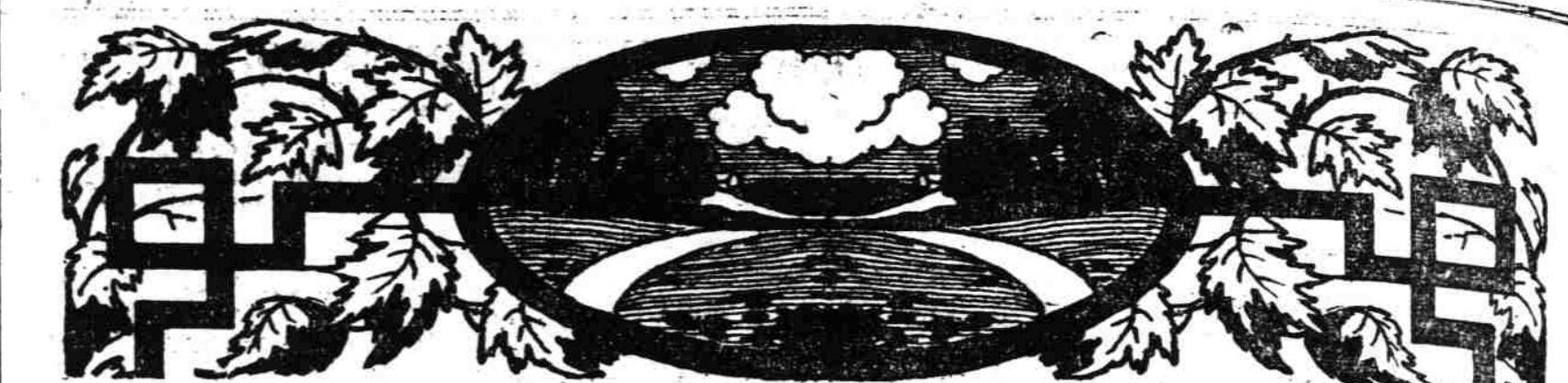
If Eastern North Carolina were covered with winter pastures, the United States Agricultural Department, now seeking to send 10,000,000 cattle from the West and Northwest to the mild pasture regions of the South, would place not less than a million animals in North Carolina. We have ideal pasturage adaptabilities in Eastern North Carolina and it is only up to us to take the steps that will make this the greatest dairying, beef cattle and hog country in America. The opportunity certainly is here for us.

CURRENT COMMENT

Right after the first big frost when the Hessian fly will not get it is the time to plant wheat, according to those who are versed in this crop, but before that time you must make some plans and get the seed and set aside the acreage and start the cultivation. Get interested in the plan of solving the greatest need of the nation at this time, join hands with Mr. Hoover and let's get a yield of wheat in the South that will astonish the nation and we can grow it at the same time it does not interfere with the other crops at all.—Rocky Mount Telegram.

This paper a few days ago carried an interesting article dealing with the seed food situation and combined in it was an interview from one of the oldest and leading fish dealers in this section, who came out into the open and declared that were the people of eastern and other sections of North Carolina to start the cultivation of sea food that they could easily cut down the cost of living. This gentleman declared that the fat back, with its seed food situation, had recently been experimenting at Morehead City and planning to place it on the market, was not only an edible fish but was one of the most tasty of the many that were found in this section. He stated that he also, he declares, a delicacy and thousands of pounds of these are daily sold on the northern markets at more than double the price charged for them recently. He stated that he had only one way to overcome prejudice of this sort and that is to make it absolutely necessary for people to eat the food against which they are so set. He hopes that it will not become necessary to do this, but he is sure about the only way that it will ever be accomplished.—New Bern Sun-Journal.

For information on grain buying, flour milling and other facilities, we must go to the Northwest. In the Spokesman-Review, of Spokane, there is an interview with E. H. McKay, a Union Trust Farm Loan expert, who says that the flour mills of the Northwest are calculating to make \$14,350,000 excess profits on the Pacific coast this year, over and above the government allowance of 75 cents a barrel manufacturing cost and 25 cents legitimate profit. McKay has been buying wheat for the country since that year for 19 years and bases his estimate on a thorough study of present conditions. According to his statement, the wheat buyers and millers are buying the wheat at a low price to pay for wheat at this time, and this appears to be their mode of procedure: Taking No. 1 wheat at \$2.50 as a basis, they deduct 30 cents which is equivalent to the freight rate from Spokane to Chicago. They add to this four cents per bushel for sacks, if the grain is sacked, and then deduct four cents per bushel as margin and handling charge. Therefore, they will pay \$1.90 net in the warehouse at country points for No. 1 bluestem wheat, sacked, and comparatively less for other grades. It takes 4 1-2 bushels, or 270 pounds of wheat to make a barrel of flour. A barrel of flour weighs 48 pounds. After allowing four pounds waste or less to each barrel, the miller still has 70 pounds of mill feed left, which sells at \$35 per ton, or 1-3-4 cents per pound. So the miller gets from each barrel of flour worth \$1.22 at present and 4 1-2 bushels at \$1.90 per bushel amounts to \$8.55. The government allows for cost of manufacture 75 cents per barrel and also the miller's profit. McKay figures it out that flour on the Pacific coast should be selling at \$8.33 a barrel, whereas it is now being quoted at \$12.20. He says that the Pacific coast will use 23,000,000 bushels, or a little over 5,000,000 barrels of flour. The difference between \$8.33 which they should charge for flour and \$12.20 which they do charge is \$3.87. At this rate the flour mills will get 5,000,000 times \$3.87, and that is where their \$14,350,000 excess profits will come in. Probably it is not too late for the senate and house committees on war tax to pay some attention to the possibilities of war tax contributions from the millers of the Northwest.—Charlotte Observer.



Rehder's Formal Exhibit

OF THE

NEW FALL STYLES

Wednesday and Thursday

SEPTEMBER 26th and 27th

SHOWING

A most complete assortment of all that Dame Fashion has created for

THE FALL SEASON

Throughout our big store the spirit of a new season will prevail on our

OPENING DAYS

We especially request your presence on these two days to view our exhibit of the authentic styles in

- Millinery, Coats, Dress Goods, Shoes,
- Coat Suits, Dresses, and a very inviting exhibit of Mens Suits in the New Styles for Fall.
- Hats, Trimmings,
- New Fall Silks



J. H. Rehder and Co.

"The Popular Department Store"

You'll Always Find Prices at Rehder's a Little Lower



HAVE DARK HAIR AND LOOK YOUNG

Don't Stay Gray! Nobody Can Tell when you darken gray, faded hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. It's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and beautiful. This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

GERMAN DEMON ADVOCATES "JUST REPRISALS" ON BELGIANS

Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—"As fully justifiable reprisals" for the alleged ill treatment by Belgians of German non-combatants in German East Africa, Dr. Carl Peters, a German scientist, makes the suggestion which the Hamburger Nachrichten prints prominently to this effect:

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 25.—The Mississippi legislature convened here today in extraordinary session to enact tax legislation and emergency war measures. Governor Bilbo, in his call, urged revisions in the State tax system and laws creating a State guard and state council of defense; provision for citizens who are absent from the state in the military, naval or other war service; and a measure to protect soldiers and sailors from injustices on account of debts during the war, and a uniform warehouse receipt.

MAYR'S

Wonderful Remedy for STOMACH TROUBLE

One dose convinces. Robt. Bellamy and other reliable druggists.

TESTING THE SLACKER. Most of Them Claim Defective Vision or Hearing.

The man of military age who may have any intention of avoiding army service because of assumed ailments had best beware, for Uncle Sam's surgeons will certainly find him out. Experience abroad has shown that two of the most common poses of persons seeking to keep out of the army are deafness and defective vision. French army doctors have perfected a series of tests that it is very difficult for the would-be shirker to pass without giving himself away.

One of the simplest of these tests takes place when a silver coin—such as a dollar—is suddenly dropped behind the man claiming to be deaf. There are few persons who can resist the temptation to look around at the sound of falling money. Another method is to apply two telephone receivers to a man's ear and then tell him to read aloud from a book or paper. The wires connecting with the receivers are made to vibrate, and this produces a grating, whirring noise, that is temporarily deafening. The reader, if actually deaf, will not be keenly conscious of the noise. But if he is only posing, he will almost always raise his voice so that he can hear himself speak. This test has proved a notably effective one.

Means of judging a man's eyesight which are just as clever have been worked out by the French. Although we may not be quite so far advanced, it is a safe presumption that our army surgeons are well prepared to find out all about the physical state of prospective soldiers.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION WILL NOT GO TO EUROPE

Washington, Sept. 25.—At a conference today between President Wilson and members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs committees, it was decided that no official delegation from Congress will be sent to Europe for the present at least. No action will be taken before Congress adjourns, leaving invitations for the future.

Look Years Younger --No Gray in Hair

It seems so unwise to have gray, faded or lifeless hair these days, now that Q-Ban Hair Color Restorer will bring a natural, even dark shade without detection, to gray or lifeless hair.

Have handsome, soft, lustrous hair in abundance without a trace of gray. Apply Q-Ban—guaranteed harmless—50c large bottle—money back if not satisfied. Sold by Charles F. Green and all good drug stores. Try Q-Ban Hair Tonic, Liquid Shampoo and Soap.



One Coffee In Particular

Ask your grocer what is the best coffee he sells. Nine times in ten he will say something like this: "Well, we handle a number of good brands but there is one coffee in particular which I can especially recommend. It is Maxwell House."

Maxwell House is superior to any other brand. In its purity, blend, flavor and aroma combined it stands alone. Packed in sealed tins—whole, ground (steal cut) or pulverized.



MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE. Enjoy Maxwell House Tea, too. CHEEK-NEAL COFFEE CO. Nashville, Jacksonville, Houston, Richmond.