

THE MORNING STAR
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1918.

TOP OF THE MORNING
Religion's in the heart, not in the
knee.—Douglas Jehould.

What a great day the approaching
Thanksgiving day will be.

You can't get your share of life with-
out taking your share in life.

Merion's men subsisted on yams, but
looky what those yam-eaters did.

In order to keep from being a bol-
shevist don't talk the bolsheviki talk.

You don't know what's ahead but
you have got to go right on and fight
it out.

We needn't fear to face the future
now. The future can not be as bad as
the recent past.

Speaking about money crops in East-
tern North Carolina, what's the matter
with the sugary yam?

Yes, Hiram, the women are edging in
on the jobs that used to be cinched by
the males of the species.

It would be difficult to say which are
happier—the French, the Belgians, the
Serbians or the Italians.

Reports of the abdication of this or
that slob in Europe have the least
news value of any reports we know of.
Raus mit all kings.

Of course, there will be rumors and
rumors of rumors. Madame Rumor
can always start something that will
jolt you if you listen more than you
think.

What about the Huns in this country
who did their little best to injure
Uncle Sam? Penning them up and fat-
tening them 18 months isn't punish-
ment. Deport 'em back to where they
came from and make 'em stay there.
And some that are still running around
loose, too.

The way those Huns are yelling for
mitigation of the armistice terms and
help right away in the ration line,
you'd think they are the only people
suffering in Europe. Millions have suf-
fered worse under Hun brutality and
no such whines were heard. Let 'em
yelp awhile; it will do them good.

If you have never contributed any-
thing to war relief work among our
soldiers in France, never boast of what
you did to help win the war. You may
have helped the government, but have
you ever helped the boys who won the
war? Now is the time to be honest
with yourself. You have only today and
Monday to do justice to yourself and
square yourself with your full respon-
sibilities.

That war savings conference in Wil-
mington next Wednesday ought to be
a great occasion for our city. We must
wind up the war savings campaign in
this state during the week, beginning
November 28th and ending December
6th, so it is important that the whole
city and surrounding section be alive
to the conference to be held at 11
o'clock next Wednesday morning. Re-
presentatives from war savings head-
quarters at Winston-Salem will be here
to conduct the conference. Wilmington
has a chance to make them believe
this is some live town.

Here's the week end. Have you done
your part towards the war relief fund
which sustains the organizations doing
work of moral, spiritual, comforting
and practical kind among our boys in
Europe. Just what they have done
will make a great chapter in the
history of the world war. They have not
only done a service of inconceivable
value but much of it was done under
circumstances which involved heroism
of the highest type. Have you had a
hand in it by simply putting your hand
in your pocket and contributing your
share to the support of the work?

Karl Rosner, the Kaiser's Boswell,
was telling us in the early months of
the year about the Kaiser's picking
violets by the wayside back of the bat-
tle line. Since those brief months that
have fled, the Kaiser has abdicated the
throne and fled himself. Indeed, any
of us may gather flowers and admire
their beauty, possibly unconscious of
the fact that we will sooner or later
have to face some of the stern realities
of a life, as an unfolding book of all
sorts of chapters, some tinged with the
hues of violets and roses, others with
shadows and clouds, and probably the
last to be cast on tragic lines. Pick
violets and roses whenever you can.
There are times when there are no
beautiful flowers along life's pathway.

THE COMING PEACE CONFERENCE

We haven't the slightest idea that
President Wilson will attend the great
peace conference that probably will
begin its sitting at Versailles in De-
cember, and The Star agrees with the
Baltimore Sun that the suggestion that
he attend and present the side of the
United States, might embarrass the
president rather than prove a means of
making the position of the United
States clearly understood. It depends
very largely upon the president's own
ideas, however, and it is said, indeed
that he probably is inclined to attend
the historic conference, though he has
not yet committed himself to the sug-
gestion that he go to Versailles and
represent America in person.

It is at the conference where the in-
ternational views of the Entente na-
tions and the United States will have
to be made clear to each other and to
the world, and it stands to reason that
some divergent views will have to be
reconciled. There really may be none
of any material character, and even
should there be variances, they will be
compromised to the satisfaction of all
parties to the conference. The United
States doubtless has long ago formulat-
ed its position and our country will be
ably represented at the conference. It
is said that the plan at present is to
make Secretary Baker the head of the
American delegation.

We have anticipated all along that
our European allies, especially Great
Britain, would not be in accord with
the President's stipulation as to "free-
dom of the seas." At the recent meet-
ing of the allied War Council at Ver-
sailles, it became quite apparent that
exception had been taken to the free-
dom of the seas clause of the presi-
dent's fourteen peace bases. At least,
it was amended in the particular that
rights of some of the allied Entente
would be reserved for a clearer under-
standing to be arrived at in the peace
conference itself.

It appears that in the war council
proceedings the only one of the presi-
dent's fourteen principles of peace that
was called in question at all was this,
which was clause 2, in the fourteen
bases declared by President Wilson
last January:

"Absolute freedom of navigation up-
on the seas outside territorial waters
alike in peace and war, except as the
seas may be closed in whole or in part
by international action for the enforce-
ment of international covenants."

In the war council, the Entente were
not able to interpret the full mean-
ing of the above clause, hence this
memorandum, stated to be on the ini-
tiative of Great Britain, was added as
an amendment to the President's four-
teen clauses:

"They must point out, however, that
clause 2, relating what is usually de-
scribed as the freedom of the seas, is
open to various interpretations, some
of which they could not accept. They
must therefore, reserve to themselves
complete freedom on this subject when
they enter the Peace Conference."

"They" in the foregoing amendment
means the European allies. That is
the one difference that has been passed
on up to the Peace Conference itself.
In other words, clause 2 of President
Wilson's fourteen stipulations was not
rejected but was left open, for clear-
ing up at the forthcoming conference.

It might be said that in peace times
the seas are always free to ships of
all nations and their commerce. In
times of war, however, the seas cease
to be free when any one of the bellig-
erents deny to neutrals their just
rights to carry on commerce that is
not of a contraband nature. Certain
commerce is outlawed under the head
of "contraband of war," as agreed to at
The Hague by international conven-
tion, but all other commerce not con-
traband by international agreement is
the reserved right of neutrals.

In the war just closed, neutrals
found that the belligerents on both
sides interfered with their rights to
carry commerce not contraband. For
instance, Great Britain interfered with
American commerce by forcible seizure,
while Germany interfered with the
whole world's commerce by criminally
sending it to the bottom with subma-
rines, ruthlessly sending passenger
ships to the bottom with non-combat-
ant men, women and children. There
is a great difference between the two
respective violations of neutral rights,
but they are nevertheless violations of
neutral rights.

America's chief complaints against
her friend Great Britain was as to her
seizure of cotton, but we have never
had any doubt that Great Britain could
clearly establish her right to put cot-
ton on the contraband list, as it proved
to be material for the manufacture
of war munitions. In fact, those who
take the trouble to read the interna-
tional formulated agreement at The
Hague convention will note that Great
Britain reserved the right to put about
everything on the contraband list. It
is funny, but right beneath Great Brit-
ain's reservation, the United States
made almost identically the same res-
ervation. In fact, the contraband
agreement was practically nullified by
those two notable reservations.

Possibly it is matters like this that
President Wilson had in mind when he
stipulated freedom of the seas in a
merely academic way, as a matter of
necessity and as a matter of course,
merely a basis for a more compre-
hensive elucidation and convention at
a world peace conference. Really that
will be the biggest question at the
peace conference. It is simply a ques-
tion of whether or not, during any war,
neutrals have any rights at all to use
the high seas for commerce that is
not contraband.

It may as well be frankly stated that
the contraband list of The Hague con-
vention is a "scrap of paper." Germany
criminally made it so, Great Britain
sternly but peccably made it so, and
the United States unfortunately made
it so by reservation at The Hague con-

ference. Certainly all neutrals ought
to have some rights while nations
fight wars so that no nation at war
can violently lay hands on commerce
clearly outside of contraband of war
materials and commodities. Until it is
definitely settled by international
agreement, safeguarding the rights of
neutrals, it leaves open a clear cause
for future war.

A HOG CONGRESS THE COMING WEEK.

Now and then we have to go to the
rescue of King Cotton to keep his ene-
mies from bringing about his abdicat-
ion. However, we have never had to
hold a conference to safeguard the
hog. Of all farm animals the hog is
the most profitable when farmers provide
pasture for them and raise what
it takes to fatten hogs on a balanced
ration. Purebred hogs are the most
profitable and efforts are being made
to introduced the real article in
North Carolina.

During the coming week, next Wed-
nesday, Thursday and Friday, the an-
nual Sandhill fair and Berkshire hog
congress will be held at Pinehurst.
Governor Bickett will be one of the
speakers and there will be numerous
hog experts to talk to the people. A
splendid program has been arranged
and every farmer interested will have
the privilege of listening to papers on
hog raising, short talks on the hog in-
dustry, discussions and seeing moving
picture demonstrations of the different
phases of hog raising. Breeders and
farmers in all parts of the state will
have a fine opportunity to attend and
get in touch with a great farm income
movement that is well under way
throughout the state. On Friday, the
last day of the fair, there will be a
purebred Berkshire sale, the one prac-
tical feature that ought to attract
progressive farmers from Eastern
Carolina.

We generally go to the rescue of
cotton with a "conference," but nothing
short of a congress will fit in with
the hog proposition. Most any of us
can go to a hog congress and get a
front seat, and we ought to go to
every hog conference held in North
Carolina, for there is no better way
to get at first hand the inside of the
huge proposition of raising hogs. The
New York and Liverpool cotton ex-
changes can mess in our great cotton
growing industry, but they lose out
when it comes to the hog raising in-
dustry. We ought to raise hogs a
while and let the cotton bears try
their hand at growing cotton.

WHEAT BREAD.

"Wheat bread, the first since the
war," the bakers said smugly yester-
day to their customers. In fact,
white, wheat flour bread is again
with us, marking the end of "war
bread," which, after all, wasn't as bad
as it might have been. At any rate,
we of America suffered not at all the
while we "scrimped" our flour to help
win the war. Not least among the
elements of victory was the glad spirit
of American people in dividing their
food with the allies and in guarantee-
ing a man's rations to the fighting
men. But most despicable among all
blacks was the food slacker who
blatantly boasted that he wasn't cur-
tailing his rations any, as some did.
He has no part or parcel in the victory
that came through the voluntary pro-
visioning of the allied front. He filled
his belly while other Americans fed
their souls.

This reappearance of wheat bread,
however, should not come without les-
sons we would do well to learn. The
fetish of "white" flour ought to be lost,
now, completely. Whole wheat flour,
which makes bread white enough, is
the thing; not dead white flour bleach-
ed to please the eye while it loses
nutritive and healthful values. We
ought to learn, also, that wheat isn't
the only thing we can use, that there
are other breads which make for
economy and good health. And then
we should have learned during the
tight times that a loaf of bread can go
a long ways if it is made to do so.
Unless Americans have learned thrift
and economy from the war, they will
have missed highly useful phases of
the great struggle. Among the big
things the war ought to teach spend-
thrift, happy-go-lucky Americans, is
saving. You can do without many
things and instead of being none the
worse, actually be better off.

MORE BUSINESS IN SIGHT THAN EVER.

Many papers, financial, commercial
and lay, are discussing peace prob-
lems and their bearing upon business,
now that the war is practically over
and it is impossible for Germany to
renew the struggle under any circum-
stances. Some papers and writers
take a rather pessimistic view of the
serious questions involved, and the
view is taken that business will be of
a halting nature till after the peace
conference is held and reconstruction
adjustment under way towards a general
re-adjustment.

Edward D. Jones, a writer on eco-
nomics in the New York News-Record,
a commercial-business paper, sees the
rosy side of it altogether. He says
now that the war has closed, "there
will be more business than ever." He
points out that peace ends the waste
of war. The overwhelming destruc-
tion of man-power ceases, and that the
money spent in war has not been actu-
ally destroyed but remains to go in-
to business. He contends that instead
of being spent over and over for war
the world's money will flow back into
the channels of business. The world
has to be fed, he says, and the devas-
tated part of it has to be rebuilt. That
alone, he thinks, will keep business on
the go. It ought to do so.

HOW WE CAN SAVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Rat-killing week begins Monday.
In the United States rats and mice
annually destroy foodstuffs and house-
hold property valued at \$200,000,000.
That is equivalent to the gross earn-
ings of 800,000 men in the course of a
year. That is the estimate of the
United States agricultural department,
which also is authority for the state-
ment that the common brown rat
breeds six to ten times a year, with
an average litter of ten young at
each breeding. At that rate, a pair
of rats and their progeny in three
years would infest the whole of North
Carolina.

From an economic standpoint it is
decidedly to our interest to extermi-
nate rats and mice as nearly as it can
possibly be done. It is said that 10,
000,000 hogs can be fattened every
year on the grain that rats destroy in
the United States. Each of 200,000
well stocked farms can raise five hogs
each on grain destroyed by rats. The
reasons multiply why people should
begin Monday the work of killing rats
and mice—the whole rat family, in
fact.

The people in the city are equally in-
terested with those of the farming
communities in waging war on rats.
They eat chickens, destroy eggs, and
destroy hundreds of thousands of
pounds of meat every year. Besides
that, they are filthy nuisances and often
pollute water and make unfit the food-
stuffs they do not actually destroy.

The doctors will tell you that it is
dangerous to the health of a community
to have rats around to any extent.
They disseminate disease, and the
spread of cholera has been traced to
the wharf rats that exist in all ports.
During the outbreak of cholera in New
Orleans a few years ago thousands
of rats trapped for the safety of the
community were found to be infected
with cholera germs, prepared to spread
the plague all over the city by pollut-
ing water and foodstuffs. The cam-
paign to eradicate cholera included
extermination of rats. They were caught
and burned or destroyed in solutions
of acid.

You will do a good service by slaugh-
tering as many rats and mice as pos-
sible next week. Look for the evi-
dences of rats and mice around the
pantry, in the house, in the barn and
wherever a rat is liable to be found.
If you don't know of any other way
to get rid of rats and mice, buy a few
traps and do your bit. Kill a rat. Kill
a mouse.

CURRENT COMMENT.

William Jennings Bryan, part time
citizen of Asheville and magnificent pa-
triot, quietly advised the local commit-
tee of a contribution of one thousand
dollars to the work of the allied war-
work organizations. Surely there are
other one thousand dollar men in Ashe-
ville.—Asheville Times.

Republican and democratic senators
are in complete agreement apparently
as to the pressing necessity of cutting
out the waste that our hurried war
preparations almost unavoidably en-
tailed in a political sense. It may be
true, as Senator Martin, Simmons, Borah
and Smoot all seem to realize the ur-
gency of this reform, and there can be
no doubt that they will receive the
prompt co-operation of all branches
of the government in any well-considered
and well-balanced program of
economy that may be suggested. Un-
questionably there are thousands of
official "camp followers" whose services
can soon be dispensed with, and just
as unquestionably their retention any longer
than their employment is absolute-
ly justified would be as unjust to the
taxpayers of the country as it would
be to the government. In any case,
as Senator Borah declares, that a
thousand reasons will be advanced for
maintaining and extending existing
bureaus; but we imagine that no party
will have the heart to approve them-
selves unless they approve themselves
to the common sense of the people.—
Baltimore Sun.

In time of peace for many years past
there has been no doubt as to the free-
dom of the seas. Only in war has the
issue been raised, chiefly as regards the
rights of neutrals. As is well known,
the traditional policy of Great Britain
when a belligerent has been to assume
that neutral commerce not to its liking
was in some manner an invasion of its
so-called mastery of the seas. It will
be remembered that up to the very day
when the European conflict between
Washington and London were engaged
in an exceedingly animated correspond-
ence on this very subject. Whatever
interpretation may be placed upon the
president's statement elsewhere, few
British statesmen can be in ignorance
of his meaning or the meaning of the
people of the United States. In this
country, freedom of the seas has al-
ways been considered the sanctity of
private property afloat, as the case
on land where international law is
observed. We have held fast to the
doctrine that free ships make free
goods, which is to say that unless the
goods are contraband they cannot be
seized and the neutral vessel varying
them cannot be captured or destroyed.
That we never were able to write this
principle into international law has
been due largely to the opposition of
Great Britain. International law has
been ignored too often in the present
war on both sides, technicalities serv-
ing as a shield for the aggressor. Ger-
many, by pronouncing practically every-
thing contraband, the one has inflicted
enormous hardships upon neutrals,
whereas the other, with its submarines
has wantonly destroyed life and prop-
erty, neutrals as well as enemy. The
responsibility of Great Britain cannot
be compared with that of Germany, and
yet in different degrees both powers
have been transgressors.—New York
World.

Face Is Acquitted.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 15.—Stephen P.
former assistant postmaster of Port-
smouth, was acquitted late this after-
noon in the United States district court
of the charge of embezzling \$13,700
of the post office funds. The jury was
out five hours. The defense contended
that funds in question were available at
all times to numerous postal employ-
ees and through no fault of the defend-
ant owing to the crowded conditions
in the Portsmouth office and an inad-
quate working force.



DiPatrick

Will you pay his dues to his club "over there"? They're less than 15c. a day

ONE OF THE HUTS
MAINTAINED THRU THE
UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

12,000 WILL LOSE JOBS AT HOPEWELL

Management of DuPont Company An-
nounces Gradual Reduction in
to End of Year.

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 15.—The man-
agement of the DuPont company an-
nounced today that the working force
of the Hopewell plant would be re-
duced until the end of the year when
two units would continue in operation,
employing 2,000 or 2,500 men.

The plant consists of seven units
now giving work to 14,000 men. The
Hopewell plant was established in
1915 for the manufacture of gun cot-
ton for the allies. The plant has cost
approximately \$25,000,000. The city
of Hopewell, built up around the plant,
has an estimated population of 35,000.

STAMP TAX ON NOTES

Ruling of Collector J. W. Bailey on
What Is Correct.

Raleigh, Nov. 15.—Collector J. W.
Bailey has issued the following on the
stamp tax on promissory notes:
"Some confusion seems to have
arisen in interpreting mimeograph
letter No. 43, dated October 29th, in
regard to the proper amount of stamps
to be placed upon promissory notes.
"Promissory notes of all kinds,
whether under seal or not, require
stamps to be affixed to the value of 2c
on the \$100 or fractional part thereof.
The fact that the promissory note is
secured by a mortgage deed or deed
of trust in no way affects this ruling."

JOHN H. EARLY ENTERS LOUISIANA LEOPERS' HOME

New Orleans, Nov. 15.—John H.
Early, leper, arrived here today from
his home at Tryon, N. C., and received
permission from the state board of
health to enter the Louisiana lepers'
home at Indian Bayou. Early escaped
two months ago from a prison cottage
in the District of Columbia and went
to his old home in North Carolina.
State authorities tried to get Wash-
ington health authorities to take him
back but they refused. Some reports
say Early escaped in Washington and
spent several days in a hotel there
before being captured.

Lenoir County Still.

Kinston, Nov. 15.—The sheriff's of-
fice reports the finding of two moon-
shine stills in Vance township, Lenoir
county. The plants were of 20 and 60
gallons capacity. One was in opera-
tion. The operators escaped. Both
were destroyed by the officers in the
raiding party.

FOR COLDS AND GRIPPE FOLLOW DOCTORS' ADVICE

Ask any physician or druggist and
he will tell you that the first step in
the treatment of a cold, cough, influen-
za or grippe should invariably be "a
brisk calomel purgative, preferably the
nauseous calomel, called Calotabs."
This alone is often sufficient to break
up a severe cold over night, or cut
short an attack of grippe and possi-
bly prevent pneumonia.
"One Calotab on the tongue at bed
time with a swallow of water—that's
all. No salts, no nausea nor the slight-
est interference with your eating,
pleasures or work. Next morning your
cold has vanished and your entire sys-
tem is purified and refreshed. Calotabs
are sold only in original sealed pack-
ages; price thirty-five cents. Recom-
mended and guaranteed by druggists
everywhere. Price refunded if you are
not delighted.—adv.

THE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Capital and Surplus, \$1,900,000.00
H. C. McQueen, President.
J. V. Grainger, V.-Pres.
J. W. Yates, V.-Pres.
C. S. Grainger, Cashier.

MADAM LOTTIE AND SISTER
The World's Greatest
PALMIST
Parlors located 122 1/2
Princess street upstairs.
Just arrived in town
and this is our first
visit. Public invited to
our parlors.

Advice on Love, Court-
ship and Marriage
Settles lovers' quarrel, reunites the separated, causes a speedy
and happy marriage with the one of your choice. She interprets
dreams, tells of your friends and enemies, gives advice pertaining
to law suits—everything. The troubled and unfortunate should
seek her council. Thousands of hearts made glad through her
truthful predictions. Whatever may be your troubles, anxiety, fears,
hopes and wishes, call on this gifted lady immediately.
If you are separated from the one you love, or in trouble from any
cause, consult her NOW. Would you like to marry quickly? Are
you troubled over any affair of life? Are you contemplating any im-
portant changes? Do you wish to be more successful? If so, you
need her advice; no questions asked; you're immediately told of
your troubles, and how to overcome them. See her now, tomorrow
may be too late.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
Special Invitation to the Ladies of Wilmington.
Opening, Monday 18
Star Business Locals Get Result