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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1918.

TOP OF THE MORNING.

The Name stands alone, and it will be the only Name that, at last, shall blaze upon the page of the world's history when the ages are ended. The impulse for a life—the only one that will last, and the only one that will live—in the recognition of the Name. And so, our consequent simple duty is honestly, earnestly, prayerfully, and bravely to try to keep ourselves under the influence of that sweet compulsion and mighty encouragement which lie in the Name of Jesus Christ. There is no such decoration for a life as that Christ's Name should be stamped thereon.

ALEXANDER MACLAUREN.

Have you planted your wheat?
 Here is another week for you to do your best.

This ought to be a go to church Sunday, sure enough.

Don't let us forget General Allenby and the New Jerusalem.

Southern ports now have hopes of being made ports of demobilization.

We have exhibited the past week. Can we not rejoice on this Sabbath day?

In the peace conference some will insist on free seas and some on free meals.

The Raleigh Times is right. Cotton is declining and also the farmer is declining.

The Kaiser denied that he fled from Germany. Probably the Kaiser simply skinned out.

Last Sunday we were at war. This Sunday we can give thanks that the war is at an end.

Eleven kings are still left in Europe to tell the tale, but they are not saying much about it.

Even the Koreans want to know where they come in under the principle of "self determination of peoples."

The Kaiser knew how to get to Holland, but what we want to know is how we are going to get back to normal.

You can talk about ideals if you want to, but the eyedel of most folks is "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

Tomorrow is your last day for contributing to the fund that maintains seven active war relief organizations wherever there are American soldiers.

Opportunities for farmers in Maine are being discussed, but no mention is made of the much finer opportunities that Maine farmers have in North Carolina.

No manly man, no child of a free ancestry, can suppress the instinct of revolt at the touch of oppression, however slight it may be.—Thomas Payson Cooper.

The Robeson county fair will be held at Lumberton next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. It will give the Robesonians a chance to have a victory jollification.

American papers generally have denounced the Bolsheviks for shooting Madame Catherine Breshjovkaya "grandmother of the revolution," but she is said to be on the way over here to correct the statement that she had been murdered.

Germany can get along without a whole lot of nonessentials such as the Kaiser and the crownheads that the people have had to support. It is said the people will have \$10,000,000 less taxes to pay a year for the purpose of paying salaries to crownhead parasites. Those folks will now have to make their own living.

Less than three months ago the Hon. Bill Hohenzollern vaingloriously declared that his brave soldiers would fight to the last man. However, when trouble broke out close to him at Berlin he skipped out to Holland and left the people to fight it out themselves. He is like many who stay at home and insist on more fighting for those who have to do it and get killed.

Major A. J. McKinnon, of Maxton, is one of Robeson county's pioneer livestock men. The Maxton Scottish Chief states that on Thursday the major had a sale of Texas shorthorn cattle and highbred Duroc Jersey hogs at his Raeford place. Cattle sold from \$40 to more than \$100 a head. Shoats and hogs also sold at about the figure as cattle, one sow bringing \$104. It is hoped Major McKinnon had a big lot of stock to be disposed of at that sale. He has been doing a great work in showing that it pays to raise cattle and hogs in North Carolina.

THE LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.

The United States senate took up considerable time on Friday in discussing the proposition for the leading nations to organize an international league of nations to enforce peace. Of course, the general idea of such a league of nations is that it would prevent future wars. President Wilson originated the idea and former President Taft is president of an organization to promote the idea. The entire senate has endorsed the principle. It was laid down in a clause in President Wilson's fourteen peace principles of peace, and it will, therefore, come up in the peace conference, the meeting of which is being hastened by the serious conditions in Germany, notably the danger of famine and anarchy in the late empire.

The question of the league to enforce peace came up incidentally in the senate and it created quite a discussion between republican and democratic senators. Republican senators who spoke criticized the proposition, while those democrats who made speeches approved and defended the idea. The senate sooner or later will have to pass on the question, that is should the peace conference adopt the proposition, as it will be in the nature of an international treaty which the senate would have to ratify. The plan for a league of nations to enforce peace has been favorably received in Europe and all the entente cabinets have approved it. In his speech before parliament announcing the armistice with Germany last Monday, Premier Lloyd-George spoke with great emphasis in endorsement of the idea for a league of nations to enforce peace. He declared that it was not only correct in principle but is the only sure bulwark of the allied victory gained at such a staggering cost. The great premier said:

"Such a league is more necessary now than ever. The conditions which prevailed in the Balkans before the war are now affecting practically two-thirds of Europe. A large number of small nations have been reborn in Europe, and these will require a league of nations to protect them against the covetousness of ambitious and grasping neighbors. In my judgment, a league of nations is absolutely essential to permanent peace. We shall go to the peace conference to guarantee that a league of nations is a reality. I am one of those who believe that without it we cannot have progress. A league of nations guarantees peace and guarantees also an all-round reduction in armaments."

The present peace conference, of course, was the burden of the British premier's speech, and he declared it must be a just peace and not a peace of vengeance since the civilized nations cannot force a vengeful peace in this instance and at the same time ask the world's nations to enter with the entente and America in a league to enforce peace. In words said to be steady and inspiring, Prime Minister Lloyd George said as to the peace conditions:

"What are the conditions of peace? They must lead to a settlement which will be fundamentally just. No settlement that contravenes the principles of eternal justice will be a permanent one. The peace of 1871 imposed by Germany on France outraged all the principles of justice and fair play. Let us be warned by that example. We must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire, to override the fundamental principles of righteousness. Vigorous action of every kind must be taken to make the government in an endeavor to make them depart from the strict principles of right and to satisfy some base, sordid, squalid idea of vengeance and of avarice. We must relentlessly set our faces against that."

Speaking for France, Premier Clemenceau has also endorsed the league to enforce peace and he also renounced in the name of France every thought of a peace of vengeance. This indicates that the league to enforce peace will have powerful advocates at the peace table. Europe does not want any more such wars as that which has been brought to an end at such a terrible sacrifice for the world's humanity. Nevertheless, the question is a serious one but it will be decided by the world's foremost thinkers and humanitarians.

SHIPS SAILING WITHOUT CONVOYS

Ships are now sailing from American ports without convoys. The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot of Friday says a ship has already cleared from that port on a voyage to a French port without an accompanying escort of naval vessels to protect her from German submarines. "The seas are now open," says the Norfolk paper, "and the waters are free from the menace of the U-boat." The armistice terms, now just a week old, stripped the German empire of its power for evil on the waters of the earth. American and entente commerce can now lift anchor and sail where they may, go where they please and when they please. It is hardly possible that a U-boat can still be on the seas anywhere, but it is to be feared that there is yet a certain amount of danger from floating mines and no doubt that danger is left to be guarded against.

The republicans used to fear that after the war Germany would dump goods on American by the hundreds of millions of dollars and just about close up all American industries under a democratic tariff. Instead of having goods to dump, Germany wants all the American goods she can get in order to keep her people from having to go almost naked this winter. This shows that most republican fears are ridiculous.

The greatest immediate duty before the American people is to supply food to 200,000,000 or more starving people in Europe. Every individual in America has a part of this responsibility and opportunity.

WHAT CITIES ARE GOING TO BOOM?

Events occur swiftly after a war. The world war is over and cities find themselves suddenly faced to face with gradual resumption of the normal trend of the reconstruction activities that will make for progress in peace. "In time of peace prepare for war" is an old adage that needs to be transposed to meet peace conditions, since war conditions are soon to pass away. In time of war prepare for peace, and the city that has not thought of it and done it is not very well prepared to launch forth with the constructive plans that will contribute to its growth and prosperity.

The war is at an end. War activities will soon be at an end. Many war industries have already begun to demobilize and get back to a normal peace basis. Highly trained labor will be turned loose by the hundreds of thousands. The nature of manufacturing plants will be entirely changed. Instead of manufacturing war munitions in taking advantage of new in-shut down or begin the manufacture of articles useful in peace. Possibly many units, already thoroughly organized could be induced to move to some other city and use their organizations in taking advantage of new industrial opportunities. Anyhow, the capital in them will have to seek new fields of endeavor. The boosters in many cities are already on the alert to attract such industries and capital which probably will go on the loaf unless it can find a location where it can get busy in industries necessary to supply the commodities required in times of peace. The Charleston Post sees that efforts to build our cities and ports have to follow an entirely different line and its thus serves notice upon Charleston boosters:

"Only an ostrich thinks it can escape unpleasant things by burying its head in the sand. This is a time when Charleston should examine certain things carefully and unflinchingly and, instead of 'hoping for the best' and letting matters rest there, should gather together its strength for the fight that will have to be made. In plain language, the season of competition among American cities and, not only cities, but sections, is again open. Restraints of war have been thrown aside. Every city will have to struggle to attract governmental attention and favor as it had to struggle in the years before the war. Northern political leaders will no longer be inclined to welcome enthusiastically a diversion of traffic and industries to the South on the ground that it is in the national interest."

Charleston, Wilmington and other Southern ports may as well cut out the idea that "every city will have to struggle to attract governmental attention and favor." This is a new era in which the cities have to do something for themselves without depending on the government. During the war era something was reasonably expected from a democratic administration in the way of utilizing our ports for war activities. Now that the war is over, however, war activities are unnecessary. Hereafter our ports will receive from the government only such attention as will make them of use to the government in times of peace. That use will be limited so far as the government is concerned.

Our cities will have to resume their commerce and establish their own industries, as the government will soon turn back to the owners the steamships that it commandeered for the war. Therefore, the government won't engage in commerce to any great extent and its commerce will be confined to those ports most available for the limited traffic it will handle. Certainly the government isn't going out of its way to favor Southern ports with commerce. Possibly we can look to the government to provide our ports with such facilities as their commerce requires but no more and no less.

The government will have very little commerce of its own to do and to distribute as a favor. The government probably will have some merchant ships of its own and will be a carrier on the ocean but its ships, like those of private carriers, will go only to ports that are doing commerce and have need of ships for cargoes. The government won't be in the cargo getting business, but it may be in the carrying business. We may as well understand that right now and make arrangements to do our own commerce as usual. The government is not going to do for us what we can do for ourselves. It hasn't been doing it and isn't going to do it.

A democratic congress in war times has done a little something for our cities in the way of port and harbor facilities and in some industrial particulars, but the next congress will be republican and we may expect it to take up lots of its time denouncing what the democratic congress has done for us. Possibly we can expect constructive attention from a republican congress entirely on our port merits but if our ports receive any favors they may as well prepare to fall dead.

The democratic government threw a couple of shipbuilding plants in Wilmington's way on her merits, and it has provided Charleston some modern harbor terminals. It will be up to Charleston to make use of those terminals, for the government hasn't yet gone into the business of handling or even providing commerce. It will furnish the terminals and ships, perhaps, but Charleston will have to take care of the commerce end of it. Wilmington will also have to provide her own commerce, for the government won't have to provide. Perhaps it may provide ships if we will have any use for them for our commerce.

We say this because it is time for us to look to reconstruction progress ourselves and not waste time looking to the government for it. We may as well understand that a republican congress is not going to appropriate a

dollar for our ports beyond the actual necessities of the commerce they do themselves. If the republican congress will carry out that commercial zone plan arranged by the democratic administration and will see that our ports are not discriminated against in freight rates, we ought to be willing to do the balance.

THE BOLL WEEVIL SKIRTING THE COAST.

The cotton boll weevil appeared in the Brazos valley, Texas, in 1893. In the 15 years of its migration it has come across five coast states and during this season it had entered into the sixth state as far this way as Charleston county, S. C. The weevil has previously been reported officially in the South Carolina counties of Beaufort, Hampton, Barnwell and Colleton and possibly in adjoining counties. From the older of the infested territories come the same stories of the ravages of the cotton pest. Charleston reported the presence of the weevil near that city this fall and the cotton growers are anticipating that next year it will make cotton growing a venture in lower South Carolina.

At the rate at which the weevil travels we can look for it in North Carolina in about three seasons. There is but one remedy for the farmers when the weevil comes and that is to readjust their agricultural policy, adopt diversified crops and raise hogs, as all the weevil infested states have done. The Charleston chamber of commerce, the agricultural societies, the banks, the business men and the state agricultural department already are formulating a campaign to avert the consequences of weevil infestation in South Carolina.

A flight by aeroplane to the North Pole is planned for next July. Captain Bartlett, the first aviator to be released from the naval corps, announces his intention to fly from Etah, Greenland, a distance of 1,100 miles, and he expects to traverse that distance in six hours. The captain has no doubt of accomplishing the feat and says he will stop long enough to make observation and then fly to another point in Greenland.

Civilization Faces Its Greatest Test.

The moral fibre of the world will now be strengthened or else weakened, for all time to come.

If, from any unwise, neurotic sympathy for the criminal, we fall to punish crime, by this very act we commit a crime.

In failing to punish the criminal, the moral forces of the community are weakened and encouragement is given to others to commit crime, not merely because in this way they are led to believe that sin will not be punished, but because the hideousness of sin is not driven home to them.

Every unpunished crime condoned by a weakly sentimentality is a direct stab at the very heart of the moral life of a community or a country.

Every unpunished robbery is an encouragement to others to rob.

To condone sin and to permit crime to go unpunished, would be the most forceful blow which civilization could make at the moral law of the universe.

The unpunished, unrepentant sinner is an encouragement to bring forth other sins, not only in the sinner himself, but in the whole community.

Without the punishment of the criminal the community could be saved from complete moral degradation and ultimate rottenness. The community that condones and overlooks blatant sin is doomed to moral death.

True as these statements are, they are of momentary value as civilization now faces the great question as to what punishment shall be inflicted upon Germany.

To condone Germany's crimes by a meagre fine or by the sufferings of the German people would be criminal. It would sow the seeds of moral degradation in the heart of the whole world and for generations to come there would be a moral rot.

To save the German people from punishment, because they are now suffering in poverty from four years of their hellish warfare, would be ten thousand times a greater sin than to permit a vile criminal to go unpunished because his criminality had brought poverty to his wife and children.

If we should fail to mete out to Germany and all of its allies a full measure of punishment, we would plant in the heart of civilization the seeds of rottenness and millions are ten of millions yet unborn would go to ruin morally because we did not do our duty.

When tempted by the sufferings of the people of Germany and its allies to condone their crimes, we must remember that without atonement the Almighty Himself found no way to save mankind from a full penalty for its sins and there can be no atonement without a penitence so deep that the criminal will be willing to accept the penalty which the law imposes upon him for having violated its sanctity.

If the people of Germany and Austria and Turkey are indeed at heart penitent and changed, they will willingly recognize the responsibility which they owe to God and man, to bear through generations to come the burden of paying the fearful cost of their war.

CURRENT COMMENT.

There is no doubt but that New Bern will soon have within its midst one of the largest shipbuilding plants in the Carolina coast. The Newport Shipbuilding corporation have just about secured a site for the plant which they are to locate in this city and just as soon as possible the actual work of construction is to be started. Ships are needed just as badly, now that the war has come to an end, as every bottom that can be turned out will help just that much more. New Bern is going to do its part in turning these out.—New Bern Sun-Journal.

The list of associations and institutions which are to take benefits under the will of Mrs. Russell Sage is interesting. The institutional bequests are in each case generous. But the really impressive testamentary fact is the direct giving away for public uses \$40,000,000, or four-fifths of the entire sum of the decedent. Of the 48 states in the union, only New York reaches \$40,000,000 in the amount of its annual revenue. Pennsylvania, with something more than \$34,000,000 for the year 1916, came nearest to the \$40,000,000 mark. The debt interest and other annual charges upon Argentina are less than \$37,000,000, upon Canada \$23,649,000, upon Portugal \$35,935,000. Even Japan met its debt dues in 1917 with less than \$60,000,000. One perceives from a list of world statistics how a prosperous state or a group of smaller nations can be run efficiently for a year on less than this beneficent \$40,000,000. The Sage estate was free from the claims of descending heirs. Such personal bequests are provided for in the final will are to go to friends, servants and relatives out of the immediate line. Advocates of the practical abolition of inheritance will find in the disposal of this great fortune, nevertheless, an argument to their mind. Having served the years of the house to which it accumulated, the mass of the Sage wealth is redistributed; its component parts go back to reservoirs from which the people will draw portions of good. To the \$40,000,000 awarded by last will and testament in this instance, moreover, must be added the \$25,000,000 given by Mrs. Sage while she lived. So there completes itself a rare record of faithfulness in trusteeship of great wealth.—New York World.

The 1918-19 food program is both a national and a personal obligation. The nation has never failed to meet its obligations and the individual must not.

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Acid Stomach Causes Indigestion!

Instant Relief—So Why Worry

Gas, souring food, dyspepsia.

When your meals lay like lumps lead and you belch and gages and feel sick and upset.


Instant relief!

The moment Pape's Diapepsin reaches the stomach, distress goes.

No waiting! Misery ends!

Costs so little at drug stores.

Makes stomachs feel fine!



UPSET? Pape's Diapepsin WILL PUT YOU ON YOUR FEET

DR. WOOD SWORN IN AS LIEUT. COMMANDER

Wilmington Physician Enters Naval Reserve Forces—Widely Known As a Scientist.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Raleigh, Nov. 16.—Dr. Edward J. Wood, of Wilmington was here Friday to take the oath of allegiance and be sworn in as a lieutenant commander in the United States naval service, his service to be with the naval reserve forces. This was done at the United States naval recruiting station here and it is expected that Dr. Wood will have an early call into active service.

Dr. Wood has for some time been one of the most valued members of the North Carolina board of health and that organization will especially regret to lose him from active participation in the direction of the affairs of the state health work. He is easily in the fore front of the medical profession in this state and has attained national distinction in the work of the profession along numbers of special lines of investigation and research as well as having specialized most successfully for quite a while as a consulting physician, this line of his practice having extended into every section of the state.

Dr. Wood is a nephew of James and W. H. Sprunt of Wilmington and married Miss Louise Bellamy, of that city. He is a University of North Carolina alumnus and studied medicine both in

All Choked Up With Catarrh? Why Continue Makeshift Treatment?

Sprays and douches will never cure you.

Catarrh is annoying enough when it chokes up your nostrils and air passages, causing painful and difficult breathing and other discomforts. But the real danger comes when it reaches down into your lungs.

This is why you should at once realize the importance of the proper treatment, and lose no time experimenting with worthless remedies which touch only the surface. To rid of Catarrh, you must drive the disease germs out of your blood.

Splendid results have been reported from the use of S. S. S., which completely routs from your blood the Catarrh germs, for which it is a perfect antidote.

S. S. S. is sold by all druggists. If you wish medical advice as to the treatment of your own individual case, write to-day to Chief Medical Adviser, Swift Specific Co., Dept. B, Atlanta, Ga.

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\$28, \$30, \$35, \$40
 \$45, \$50
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J. M. Solky & Co.

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Parlors located 122 1/2 Princess street uptown. Just arrived in town and this is our first visit. Public invited to our parlors.

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Settles lovers' quarrels, reunites the separated, causes a speedy and happy marriage with the one of your choice. She interprets your dreams, tells of your friends and enemies, gives advice pertaining to law suits—everything. The troubled and unfortunate should seek her counsel. 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 important 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.

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