

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

MEMBER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also all the local news published herein. All rights of re-publication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: 1 Yr. Six Mo. By mail, postage paid... \$6.00 \$3.00 By carrier... \$7.00 \$3.50 Sunday edition only... \$1.00 .50 Daily by carrier or mail less than three months, 60 cents per month.

TELEPHONES: Business Office... No. 51 Editorial Rooms... No. 61

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in Wilmington, N. C., under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918.

TOP OF THE MORNING

The eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and his ears are open unto their prayers; but the face of the Lord is against them that do evil. —PETER 3:12.

That baseball war is a mere piker. Listen for the whistles of the merchant ships from over the seas.

Nationally, we will soon be off the band wagon onto the water wagon.

The international League to Enforce Peace may be able to do it but who's gonna enforce peace on them?

Herr Worm is a member of the new German cabinet. He may do, but he will have to look out for the early bird in politics.

About face! Within six weeks we will be on the way back to normal. War prices and profiteering are already on the decline.

Moreover, I shall make thee waste, and a reproach among the nations that are round about thee, in the sight of all that pass by.—Ezekiel v. 14.

Of course, madame, if you keep right on conserving you will keep right on saving. We have had a great lesson in thrift and it has made many wisely thrifty.

In the eyes of the enemy press of America, the Winston-Salem mob has placed North Carolina in the bolshevist class. What can be our defense? We have to take what is coming to us on account of what we do.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw demands that women participate in the peace conference. How does she know any of them could get their peace conference clothes ready in time to take in the affair? Germany wants it held right now.

Hereafter we will have to listen to the allied food council, with Herbert Hoover sitting at the head of the world table at London. By common consent we will heed the call of the world's humanity for us to share our food with them.

You can go on buying good government securities in the shape of war savings and thrift stamps. Wilmington is behind in that particular. We must catch up, even if the war is over. The government needs the money and expects it of us.

Wall street is already restless under the restraints on gambling in food-stuffs, stocks and bonds. The street declares that the country is full of buyers who want to invest their money. Wall street reasonably expects America is full of suckers who want to get rich quick.

President Wilson's aim was to bring the world war to a close in 1918, regardless of cost. Some are trying to raise a kick on the cost but the only peace worry we ought to have is the loss of nearly 28,000 American boys who gave their lives for their country. The war cost billions in money but peace is worth the money.

The western progressive-republicans are already boldly taking the ground that Senator Penrose is no fit person to succeed Senator Simmons as chairman of the great senate finance committee. Well, it will be quite a change, but Penrose has the nerve to go right on and insist on his seniority privilege in spite of all that Colonel Roosevelt has said about the Pennsylvania senator's lack of Sunday school scribbles.

Quoth the Winston-Salem Journal: "According to an Associated Press dispatch from Trieste, 'one big factor in the disintegration of Austria-Hungary's political fabric was the diplomatic writings of President Wilson,' who, it may be added, is the one man most hated by the kings now going into exile." Maybe so, but Teddy remains to give unction to the souls of the kings. He is liable most any time to call the Associated Press a prevaricator or a veritable slack wad.

Today begins the last week in this most historic November in the history of the world. As long as the world stands, the 11th of November will be one of the most notable days in the annals of history. On the 11th of November the armistice terms were signed at Senlis, France. Today the allied armies are occupying German territory under the terms of the armistice. Between the final battle on the morning of the 11th to now there is but a span of eleven days. What a marvelous change in the war situation!

GREAT FIGHTING MACHINE BEING SCRAPPED.

Some very distinguished men used to warn us that the armistice terms to which the German government had agreed did not mean peace but only a step towards it, and that either side could resume hostilities after 30 days notice. They overlooked the fact, however, that the very terms of the armistice itself were equivalent to an unconditional surrender. The terms meant the scrapping of the great German navy and army, which was once the world's greatest army.

The Germans are steadily carrying out those terms as to both the army and the navy, hence she is scrapping her fighting machine. The surrender of 20 enemy submarines on Wednesday to the British navy was in accordance with the terms of the armistice and it is further evidence of the fact that Prussian militarism not only acknowledges defeat but is carrying out its agreement to do away with all its once powerful instruments of warfare. Germany could not renew the war if she wanted to do so. In fact, she is a party to doing away with an army that stood off the greater part of the world till America threw in her might with the allies against it. Its end was doomed when President Wilson lost patience with Germany and cast in America's lot with the entente allies. Now, however, there are even Americans who are trying to avoid giving credit where credit is due for entering into the war the balance of military power which overwhelmed the Prussianism that was fighting victoriously less than five months ago. As to that the Asheville Citizen says:

"A former North Carolina visitor, a resident of New York, in a recent letter to The Citizen takes exception to this paper's statement to the effect that Woodrow Wilson had more to do with the triumph of democracy over autocracy than any other earthly agency. The Citizen made the statement in all seriousness, and does not hesitate to repeat it, conscious of the fact that the average American, who is not blinded by partisanship, holds such views. This view, incidentally, is held by most of the allied leaders, in that they have publicly acknowledged that the opportune arrival of American troops in France turned the tide of the war against the onrushing Hun, and gave to the allied armies a new spirit and a new morale. There is none to deny that the turning of that tide was marked at Chateau Thierry when the fresh American forces stopped, and permanently stopped the great Hun drive. That occurred on July 18, a date that will live forever in the annals of the world's history.

"The rapid movement of American troops to France was the execution of President Wilson's policy. That, it is acknowledged, had he wavered, when the allies appealed for man power the war would have been lost to the allies. The president's response to that appeal was the transport of 2,000,000 fighting men across three thousand miles of water in less than 18 months. So much for America's soldiery, and what it accomplished.

"It is also admitted that President Wilson brought about the downfall of the beastly Hohenzollern and the end of Prussian militarism when he declared, in answer to Germany's plea for peace, that there could be no peace with autocracy. His famous reply to the former imperial chancellor of Germany, Prince Maximilian, wherein he asked the chancellor whether he represented the constituted autocracy of Germany or the German people, plainly told the world that peace negotiations could only be conducted with the consent of the government that represented the German people. That was the Kaiser's deathblow, and when he went the military autocracy that had cursed Germany for 40 years went with him. The end of the great war followed in quick order. Who, then, did more to end the world slaughter than President Wilson?"

It does not make any difference what Wilson detractors say about it. The Citizen has briefly stated the way that history will state it in detail. The editor is a scholarly Englishman, who nevertheless is an American citizen and a loyal one at that. He is decidedly a more loyal American than natives who for partisan political reasons undertake to deny what history is bound to affirm. Otherwise it would not be history.

Of course, the allies and America combined crushed Prussianism, but any onlooker knows what the deciding factor in the titanic struggle was—American armies, American money and American munitions. It was President Wilson who mobilized all the forces of America to win the war.

THE KIND OF HOGS WE NOW HAVE.

Pure bred hogs that produce profit in weight and condition within a few months and not exceeding twelve months, are the kind that North Carolina farmers will either slaughter or market to the packing houses this fall. A few days ago Mr. Bob Bryant made the first shipment of hogs from Mr. Hugh MacRae's stock farm in Pender county. A car load lot was shipped to Raleigh and the lot brought more than a thousand dollars. They were pigs in June but in November they were hogs weighing an average of 166 pounds each.

The Laurinburg Exchange also notes the same kind of hogs as a new fall crop in Scotland county. That paper says that on Monday Mr. P. H. Livingstone, of the Sneed's Grove section, killed four twelve-month old hogs which averaged 340 pounds each. These pigs were exactly twelve months old last Friday, and they were sold at 25 cents a pound, bringing around \$85 each or \$340 for the four. The Exchange regarded this as noteworthy and added: "Experienced market men here say they believe these are the finest pigs of their age ever seen here. Mr. Livingstone believes in 'hog and hominy' and his works bear out his faith."

Within two years politics will take on some queer transformations. This is no prophecy. It is one of the signs of the times. When the new year is ushered in many new political changes will come along with it.

WILMINGTON AS A PORT OF DIS-EMBARKATION.

Probably as many as a half million troops ought to be disembarked through southern ports for demobilization into southern and middle western territory. Geographically that would be logical, provided our southern ports have the facilities for handling large bodies of disembarking men. No doubt practically every southern port will handle some of our returning soldiers on their way home from France. Charleston is trying to get her share and so is Wilmington. The Raleigh News and Observer heartily and strongly favors Wilmington, and yesterday that esteemed contemporary backs up the North Carolina port with this editorial:

"James H. Cowan has been in Washington for the purpose of inducing the war department to make Wilmington a port for the distribution of returning troops. North Carolina should back Mr. Cowan at every point, because the whole state is interested in the development of the port at Wilmington. The prestige given the state by handling thousands of troops returning from the war in the eye of other than our own people as a port fit for traffic on a large scale.

In several respects Wilmington can handle troops better than any other port on the coast. Its harbor and roads are good. The climate is mild, and all through the winter troops can be unloaded without the slightest discomfort. From Wilmington to several of the camps is a short distance, and all of the way is the season and climate. Then another decided advantage is the railroad facilities. The Seaboard and the Coast Line, two wholly capable railroads, can load troop trains at the Wilmington docks, and in the winter the Seaboard can deliver soldiers to Charlotte on a line that is not congested with through traffic between large cities. It can handle business for Spartanburg, Greenville and Columbia, either of which points can be reached by a short haul. By the Coast Line these camps can be reached also with very little use of the main line, thus keeping off of the main travel routes, and with a shorter haul, shorter use of rolling stock and fuel, and crews and the railroad system, moving men from the coast to the camps.

More than this, the voyage from the ports in France or England, coming out from the English Channel, will follow the south ocean and avoid the wintry weather that will prevail for the next few months, keeping below the ice, the fogs of the Newfoundland banks, following rather than crossing the gulf stream to the milder port of Wilmington.

"As a port Wilmington has this further advantage. It has no congestion of traffic for the harbor, the city and the railroads are all roomy and able to take care of a large amount of business. Health and sanitary conditions in Wilmington are good. Ships can be victualled and supplied there. Return cargo can be had there in the shape of lumber, cotton and other things, and weather conditions put nothing in the way of the speedy return of the vessel from the port. With all these things in mind North Carolina is serving herself, and the nation as a whole, if we will, in helping Wilmington to secure that share of this army traffic, which it would seem that Wilmington can handle better than any other port in the United States."

THE STATE MORE SELF-SUSTAINING.

In an article in the Manufacturers Record, Mr. F. H. Jeter, agricultural editor doing duty with the North Carolina agricultural department, shows that despite the labor shortage caused by army recruiting and war industries and operations, North Carolina scored well in her farm operations in 1918. In addition to the large production of crops their greatly increased value over previous crop years was immense. Many millions of dollars have been added to the rural wealth in this state during 1918.

It is in food and feed crops and livestock, however, that Editor Jeter records a gratifying increase. This is shown by reports and statistics gathered by him from 29 of the leading producing counties in the state. These counties are well scattered all over the state, indicating a general farm production condition for the state as a whole.

On 1,806 farms from which reports were secured, the increased acreage in food crops was 139,652 acres compared with 109,201 acres increase over the whole food crop acreage prior to the war. The increase for this year averages 16.8 acres per farm. The most notable increase for any one product was in the case of soy beans, not only a valuable food and feed crop but peculiarly valuable as oil yielding material for the state's oil mills engaged in the manufacture of vegetable oils, including cottonseed oil. The acreage in soy beans was more than 100 per cent.

The acreage in sorghum, for syrup making, increased 90 per cent. There was a 50 per cent increase in the acreage devoted to velvet beans and alfalfa. After all, the most important gain in food products was in corn, the increased acreage being 44,924 as compared with a 1917 increase of 36,307 acres. There was a large increase in hog raising production and livestock generally, but the sheep husbandry industry shows one-third more sheep on the farms than there were in 1917.

Altogether that was a good showing for the state, particularly so owing to the fact that there was comparatively less labor on the farms than during the past 50 years in the farming history of the state. Increased dependence on agricultural machinery accounted for the fact many farmers were enabled to increase their acreage instead of having to reduce their operations on account of the scarcity and high price of labor. More than ever in the history of the state's agriculture the farmers are seeing the advantage of labor saving farm machinery. The motor tractor is enabling some farmers to revolutionize their farm operations.

Letters To The Star

Brief communications from citizens on matters of public interest are welcomed for this column. In every case articles must be signed for publication by the real name of the writer.

PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS.

To the Editor of The Star: P. A. Carter, of the T. Holt Haywood department of Fredk. Victor & Achelis, New York, makes the following offer as to prizes to be given to farmers of North Carolina, to be paid through this department. He offers to be one of 12 to contribute \$6,000 (\$500 each) to be divided into three parts—\$300 to be given the individual producing the greatest number of bushels of corn on one acre, \$200 as second prize and \$100 as third prize.

Farmers desiring to compete will please report to this office and the corn must be measured under the county demonstrator and the statement certified to him as correct.

Mr. Carter paid to the boy raising the largest amount of corn in Wake county \$50 last year.

W. A. GRAHAM, Commissioner of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 21, 1918. (State Papers please copy.)

CURRENT COMMENT.

A few days ago we called attention to the prosperity of this immediate section as reflected in the local bank statements. This prosperous condition is not confined to New Bern or to Craven county as is seen in the statements of the banks all over this section of the State. Soon after the world war began there were pessimists who predicted that this country would go to the bow-wows, speaking of course from a financial standpoint. However, their prediction did not materialize. North Carolina and the other States in the Union are today in just as prosperous a condition, if not more so, than ever before and this era of prosperity will, we believe, continue for years.—New Bern Sun-Journal.

The situation as a whole is one provocative of some amusement but calling for no excitement. It is perfectly natural that Mr. Wilson should desire to go abroad at this time. If, as some of the interpreters suggest, he has incidental concern in the fate of the League of Nations, his efforts to put life into such an organization will have the approval of the American people.

By Keeping Up Its Quality Coca-Cola Keeps Faith With Its Friends. OUR quantity only is cut down, because the Government needed half of our sugar. Our war-shortage caused imitators to offer cheap concoctions colored to look like Coca-Cola, but the taste of Coca-Cola can't be counterfeited—its flavor is indicative of its quality. When you order Coca-Cola, if you are served with something that doesn't taste true—put the question squarely up to the dealer. THE COCA-COLA COMPANY ATLANTA, GA.

FIRST AID FOR THOSE WHO HAVE RESOLVED TO GET THE MOST OF THE BEST FOR THE LEAST MONEY. New Hats by Glorious Hundreds, surely news of victory calls for a new hat, for the Friday and Saturday selling we have grouped our hats in three prices.

Lot No. 1. — Untrimmed shapes, values up to \$4.00. Special for \$1.98. Lot No. 2.—Trimmed Hats and high class shapes for \$2.98. Lot No. 3, and such Hats. Trim little velvets with pretty plumage or flowers, large hats, close fitting hats, Picture Hats, dropping Mushrooms, all to have suitable trimmings, these values will range to \$8.00. Special for the week-end \$4.98.

Japanese and Hand Embroidered Kimonos. A most appropriate Christmas gift, the best will go first, make your selection today. At \$12.50 a beautiful Kimono, all Silk, extra full sizes and lengths, embroidered in floral and butterfly designs, collars rose, blue and purple. At \$6.98 finest grades of Japanese Crepe, handsome designs, full sized and long, colors Copenhagen, rose and high heel.

A Sale of Silk and Serge Dresses. For Friday and Saturday Selling at one-half price. No dresses reserved, all must go. Serge all colors, Serge and Satin combination, Georgette Crepe, Satin and Taffetas, all new dresses, some with Hercules braid and fringes, here is an opportunity interesting—all at Half of the Original Price.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT. This week arrivals stocked up with Corduroys of all kinds, heavy rainproof short coats of Corduroy and correct coats, priced, each, from \$5.50 to \$6.50. Corduroy Pants for men to match or are sold separated, each \$4.50 to \$5.50. Special for Friday and Saturday selling in Men's Hose, good Men's Sox in tan, navy and black, a pair, for 15c. Men's Sox in black, tan, navy and white, a 30c value, fine weave, an excellent winter sock, 5 pair for \$1.00. Big line of pretty Sox, all colors, dark tan, pretty green, navy, leather, also black and white, a pair, 5c and 15c. 15c four styles in collars, the kind and style you always wear, worth 25c, as a leader for this week-end. 15c or two for 25c.

GOOD, SENSIBLE SHOES. Are on the essential list. We all need them, the cold winds are creeping in on us. We must prepare. Just come and examine our footwear, and realize what real bargains they are. Men's Union Made Cygolf Shoes, every pair guaranteed; also in the comfortable army lasts, black and tan, prices at \$6.00 to \$8.50. Big Men's Sweater Special. One lot Dark Grey Sweaters, \$2.98 value, for the week-end \$1.50. J. W. H. FUCHS' DEPT. STORE. 28 to 35 South Front Street. PHONE 272.