

IT'S EASY TO PAY THE FARLEY WAY

DON'T STAND BACK FOR THE WANT OF MONEY--WE'LL GLADLY CREDIT YOU!

You will be amazed when you learn that our credit system is so different from the old-fashioned credit plan that most other credit houses use. You'll wonder that anybody wishes to pay cash with a credit plan so easy at their disposal. But thousands do nevertheless and they're coming here in preference to going to the exclusive cash stores, because our selections are larger and our prices no higher—they're often less. Drop in before the rush is on. You'll like our Pay The Easy Way Plan.

WE CLOTHE THE WHOLE FAMILY--ON CREDIT



MEN'S DANDY WINTER OVERCOATS

We are not only showing you more up-to-the-minute styles from good makers who are advertising their productions and prices in the magazines and newspapers, but we are giving you these productions on little easy weekly payments, at same prices at which they are being sold at over the country for spot cash.

Priced \$20 up

MEN'S STYLISH SUITS

The tailoring on these garments speaks for itself. The new flannels, the new cassimeres and the new worsteds are specially distinctive. Young men and the older progressive fellows will be delighted with the endless display of styles, now covering one of the largest and handsomest clothing departments in Wilmington. We also have an immense line of conservative models.

Priced \$20 up

SHOES For The Whole Family



The Greatest Mother in the World
Join the Red Cross
All You Need is a Heart and a Dollar

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Afternoon and street models in styles for the youthful as well as mature women. The latest tunic, panel and apron effects that give the straight and slender silhouette. Some beautifully embroidered and braided in new ways of fashion. Favored colors, navy, taupe, brown, plum, burgundy and black. Priced \$10.00 and up.

WOMEN'S HATS

Farley Hats have created a furore in Wilmington for their smart style. Every day we see new faces in our Millinery Department for one woman tells another about these wonderful values and individuality coupled with a low price make these Hats the most popular in the city.

WOMEN'S FINE FURS

Featuring a superb collection of furs of the most choice and elegant qualities at wonderful savings—and then you know our easy credit system will be a wonderful help in securing a high grade fur on the easiest kind of payments.

Women's Fine Winter Coats Very Latest Models



The greatest collection of high class Coats, we believe, ever assembled at this price. You have the pleasure of choosing from newest and smartest loose-back, semi-fitting and belted styles—with raglan, set-in, and tailored sleeves, fancy and tailored pockets. Large collars of self-material or fur, including Hudson, Seal, Kit Coney, Opossum and Marmot. Some attractive stitched and trimmed with buttons. PRICE \$15.00 AND UP

Women's Stunning Winter Suits



An assemblage which you will agree is most extraordinary. Of finest \$5.00 to \$8.00 a yard fabrics—magnificently tailored with costume-made precision. Stunning tailors, semi-tailored, trimmed and sport models with new shoulders and sleeves.

Materials—Wool Velours, Men's Serges, Tweeds, Poplins, Oxfords, Broadcloths.

Priced \$22 up

FARLEY CLOTHING CO. 116 Market Street

WAS BANNER YEAR WITH LUMBERMEN OF THE WEST

Western Carolina Timber Business Was Best Ever Known and Prospects for 1919 Are Good.

(Special Star Correspondence). Asheville, Dec. 21.—That the year just ending has been the banner year in the history of lumbermen in Western Carolina is the opinion expressed by leading lumber dealers of this section. While not perhaps the largest in the number of feet shipped, the receipts have been the greatest in the history of the section. War prices on lumber have been exceptionally good, and despite embargoes, the local dealer has been able to cut and ship a large quantity of material. Practically all the common grades of hardwood lumber, the principal product of this section, have been absorbed by the furniture business of the state, and war demands have taken care of the rest. Tree nails for ships have been manufactured in large quantities in Western North Carolina, and the lumbermen, while not advertising the fact extensively, have been taking out quantities of fine spruce for use in making airplane parts. In addition to other products, Pisgah forest, owned by the government, has been producing fire wood for the various camps in the southeast, a force of 1,200 labor battalion soldiers having been at work all fall cutting and getting out this wood. The abandonment of the various camps has stopped this work, and the soldiers have

been returned to camp to be mustered out. While there is a lull in the demand for hard woods at the present time, and there is little prospect of any further great movement of wood until spring, the local dealers are not worrying. The shortage of labor which still prevails in this section would preclude the possibility of shipping in any very large quantities at the present time, and the lumbermen are content to make the best of things until spring, satisfied that at that time, renewed building and other activities, both at home and abroad, will open up a large market for their wares. Because of the above-mentioned labor shortage, there is little danger of finding the local market over-stocked when the demand for hardwood reopens. The lumbermen do not expect war time prices to continue to prevail, but they feel that hardwood is going to be one of the great requirements of the after-war program, and they are satisfied that they will get reasonably high prices for their products. Every indication, they believe, points to 1919 as the banner year of the lumber industry in Western North Carolina.

Distinguishing Marks.
When these soldiers from the Antipodes were in New York a little while ago a woman was heard to say to another: "There goes one of them Australians." "How do you know?" "You can tell by the Kangaroo feathers in his hat."

RICE SHORTAGE SEVERE IN PORTO RICO TOWNS

Island Suffering From Near-Famine as Well as From Influenza—Epidemic Made Worse.

San Juan, P. R., Dec. 1.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Many towns in the island are without a single bag of rice and the shortage in many localities has brought about a condition described by those in a position to know as bordering on famine. This food shortage is adding very greatly to the seriousness of the influenza epidemic and many deaths are attributed not so much to the disease itself as to the complications brought about by lack of food. Shipments of rice from New Orleans and other gulf ports which are now from four to six weeks overdue probably will bring some relief but in the meantime the island authorities anticipate much suffering and hardship that at present they seem powerless to prevent. According to Albert E. Lee, federal food commissioner and chairman of the Porto Rico food commission, the question now is wholly one of transportation and the commission has considered the local situation so serious that it has urged upon the United States shipping board the necessity of immediate relief. Help has been promised by the shipping board but so far the local food commission has not been advised of the sailing of any ships bringing rice. For the first time in a year and a half the food commission has no re-

serve stock of rice on hand, all of its stock having been released as needed and in anticipation of the arrival of the new crop. In order to provide the Red Cross with rice needed for the relief of earthquake sufferers, the commission was forced to pick up small lots of rice here and there. Many sugar centrals in the island employing large quantities of labor have been scouring the island for rice at any price in order to provide food for the sick on their plantations. In many instances they have not been able to buy a single bag. Four ships, each one of which was to have brought rice to Porto Rico, have been delayed in sailing by strikes or other causes or else have been rushed to Europe with food supplies which are badly needed there. What is directed here promptly is a question that is giving many people familiar with the food situation in the island very serious concern. The average consumption of rice in the island is in the neighborhood of 126,000 bags per month. Not to exceed 25,000 bags of new crop rice have so far been delivered to Porto Rico.

Happy to the Last.
This is the unique wording of a will recently filed in the probate court: "Hello, children! Good morning! I am here to settle with you. I am glad to see you once more, and our settlement will be satisfactory. Goodbye." The nollow the provisions of the will in due form.—Carthage (Mo.) Press.

Some aviators in New Jersey the other day had an aerial banquet 2,000 feet in the heavens. Wonder if angel cake was served?—Fayetteville Observer.

REVOLUTION BEGAN IN REFUSAL OF HUN SAILORS

Bertha Vorwaerts, Faith of the Crisis When Fleet Was Ordered Out To Battle.

Amsterdam, Nov. 20.—The attempt of officers of the German high seas fleet to make a suicidal sortie against the British grand fleet before the armistice was signed is characterized by the Bertha Vorwaerts as "the last devilish crime against the German people that sealed the doom of the Pan-Germans." Refusal of the sailors to go out and fight is regarded as the first step toward the German revolution. This mutiny is described by the Vorwaerts as "an act of self-defense by 20,000 men against the villainous Pan-German plan." "To understand the position," continues the newspaper, "it is necessary to go back to the feverish propaganda of the Pan-Germans at the end of October for a so-called national fight of despair. To save their necks they conceived the idea of baiting the people into a forlorn hope which could only end in complete extermination. The death of the doomed eighty thousand did not concern these maniacs in whose reckoning human blood never counted. Their notion of military honor was that the whole people should suffer themselves to be butchered rather than undergo the shame of defeat. "With their minds steeped in the worship of might they had no inkling of the revolutionary currents among the men. They still imagined that from discipline was paramount. Their head-

ish plan was to send out the ships to be sacrificed to the last ship. The news spread like wildfire. "At the last stage of the war we all to be killed," they asked. "The officers harangued, caajoled, in vain. Three times the order was given. It was a difficult position for men with no backing but their feeling of solidarity. A thousand were imprisoned at Wilhelmshaven. The choice between freedom and imprisonment was not difficult. It was revolution. It was the irony of fate that the Pan-Germans, with what was to be their last desperate blow, should themselves have started the conflagration. It was this last, devilish crime against the German people that sealed their doom."

INTRODUCED SPIDER TO FLY WITH A GOOD REASON WHY
(London Tit-Bits).
The solicitor had been away in the country calling upon a client, but on his return there were signs of loading and laziness on the part of the junior clerk. "Thomas, that typewriter has not been touched today," snapped the man of law. "Oh, sir!" ejaculated the junior. "Why, I was using it only an hour ago!" "When, thundered the employer, "how comes it that there's a spider on the machine and that he's woven a web over the keyboard?" "Sir," remarked the lad, "I'll tell the truth. There was a fly in the works of that machine. Rather than waste my time in entrapping the insect, sir, I—introduced the spider, sir!"

JAPANESE INVESTED IN BONDS OF NATIONS ALLIED IN WAR
Tokio, Dec. 19.—Japan generally followed the plan of devoting the money obtained from abroad during the war to giving financial support to her allies, either by subscribing to the loans issued by them, or by purchasing their bonds, says an official report of the department of finance. The total amount invested in all these securities reached about \$472,500,000 at the end of 1917, including \$265,000,000 in British government bonds, \$77,500,000 in French bonds and \$127,000,000 in Russian bonds. To this should be added \$110,000,000 representing Japanese foreign loan bonds and company debentures redeemed in foreign markets. Japan's sea-borne trade was greatly affected at the beginning of the war, says the report, but her export trade afterward became very brisk. There was a pronounced increase of Japan's shipments to nearby markets and to the South Seas to take the place of commodities that had ceased to be shipped from Europe. This was especially conspicuous in 1917 in China where there was a large demand for Japanese goods. Larger shipments of munitions and food sent to the allies increased the volume of exports. In 1917 these amounted to \$601,500,000 an increase of \$237,500,000 over 1916. Japan's imports for 1917 were \$517,900,000, \$138,000,000 more than 1916. The excess of exports over imports in 1917 was \$245,000,000 an increase of fifty-two per cent over the balance of trade in 1916. This apparently has paved the way for an expansion of Japan's industries and trade in the future, said the report.