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SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1921,

Own Your Home

The man who owns his own home is not the victim of the landlord, his life is not embittered by the search for a place to live in these times of shortage of houses, he and his family have a place in the community which the renter can no: have. In spite of the manifest advantage of owning one's own home, many people have been frightened by the prospect of a mortgage, or by the ever-recurring bills for repairs, taxes, street improvements, and so on. They have not realized that the money paid in rentals every year, for long periods of time, pays for the houses they rent, many times over, and at the end of a lifetime, they have nothing but receipts for rent in return for the money spent on housing. On the other hand, many who have realized the importance of owning a home have been handicapped by lack of the necessary capital, particularly if they erected. Even the building and loan associations and private capital open for investment in mortgages did not reach all of these. During the war and post-war period still existing, the "tightness" of money affected the prospective home builder particularly.

Now, however, there is evidence of legislation by Congress to help the home-builder help himself. During the past month two bills designed to relieve the serious housing condition in this country were discussed, with builders and real estate men in attendance to give their views on the necessity of relief. One of these bills is the McLaughlin bill, which exempts from income taxes the returns from investments in mortgages up to \$40,000. This bill if passed, would probably release for borrowers much money which has been or would be, invested in non-taxable securities, of which there are so many on the market. The other bill, more revolutionary in its provisions, would create a United States Home Loan Bank, with branches in all parts of the country, operating through the postal savings system. It would utilize the postal savings funds as a fund for building purposes, which would be greatly enlarged by removing the limitation of \$2,500 on individual postal savings accounts and the payment of 4 per cent interest on the deposits. Whether or not these bills will pass is uncertain, of course, yet they are important as indicating national attention to a national problem.

The large cities are getting at the problem in a direct way, without legislation, and with the "show me" idea of interesting builders. They are working toward "Own Your Home" Expositions, following the plan worked out by the committee in charge of National Thrift Week, January 17-25, 1921. Chicago will have an exposition in the Coliseum, March 26 to April 2, and New York will have a two-weeks exposition in April, as the two previous shows held in the city have been so popular as to warrant an extension of time. To stimulate the interest of able architects in the problem of the small house, the exposition has offered \$15,000 in prizes for the best plans of small houses. The contest, which provides for plans for frame, brick, and stucco construction, is being directed through leading architectural journals under the supervision of Mr. H. K. Holeman, president of the Illinois chapter of the American Institute of Architects, with the approval of the Institute. If this movement could be spread over the entire country, we should have a great improvement in the architecture and construction of our smaller homes, as well as a revival of interest in building. The latter must come, as our standard of living can not be maintained without it; we should exert ourselves to build wisely and attractively, as well as extensively.

You heard all of those whistles blowing, didn't you? Well, it's time to go to work.

"Monk" Eastman came through the Western front's storm of steel and lead unscathed, but full citizenship in New York proved too much for

Says Mr. Harding: "The cabinet is now pretty well, in hand. It is just a matter of fitting the pegs into the holes." And that, of course, is no task worth mentioning for a great harmonizer who would think nothing of making a square hole round in order to make things agreeable for a desired peg.

A German war office official admits that there is a most warlike spirit in the schools of his country, but he does not "fear that this will lead to an untoward event." Any suggestion of an "untoward event" would probably be dispelled quickly enough by the German alumni of Foch

A Neglected Science

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has just learned through one of its observant members that the earth is lying in a huge magnetic field, of an origin unknown, but foreign to the planet itself-"a vast field of unexplained currents," in the language of a correspondent. The value of this discovery is problematical. Manifestly, it is a part of the business of the A. A. for the A. of S. to inquire into matters of this sort and to pass along to the rest of us as much light as it is safe for us to have. The news columns a day or two ago recounted no less than sixteen voyages of exploration that are contemplated or already under way. Impatient from the long restraint imposed by the war, our men of science again seek gratification of the longing to search out the mysteries of the sphere on which we live. We are about to hear many interesting things and to expand our chests under an exchange of assurances that we are a race of remarkable intellectual endowment, capable of discovering very soon everything that is discoverable and of satisfactorily guessing anything that may happen to be outside that field.

Without any thought of derogation, we must contess that our own celebration of complete scientific conquest will be deferred, at any rate, until we have had a more re-assuring report from the men who are trying to establish fairer relations between the cotton growers of Columbus county and the ragged, shivering children of Central and Southeastern Europe; between the wheat farmers of the Middle West and the famishing millions of Northern China. We must refuse any share of the glory reflected by the world's best minds until more satisfactory progress appears in our pursuit of the most indispensable of all sciences, that of human relations.

If science could provide for the brief space of twenty-four hours an observer, detached from the earth's surface and forces and fixed conveniently aloft, we should have in his report, not a tribute to our genius, but an idictment of our incredible stupidity. In the few lands of plenty, he would see the producer in dejection because the precious fruit of his year's toil is marketable only at the price of bankruptcy. He would find many ocean cargo carriers tied up in idleness. In the lands of want, he would observe a degree of want that may hardly be surpassed-cold, hunger, homelessness stagnation and despair. In a single country he would behold a population equal to half of that of the United States dying because

There are signs that something is going to be done. Some expedients, at any rate, have been undertaken. We are beginning to do some quick thinking now because necessity has administered the prod that was inevitable. A highly superior and scientific race might have foreseen what was coming, might have attempted some remedy in advance-no man professing wisdom will now admit the existence of any doubt in his mind as to the exact course by which we have come to our present state.

The cold fact is pressed upon us that we are, in fact, as yet a race of blundering provincials unable to remember for the space of two years that within our several national bounds we have few problems or aspirations that are not of direct and vital concern to the whole of mankind. Gradually, we are coming to the realization that one vitally important phase of human relations has been misconceived and erroneously described as "foreign" relations. In the truest sense, there is no such thing as "foreign" relations on this earth, no person or group or people that may properly be known as "foreign". In the things that are fundamental the Fate that placed us here has made us one, whether we would or not, and the acceptance of this truth must be made the starting point, the Toundation, of any profitable search, into the mystery of our common

No Gifts From Chance

"What is so rare as a day in June?", the poet Lowell asked. We have our answer: a day in January such as that with which Wilmington began the New Year, a day bright of sky and comforting in its warmth but with a hint of far-off cold, the spur to effort and achievement.

If we are to have happiness in the twelvemonth which is ahead of us, it will be a joy. flowing not from a stroke of good fortune but from zealous labor. If we are ever to lift ourselves out of the valley of the shadow of economic and industrial desolation, it will be through consistent, well-aimed, unwearying work The great law of service must hold imperious

Is there reason to be disheartened? Nonc that wise and courageous men and women can envisage. A colossal task awaits our performance. It can be done if we are capable of dedicating all that we are and have to our salvation. It will be done for we are of the stuff of which Matthew Arnold spoke as awaiting no gifts from chance and thereby conquering

If the Republicans try to make too much campaign capital out of their socalled economy program, the Democrats may at least reply that it has been several years since a dollar was worth

England's chief problems just now, according to a London correspondent, are Ireland and unemployment. We don't believe the combination is

In connection with this talk about having a real farmer for Secretary of Agriculture it may be stated that there are quite a number of real farmers who are entirely willing to try something new for a spell.

Having declared his unwillingness to die for Italy, D'Annunzio is now, according to the latest Venetian gossip, suing his wife for divorce. That ought to be sufficient to meet the most extreme ideas of self-determination.

Reading that King Alfonso has just been in London dividing his time between dancing lessons and vague speculations concerning the development of pleasure resorts along the coast of his country, we wonder if he has ever read or heard about the Spanish Main or Sir Francis Drake,

Contemporary Views

WILSON'S CHOICE

Knoxville Sentinel: It may strike some as strange that Mr. Wilson should choose to be the first of the presidents to make his home in Washington after retirement to private life, in view of the fact that the community life of the capital has not been especially friendly and Hospitable to him. But Mr. Wilson's social resources like those of the mind are largely his own and are independent of the locale in which he may choose to re-

A FRIENDLESS STRANGER

New York Sun: An endearing classic must be slightly altered to be made to read "What is the Constitution between members of Congress?" as this brief colloquy in the house reveals:

"Mr. Huddleston-Will the gentleman tell us what constitutional warrants there is for this kind of legislation?

"Mr. Garrett-I do not think there is any. But it has become rather academic, perhaps one might say obsolete, to raise constitutional

After Mr. Huddleston had pondered the reply of the minority parliamentary and constitutional expert he was moved sadly to remark "it would seem that the Constitution not only has no friends in the house but no acquaintances either."

MAN THE PYGMY

New York Tribune: Man, the pygmy, ought to be accustomed by this time to the discovery of his own importance. He has done it so often since science arrived upon the terrestial scene to blast his conceits! The new measurement of Orion's right shoulder shrinks our tiny globe to a negligible speck in the universe. But what is that to

the shocks that have gone before! Those ingenious speculators, the modern psychologists, are fond of reducing these shocks to three main discoveries. The first was man's discovery that, so far from being the center of everything and living on the only patch of ground anywhere, that patch was only a small bite of a very large globe, which in turn was but one revolving

unit in a vast cosmos of earths and stars. The second shock came many centuries after in the shape of the Darwinian theory. Theretofore man had conceived of himself as a very special creation for which the whole world had been built and he assumed that he had been wound up and set in motion as the chef-d'oeuvre of all eternity. The new theory of things left him as the climax of known creation, but gravely attacked his uniqueness of origin-it made him the natural descendant, or at least the relative, of all sorts of despised things, from tadpoles to monkeys.

The psychologists consider that the world is just now approaching an equally grevious shock to egoism as a result of the discoveries relating to our subconscious minds. The change in outlook is like that following the acceptance of the Darwinian theory, for it reveals human consciousness as anything but a self-determining and independent creation, as we have fondly conceived it to be, and has closely related it to the primitive mind of the race and in addition subordinated it to its past, immediate and remote.

We have all known, in a sense, that we carried our past around with us; and the past of our ancestors, as well. The new psychology discloses the detailed fashion in which this is true-by delving into the subconscious-and thus giving a stress and a reality to our unseen ego that it never had before. So probably the psychologists are right. It may be something of a shock to human vanity to learn that Betelgeuse would fill our terrestrial sky if it replaced our sun. It is a far greater shock to realize, for instance, that the elaborate reasons that we give for our politics and other solemn views are usually just so many excuses for subconscious conclusions already reached by our despised and invisible instincts. We are not at all the highly rational darlings of a universe that we supposed ourselves to be. We can still be the masters of our fate if we will, but it is only by a frank recognition of our constitution and a life carefully adjusted thereto. And so on.

At least, so stands psychology today. A century hence it will doubtless jolt man again, or if psychology does not some other science will. Which suggests, we submit, the real reason man is able to withstand so cheerfully these "shocks" of discovery; each one, when seen in perspective, only increases the amazingness of the universe and of man. For the more science learns the more it discovers to lie beyond.

UNCLE SAM LOSES A GOOD MAN

New York Herald: Rear Admiral Samuel Mc-Gowan, paymaster general of the navy and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, has resigned from the service and will end his official activities for Uncle Sam today.

He must not doff his uniform without a word being said in praise of his record, for that record is one of conspicuously excellent work in the public interest.

Before the United States entered the conflict against the Teutonic empires Rear Admiral Mc-Gowan was a member of that small but foresighted body of American citizens who had the courage to recognize the inevitable and the energy to do everything which lay in their power in time of peace to prepare for war.

Wherever and whenever it was possible he translated into acts the advice of Washington. an example far too few of us followed; would that all officials in the government had been inspired to do as he did!

It will not be asserted that under the immediate chieftainship of Josephus Daniels as secretary of the navy Paymaster General McGowan was able to do everything he wanted to do or by any means everything which on April 6, 1917, the nation wished had been done to prepare the fighting ships for their task; but it is a matter of record that his energy and his pre-vision had accomplished so much toward the preparedness intelligent men longed for that he had earned the gratitude of all patriotic Americans.

Consequently, it is no more than fair at this season to recall Samuel McGowan's services to his country and to wish for him the reward of prosperity and happiness through all his days.

AN ABUSE OF THE TELEPHONE

New York World: Letters to The World by citizens who complain that stock salesmen and others solicit them over the telephone raise an interesting question of personal rights. Has a telephone subscriber any defense of privacy which people who do not have his acquaintance are bound to respect? Is it anybody's privilege to call up anybody else in the city on the telephone and beg for a charity or expatiate on the merits of a particular make of automobile or a particular issue of bonds?

The increasing reliance on this form of personal appeal, whether or not it may be called a nuisance and an abuse of telephone service, has reached a point where at least it may be characterized as an abuse of courtesy and a violation of the ethics of ordinary life. Salesmen and solicitors who would hesitate to invade a citizen's home in person show no scruple about invading it by the proxy of a telephone call.

Perhaps the practice had an excuse during the war, when the necessity of obtaining subscriptions for liberty bonds and relief funds gave it some justification. But it is since the war that it has attained its worst development. Burglars have made it impossible for any New Yorker to call his home his castle, but his telephone ought not to be a new means of unwarranted intrusion, States.

Wild Pigeons

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.-That there s no such thing as a wild pigeon in the United States any more is an idea which seems to be widely entertained -B A. T. in this country, and which is wholly erroneous, according to the ornitho.o.

The fact of the matter is that the passenger pigeon, which was once phenomenally abundant in the western United tSates, is extinct; but there are at least three species of wild pigeon found today within the United States. All three of them are little known, despite the fact that one of them is distributed, in a sparse and scattering manner, over a good part of the west For some reason, the wild pigeon is

an object of exceptional popular interest, if one may judge by the number of questions that come to an information bureau about it, and the number of newspaper and magazine articles that have been written on the

every American now knows something of the tragic and mysterious history of the passenger pigeon, which 60 or 70 years ago darkened the sky with its vast flocks, killed whole forests by using them as roosting places. and glutted American markets with its flesh. It is believed by scientists that | the slaughter of the pigeons did not alone account for their complete and eighties, but that some other factor, R. S. which has never been explained, must have had a part in it.

All of this has been often recited. The passenger pigeon has been given a great deal of publicity, while the other American wild pigeons are almost unknown to the general public.

Another Wild Pigeon The most important of these is the band-tailed pigeon, which occurs in a scattered and unaccountable way all York with San Francisco as directly as over the Rocky mountain country and west to the Pacific coast. The center of abundance is said to be at the mouth of the Columbia river and people who live in that section are probably familiar with the birds, but most persons, even in states where they are found, never saw one.

The band-tailed pigeon is a true pigeon. It is a good deal more like the average man's idea of a pigeon than the passenger pigeon was, because it belongs to the same genus as the domestic pigeon. We have seen this bird and it looks exactly like a big blue domestic pigeon. It coos the same way, and when it rises makes the same loud clapping sound with the wings. It has he very peculiar habit of carrying its light nest of twigs with it when frightened during the nesting season. This sounds fabulous, but is attested by government scientists. It grasps the nest and eggs between the legs. Some-

This pigeon has a way of appearing suddenly in large flocks where good crops of acorns, its favorite food, are found. For years afterward, if there are few acorns, not a bird may appear. Down in the Keys of Floida they have another wild pigeon known as the white-crowned pigeon. It is rare, and extremely shy, the reason being that it is one of the most toothsome of birds. ter that during the tourist season as of Great Britain resulted in the adop-

the birds. It probably has a hard life. A third wild pigeon comes into the United States along the Rio Grande on the Mexican border. It is called the red-billed pigeon, and is a large bird of excellent table qualities. Pigeons are distributed all over the

world, and they make a most interesting study, because they illustrate so apply the way in which environment affects the development of living crea-

Thus, it is not generally known that people know what it means. Death of the Dodo

The dodo was as big as a swan, and of his previous play. could no more fly than an ostrich; yet it was a true pigeon. It developed its RUSSIANS HAVE KILLED OFF peculiar physical characteristics because it lived in certain islands of the South Seas where it had no natural enemies. It grew large, fat, clumsy in the Crimea have shot 13,000 persons, and flightless, because it had no necessity for being otherwise. It suddenly Russia, says a dispatch to the Exacquired some enemies when the Dutch discovered the island of Mauritius. which was its home. The Dutch sail ors ran it down on foot, killed it with lubs and ate it with great gusto. The last of the birds was killed in the 17th clothing and accessories was ancentury, but there are written records nounced yesterday by the A. David of it, and also skeletons. The same is company, North Front street. A large true of its near relative, the solitaire, stock of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothwhich was much like it, though smaller ing will feature this sale. In making and a trifle quicker on its feet, so that the announcement yesterday the manit survived a few years longer.

Pigeons live chiefly on islands, bepredatory animals which destroy such easily killed, while their nests are always poorly hidden. In the tropical value. islands of Australia, where they most | abound, pigeons nearly always live in trees, and their only enemies are hawks. It is interesting to note that these tropical pigeons always are green ture does the best she can for her crea- negroes. tures, and man seems to be the one force that can unset her calculations He wiped out the dodo and the passenger pigeon, just as he has so many other forms that had been centuries in achieving an adaptation to their environment.

NO CELEBRATION AS LONG AS THOUSANDS ARE HUNGRY

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.-The Rev. Charles B. Schrantz, president emeritus of St. Charles college, a Catholic institution near here, has refused to join in a celebration and banquet in his honor, prepared by the Sulpician priests, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his ordination, because he said: "I will not join in any celebration as long as there are starving people in Europe."

Because of his attitude the celebraion was abandoned, although priests and bishops were expected from all over the country and 1,000 priests who had been under his instruction wished to make a formal avowal of their gratitude.

Father Schrantz said the times were "too hard and too sad" for the celebration of even a golden jubilee. The money which would be required, he said, "could be so much easier employed for the relief of the heart-rending distress of thousands upon thousands of our fellow men who are literally dying from cold, hunger and despair."

Outside the larger cities there are no existing speed limits for automobiles in America.

There are 25 motor vehicles for each mile of improved road in the United

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I understand that the senior senator accompanies and introduces a new senator when he is sworn in. Who performs this office for representatives?

A. Since all representatives are elected for two years only, the entire nembership of the house has to be sworn in at the beginning of a new session. The oldest member of the house administers the oath to the told me it was most unbecoming of n speaker of the house, who then admin- and betrayed a very selfish nature, isters the oath to groups of members, furthermore it was cruel and w the groups usually composed of one or of me to crow and chuckle over n more state delegations. In case of a health, and so many thousands of pe member elected to fill an unexpired ple with such poor health that term, the new representative is usually would give almost anything for introduced by a member of his state delegation.

Q. What are some of the new fruits and grains that the departmentment of entrants to their proper comparing agriculture is importing from Africa?- I hope so. I want to go to that

A. Many new kafir corns and sorghums, some varieties of grasses, some dry-land rice, mangoes and a gourd. which is filled with seeds that resemble the butternut in taste, are among the many specimens of African vegeta- | Rather than that I'd prefer to go ; ble life which are being examined and devil. From what I've seen of experimented with by the United States department of agriculture.

Q. Is the number of deaths in railroad accidents growing smaller, or does it only seem so in comparison with fasudden disappearance along in the tallties caused by automobiles?-M.

A. The interstate commerce commission says that in 1919, 6,978 persons at all, except a few instances amo were killed in railroad accidents, this the neighbors. The great trouble wi being the lowest death record since disease is that it inevitably produ

Q. What is the longest road in the world?-W. A. T. A. The Lincoln highway may well | Ninety-nine out of a hundred who har

be styled the longest road in the world. ordinary, fair health, as the saying It crosses 12 states, connecting New really have some disease, nothing so possible, consistent with the topography of the country. Q. How many people are drawing

Spanish-American war pensions? A. The pension bureau says that the number of pensioners of the Spanish toms. American war on the rolls now is 22,

nia in making ice. Is it used in the brine only or in the ice itseif?-D W. S. A. The bureau of standards says am-

monia is used as a refrigerant. It is not placed in either the brine or the manacs and testimonials; both forms ice. In fact, after ammonia gets into either the brine or the ice, it is a sign that something is radically wrong with the plant. Ammonia gas is compressed and is then cooled, usually by water anything to be happy about they get flowing over the pipes through which glad on and save their long faces for the ammonia is passed. This cooled gas | rainy day. under high pressure is then allowed to The symptom propaganda, so indusexpand and in so doing it takes up the triously conducted by the quacks and heat from whatever substance sur- the patent medicine sharks in America times merely a single egg. is carried in rounds it. The substance may be either and Canada in the past century or more brine or water. In the case of the for- accounts for a good half of all the ture well below the freezing point of water, while in the case of the latter, the water is changed into ice.

Q. Where were postage stamps first used?-S. F. G. A. The history of postage stamps begins with the issues made by Great Britain in 1840 under the administration of Sir Rowland Hill. The success-A native in Key West told us last win- ful use of stamps in the postal service high as three dollars each is paid for tion of stamps by Brazil, France, Switzerland and the United States before backward in your attempt to be et 1850. The example was followed by many other countries, and since 1860 nearly all have adopted the postage stamp as the most convenient means of indicating the prepayment of post-

age on mail matter. Q. In the game of 500, what value does the joker have in a "no trump

hand?"-D. C: A. According to Hoyle, in a notrump bid at "five hundred" the joker is exercise or diet for individual cas a suit by itself, and is a trump; but

the dodo was a great flightless pigeon. the holder of the joker cannot trump In fact, although the word dodo has with it while he is able to follow suit. become a part of our slang, very few If the holder of the joker leads it, he has the privilege of naming the suit that shall be played to it, regardless you will take the trouble to invest

13,000 PERSONS IN CRIMEA

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Bolsheviki according to the latest reports from change Telegraph from Berlin, dated Thursday.

ANNOUNCE CLOTHING REDUCTION A general reduction sale of all men's agement declared that the sale is being conducted to assist those of the cause islands are generally free of the buying public who are seeking to bring prices down. A number of articles will He was the son of the late Thon birds. Pigeons are stupid, and are be offered at less than replacement

DIDN'T MEAN ANY HARM (Special to The Star)

GOLDSBORO, Jan. 1 .- Some of the mob who on the night of December Dawson, Lenoir county, and Thom or greenish in color above, so that the 2 attacked the courthouse here, breaknawks cannot see them among the ing down the doors, firing through the leaves. On the other hand, the North windows and doing other damage, who American pigeons and doves, which are now out on \$1,000 bond, realizing spend a good part of their time on the the seriousness of the charge, now say ground, are always gray in color. Na- that they did not want to lynch the

> Built in 1532, Mexico claims the honor of having the first commercial high- at 7:45 a. m., a small dwelling way in America.

Daily Health Talks

By William Brady, M. D.

HEALTH IS A FUNNY THING Health is a funny thing, really you've got it you keep quietly chue ling to yourself all the timething tickles you inside.

I made some allusion to this dell. ful sensation that goes with health in one of my talks, and some took me severely to task for short day of relief

Do you suppose they have separa compartments in heaven, and assign tion of heaven where a fellow can glad he's happy. I' hope they make any mistake and put me the angels whose happiness is spoi by the knowledge that some of angels may not be so happy as latter citizen of the hereafter se to be a cheerful fellow, at any rate

There is a fine distinction while Health, an exceedingly rare state, perfect functioning of the body. ease is any impairment or disturbation of any function. Disease is not fu symptoms. Symptoms are the manif tations of disturbed functions. Now I say health is a very rare st

rious, you understand, just some fun tional impairment that keeps th from enjoying that funny feeling mentioned at the beginning.

You see what I'm getting at, do you? Sure. They have some sym Some people set out in life to

symptoms, and sooper or later they fi plenty of them. They carry banne inscribed with huge minus signs. T are pessimists. They have a lot of blood stagnating in their splanchn veins. They are great readers of literature are replete with symptoms Other people go out after he health and select for their banners n signs. They're optimists. If they ha

health of the people today

Answer me this? Have you ave known a nostrum hound who wasn't pessimist?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS A Popular Misunderstanding was aware that you do not scribe for readers. But I did not you to prescribe for me. I merely ed you to suggest a diet for my co tion and any exercise you might de helpful. It seems to me that you l

Answer: My dear friend, ethics

cal. (Mrs P. B. A.)

not concerned. You labor under a ; ular misapprehension, assuming that is a doctor's province to prescrit drugs and nothing else. As a man of fact, medical practitioners t prescribe many other remedies t drugs, among them diet and exercise I am incapable of prescribing dru without having such personal know edge of the circumstances as I obtain through a personal examination only. It is a matter of fair dealing the reader, not to myself. In fact, gate, you will find that our much mi ligned code of medical ethics is practically nothing but fair dealing for the patient, and not an unreasonable a selfish set of rules for the physician

personal benefit Consumption Not Inherited Is consumption inherited? (A. S. Answer: No. That notion arose from the frequent occurrence of seven cases of the disease in a family, the truth is that one infected the of

> DEATH OF A. L. DAWSON (Special to The Star)

and child.

through the contact between paren

KINSTON, Jan. 1 .- A. L. Dawson aged 56, a prominent LaGrange is dead following a long illness Dawson was well known in this tion. His death occurred at the re dence of a daughter near LaGrange Dawson of Moseley Hall. He is 3 vived by the following sons and daughters: Mrs. F. F. Spencer and James Burris, Fairfield; Mrs. The L. Gillikin, New Bern; Mrs. Thou Aldridge, Levi, Edward and Vivia Dawson, who is in the navy

FOURTEEN FALSE, ALARMS (Special to The Star)

GOLDSBORO, Jan. 1. - Fourt false alarms of fire were sent in fr various places in the city last nis which kept the department on the all night. One genuine alarm came Charles street being partly destroyed

January 1st-3rd

Deposits made on or before January 3 bear interest from January 1. Number "Systematic Saving" among your New Year's Resolutions.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

"Oldest and Largest Savings Bank In North Carolina"