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MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1921.

Reforestation

One of the biggest jobs facing the country today is the inauguration of a program of replanting our deforested areas. No matter how rapidly prices of manufactured or agricultural commodities decline to pre-war levels, as pre-war production is restored and defiation proceeds, one great basic industry will not be greatly affected. This is the production of lumber and wood pulp. Lumber, it is true, has fallen rapidly in price recently, but the trend of lumber prices was upward even before the war, and will continue to be so after economic conditions have become stabilized. This is due to the fact that those who are cutting timber today realize the scarcity of standing timber.

For fifty years, says Dr. Hugh Baker, former Dean of the State College of Forestry at Syracuse,

Contemporary Views

The open window admits a strangely stirring echo, the reminiscent crack of a collision between solidly stuffed horsehide and seasoned hickory; in rapid alternation also the faraway sounds of groans and cheers, of "bonehead" and "attaboy".

Baseball This Year?

What about it? Are we going to continue struggling along in this town without baseball? We'll have to admit that it is a struggle. No American town can hope to bat higher than .157 or thereabouts without a ball team to help with the batting. Some towns climb to fairly lofty estate with nothing but a ball team. In 'any case, baseball is just about second to a lot of boys in the trenches when it comes to making the people of a town shoulder up to each other. We can't say that medicine of that sort would hurt our town. It would do us more good than most of us can imagine.

Now is the time to make a start. At least, it's the only time left; last September was the proper time. It is whispered about that some of our enterprising workers are busy now with plans for a season of baseball-an Americanization movement, so to speak. The rest of us would like to hear how their efforts are panning out. We should like also to have a chance to commend them openly and, perhaps, if they're not quite over the top, to give them a lift.

Let's get together on this project right away. It is not too late, even if there is much to be done. There are men or organizations of men in this town who are fully capable of putting it over. Who will take the lead? If it's your movemove?

1920 and 1921

Frank Munsey begins a statement which he calls "a cheering outlook for 1921" with a friend's fervent ejaculation, "Thank God 1920 is gone," and his own rejoinder, "I should like to amend your remark by saying 'Thank God for 1920'." Another orgiastic year like 1919, when the country was on a wild debauch of inflation and extravagance, would have meant destruction. "It has been the work of 1920," Mr. Munsey declares, "to lead the way back toward sanity and soundness, and in this respect it has made a record of achievement incomparable in the world's history."

The same point of view is set forth in one of those inimitable essays which Simeon Strunsky has been contributing to the Evening Post under the title "Annals of the Week." He describes an interview with a "wicked old man," Anno Domini 1920, who attributes his own unpopularity to the fact that he sought to cure the diseases of 1919. It was, he declares, "a fat year, a yar of silk shirts and automobiles and platinum wrist watches and ring side seats at the cabaret . . . a good year because a great many of you suffered from economic dropsy and diabetes. Then I came along and gave you the strict diet treatment which alone could save you from yourself and this is the thanks I get." 1920 was the year of the immitigable liquidation. We had reached the peak of a boom period; added to. this was the war inflation. The law of economic gravitation is inexorable. There had to be a reaction. Prices, the cost of production, had leaped, gone skyward. Speculation and 'expansion had become the prevailing mode. Our credit structure was at the breaking point. There had to be a recession. There had to be a readjustment, or everything would have been smashed. And the readjustment had to be entered upon without delay, or the break would have come. We may thank our stars that the vicious process of plunging was brought to a quick halt. The country needed the shock in order to regain its senses. It can now devote itself to economies and to sound business methods and it can go to work. In that direction are hope and renewal. What 1921 will mean to us will be determined, as Mr. Strunsky suggests, by what we accomplish during these 365 days in the way of attending to our daily business, paying our rent and bills and

THE JAG AND THE LAW

Chicago News: Two New York judges have held that, even under the prohibition regime, it cannot be laid down by the courts as settled legal doctrine that intoxication is ground for summary discharge of an employe working under a contract.

The case has attracted much interest. It appears that a New York real estate agent, after putting through a profitable deal, celebrated his success by getting drunk. Despite a contract giving him a definite term of service his, employer promptly dismissed him on the ground that the law today presumes sobriety on the part of employes.

The trial court agreed with the employer, but the appellate tribunal demurred and sent the case back for another trial before a jury of twelve good men and true.

In the opinion of the higher court, the question whether one old fashioned spree justifies the discharge of an employe working under a contract is one for a jury to pass upon, in view of all the facts of the given case. In some industries even one jag may justify dismissal. In others, perhaps, public opinion favors a chasitable view of the offense. The law, says this New York court, cannot and should not impose standards of conduct that are not backed by public sentiment. Where a warning would be deemed sufficient by the average person, discharge is not to be sustained as a matter of law.

Thus it comes about that twelve New Yorkers are to decide whether the real estate agent's single alcoholic celebration warrants his dismissal or whether he must be given another chance by the employer.

MR. HARDING'S FAVORITE AUTHOR

Waterbury American: Senator Harding's confession that Edgar Saltus is his favorite author and that he has read "Imperial Purple" as many as four times has led to the uncovering of this author's not very well known works and the discovery that the man who enjoys them lays himself open to the suspicion of being erotic, sentimental, emotional and credulous. We have no idea that those adjectives fit our next President. One critic says he read the book not to find out what was in it but what the inside of Harding's mind was like. There is an alternative-namely, that the Senator is not a book specialist and didn't quite know what he was saying or what it implied. Besides, he may not have said it. Saltus was a Yale man of forty years ago and even in those days a writer of "hot stuff."

AND THE FARMER'S WIFE

New York Tribune: The California plan whereby men of small means may become independent farmers provides not only for loans to prospective buyers, but for community settlements and cooperative buying. Tracts of land of 6,000 to 9,000 acres, providing farms for about a hundred families, have already been populated. An engineer planned the buildings and the stock was bought in bulk by an expert from the State Agricultural School. The dairy herds today, it is said, are famed throughout the state. Cooperative selling, as well as buying, has proved profitable. This method, besides its other advantages, eliminates the isolation of farm life, which as much as anything else is responsible for the drift to the cities. There is a village instead of separated farmsteads. Along the same line Secretary Payne, in his annual report, urges community settlement on farms of not more than forty acres. A comfortable civilization, except for the telephone, has been long in reaching the farms. Electric light, gas, radiated heat and hot and cold water have not yet arrived at the farmhouse, and probably will not until farm life is organized on a new basis. Machinery has not done as much to make the life attractive as was expected. Work has been made easier, but more of it is crowded into a day. There is still little opportunity for the pleasure demanded by young people, and the farmer's wife has remained a drudge, for the house comes last in the list of improvements.

The Past Year One of Tedious Delays

(From the Springfield Republican)

The year 1920 gives the check, the the red army to cross the marshes of elected president, has shown implamighty historical drama which this generation is privileged to witness. It should have been pre-eminently the army showed little resisting power, along with "integral" execution should have been pre-eminently the and the retreat became a rout, the the treaty of Versailles, a corner of reconstruction, as 1918 was the and the retreat became a rout, the stone of its policy and the corner year of victory and 1919 the year of survivors being transported by the stone of its policy. The makng peace. But overwhelming vic- allies to Constantinople and other tory great as was the joy which it in- places of refuge. The collapse of the spired, did not give the ideal atmos- last counter-revolutionary army left dangerous strain, in March phere for the negotiation of a just and the soviets in unchallenged control of France, without the sanction of durable peace. And thus it comes Russia, and has put upon the allies, allies, invaded Germany and occupi about that whereas 1919 was largely as the year closes, a new and grave Frankfort and other cities, and in A devoted to destroying the ideals which had won the victory of 1918, so the year just past has in great part been taken up with the necessary but ungrateful task of undoing what was wrongly done in 1919.

Home Affairs

Not only has the year been an inis concerned the United States has been little more than a spectator. The refusal of the senate to ratify the treaty It has already touched the United of Versailles left President Wilson's States through the question of what administration without prestige or to do with the soviet trade envoy, Dr. sordid chapter of history, but authority in international affairs, and Martens; after prolonged considera- help to explain why, during 1920 with the return of the American peace tion of the matter the administration world has made so little progress delegation from Paris at the close of has finally decided to deport him, and ward recovery. That the delay is 1919 began that policy of emphasized aloofness which has continued ever Russia is left over for the next ad- the United States to participate in since. The issue was carried into the presidential, campaign and whatever

may have been the decisive factor in the election of November, the defeat of the President's party left the adminisworld order is concerned.

were put through, including the railone repealing the President's war is very largely a history of slow and table. powers expired without being either painful efforts to correct the errors

signed or vetoed. prohibition was Constitutional achieved in 1919, but came into force sailles was put into effect by the exachieved in 1919, but came into torted sailles was put into the ended of the sailles was put into the ended of the sailles over the sailles was put into the ended of the sailles over the saille

The year 1920 gives the effect, as stroke. An early sharp frost enabled September when M. Millerand the Putrid sea and take the defenses cable hostility to the revolutionary of the Crimea in the rear. The white government in Russia, making history of the year has revolved about these two foci, making little progress Twice, the entente was put under problem. While rival governments gust, when France as abruptly r kept armies in the field they, rather ognized the Wrangel governmen than the Moscow government, could be Much feeling was shown in France, or treated as the true representatives of the other hand, at the renunciation Ressia, and France did, in fact, recog- England of its right under the treaty nize the Wrangel government only a of Versailles to seize in the future nize the Wrangel government only a private German property is Germany few months before its collapse. This should fail to pay the indemnity in Not only has the year been an in-terlude, but so far as the world drama fiction can no longer be kept up, one should fall to pay the indemnity in terlude, but so far as the world drama fiction can no longer be kept up, one full, an action ascribed to a design to get German trade for England a 1921 will be what to do about Russia. the expense of France.

the whole question of relations with a great extent due to the refusal

ministration to solve if it can. Slow Progress Made questions, notably the question of di

But if 1920 has not dispelled the armament, the world is waiting any iously to see what this country will "Russian fog" which Lloyd George dignified inaction for the advent of was deploring in 1919, neither has it under a Republican administration The most notable forward step take March 4. Thus the year has passed accomplished all that was hoped for during 1920 was the first meetin with nothing to show for it, so far as in the way of dividing the spoils of held on November 15, at Geneva, America's contribution to the new victory, completing the peace settle- the assembly of the League of Nation ment, and putting Europe on the road It lasted a month and many important In domestic affairs the year is not to recovery. Some parts of central questions were raised, including di so blank, yet nobody expects a quad- Europe are said to be in a worse plight armament, a world court with com rennial election year to be fruitful in than Russia, and the relief work to pulsory jurisdiction, the "open door constructive labors, and the situation which America has generously contrib- in territory held under mandate, the during the past 12 months has been uted and must continue to contribute, admission of Germany, and the revision even exceptionally unfortunate in this can only relieve misery a little and save of the covenant, but action was for t respect because of the antagonism be- children who without this aid must most part postponed, the view prevai tween executive and the Republican majority in congress. In spite of this, however, several important measures children who without this aid must be a revival of industry and commerce the prevaction there in the united States would the session was therefore chiefly in the session was the set of the session was therefore chiefly in the session was the set of the and this is blocked by lack of capital. voted apart from the animated road reorganization act, the army re- lack of coal and raw materials, and bates on many questions, to the organization act, the merchant marine, above all by the general uncertainty ganization of the league, and in the act and the Americanization act. A and planlessness due to the peace important progress was made. bill proposing a budget system and one treaties and to doubt as to whether year ends with a League of Natio declaring the war with Germany at an they can be executed and whether they in actual existence as a going concer end were vetoed by the President, and will be revised. The history of 1920 and this in itself would make 1920 ne

> made in the original peace settlement. BURLEY TOBACCO MART On January 10 the treaty of Ver-

TO OPEN IN LEXINGTON

perhaps been more concentrated on with Holland's refusal to surrender With Seven Million Pounds William II for trial: the allies aban-

American Responsibility Such episodes make a somew

settlement which contemplated participation seems obvious; on man

and now secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, lumbermen have been reckless in their cutting of timber. Instead of considering forestry as an industry, lumbermen thought of woods as a gift from Nature, so limitless that there was no need for careful cutting or for replanting. They have cut into their own capital, without thinking that their investment in wood lands should be made to yield a permanent income. By the very nature of things in the early days of the forest industry, part of the seeming carelessness was unavoidable. Much of the land cut over was needed for farm crops, and reforestation was not advisable because the production of timber was not then the economic need. But the day of the great need for cleared land passed, and trained toresters have been calling the attention of the lumbering interests to their wasteful methods.

Foresters, as being theorists, were generally regarded as cranks, however, and it was not until the period immediately preceding the war that men realized how near we were to the last bases of supply.

With the publishers, the farmers, the builders of homes demanding lumber, and with old field pine bringing as high as \$12 a thousand in some parts of the south, lumbermen as well as foresters are interested in replanting cut-over lands. A number of the great paper mills have embarked upon reforestation programs as a necessary part of their business. Since fifty years is necessary to grow a fairly good stand of lumber, this may seem like a long-time undertaking, yet reforestation may bring immediate profit. In the case of the reforesting areas of the College of Forestry at Syracuse, the first twenty-year period sees many smaller trees, the surplus ones, ready for cutting for Christmas trees. From the twentleth year of the new growth, fence posts, mine props. small telephone poles, are cut, until, in the fortieth year, the wood may be used for pulp.

Of interest to the south particularly is Col. Greeley's statement that lumbermen who are skinning southern pine lands clean can often, at a small investment, start the land 'at producing 500 feet of timber per acre every year. The leaving of small sizes of timber, though it may cost a few cents more in logging, will pay big returns in the rapid growth of the timber left, and the trees left standing will, by seeding, remove the need for artificial planting. To those greatly, and justly, concerned over the rapidly clearing off of our southern forest areas, this statement by Col Greeley, a forester of experience, will be encouraging:

Reforestation seldom, requires / artificial planting. Simple and relatively inexpensive, methods of securing and protecting natural seeding are usually sufficient. In the southern states it can often be combined with the growing of livestock. The French turpentine very young pine timber and secure a continuous yield of naval stores forty years before cutting. There is no fundamental reason why young pine forests in our southern states should not, by the same means, pay their taxes and carrying charges with a small profit besides, until the owner chooses to cut them.

Bewildering New York

"being just commonly decent to each other".

Just a faint suggestion of that amazing manysidedness which has always been one of New York's favorite trade-marks is obtained by a comparison of newspaper accounts of New Year's Eve in the great city. Far from being all things to all men, the glittering metropolis seems for once to have been the same to no two. What the New Year's reporter of the Tribune found is most interesting when considered in connection with the impressions registered by his fellow-laborer of the-World, and the other way around. Says the Tribune:

From Thirty-fourth Street to the Circle last night Broadway was the same old roystering, dazzling carnival street that has welcomed the infant year since the eclipse of Madison Squaré. Public dining rooms, theaters and sidewalks were filled to the last square foot. So were many of the celebrants. Broadway laughed at prohibition. It carried its drink under its arm, or under its belt, and roared and hiccoughed its approval of the year that was dying and the year that was to come. Says the World:

New York had a rather tame and relatively quiet New Year's Eve. It wasn't the crowd of yesteryear, either in numbers or in "pep". The Eighteenth Amendment had spread an indigo cloud over an occasion that in other times was Mrid.

And still there are people who can't understand why eye-witnesses habitually do violence to each other's accounts of dog fights and automobile collisions.

The report from Berlin is that Senator Mc

There is some ground for the grim humor in the plea of the Colorado farmer that a law be passed to permit farmers to have two wives. And the woman who disagreed with him was not so far wrong when she declared it should be the other way round: the wife should have two husbands -one to work in the fields, the other to help around the house.

THE NEW ROAD MEASURE

Raleigh News and Observer: Copies of the new road measure to be submitted to the next Legislature will be printed shortly and circulated among the people of the State. As outlined the general scheme seems a good one. A synopsis of the bill is evidence that North Carolina has made decided progress in its road ideals, as well as in construction. In a general way we have come far enough to know that maintaining the roads we build is of as much importance as building them. Now comes another thing that we must understand. That we may maintain a road it must be built with an eye to that end. A road that is not properly built can't be maintained. That brings up still another phase of the subject. Roads built half a dozen years ago suitable for the traffic of half a dozen years ago could probably be kept up all right if we had only that traffic to deal with. But because of different conditions the road of half a dozen years ago is a failure now. In that time the truck has come. It is the road wrecker. The truck has given the road question a wholly new aspect. Instead of building a road now to carry a vehicle that with its load perhaps weighs two tons we must double that weight. That increase in burden is a fierce strain on roads and one that is to be worse instead of better. A good road now must be more than surfaced road. It must have a foundation that will defy practically anything. Foundations cannot be replaced like surfaces can. Apparently the job of road building now is building with a foundation that will meet the demands of the future. What that is to be is a pure guess. But on how successful we guess it out depends the life of all of our roads that we are about to build. If we make a mistake of forgetting taht our roads must be built for truck service, and of a heavy kind, we will have roads that we cannot maintain, and if we do not maintain the roads we build we may just as well pour our road funds into a mud hole.

except the presidential election. In August the woman suffrage amend- doned that point and also their demand ment became effective, and the gen- for the surrender for trial of German eral participation of women through- officers accused of war-time offenses. out the United States in the Novem- The danger of pressing Germany too ber balloting was a notable historical hard was emphasized on March 13 by event which was pushed a little into the overthrow of the Ebert government the background by other matters. by a militarist revolt headed by Dr. Labor, Radicals and Reds

In the earlier months something re- was serious. The entente premiers, mained of the feverish prosperity whose meetings took the place of the situation and through a company which war brings, Labor was dear and scarce, and disposed to be exigent. obliged to give much of their time to. while prices continued to mount. It discussing enforcement and modificawas to meet these conditions that tion of the treaty; important historical President Wilson called the second inevents were the conferences at London, dustrial conference at Washington which prepared a report suggesting San Remo, Hythe, Spa, Lucerne and elsewhere at which an agreement was methods for the peaceful adjustment of industrial disputes. There has been sought on critical points. a good deal of uneasiness due to the knowledge that drastic liquidation demand for a strict enforcement of would be essential before a sound busi- the disarmament clauses, seeking in ness foundation could be reached, and return the consent of France to the to the aggressive war upon radical fixing of a definite indemnity in order production, 36 cents a pound, the agitators conducted by the administra- that Germany might make its plans tion in answer to the challenge of and get to work. The year has slipped soviet Russia. So many raids have by with neither of these issues disposed. been made, so many "reds" rounded up and either deported or released, as to create a general impression of a formidable suversive movement, but all this activity seems to have been in the nature of a national housecleaning rather than the suppression of a progress was made only in respect to serious menace; the year has only coal deliveries, the allies at Spa agreeing to give Germany aid in return for strengthened the conviction that the United States is sound and patriotic the monthly delivery of a specified

and a sterile soil for bolshevism. quantity of coal. The recent agitation over the pro-

British and French Friction posed naval program gives a signifi-This failure of the allies to dispose cant hint of the troubles that might of the outstanding questions left by come if the United States should adopt the war was in part due to their cona policy of splendid isolation and by flicting interests, notably in the near tariffs and restriction of immigration East and in Russia. In the division exploit selfishly the tremendous ad- of the Turkish empire Great Britain vantages won by the war. In this as as the sea power, had enjoyed a great in other matters 1920 has been but an advantage, and even before the close interlude; its place in American his-lof 1919 a sharp dispute had arisen with tory must depend largely on the course France in regard to the oil fields of taken by the incoming administration. Mosul. British policy also conflicted

While the United States, absorbed with that of France in regard to the in business and in domestic politics treatment of the Turkish nationalists. has thus held aloof from the interna- headed by Mustapha Kemal Pasha. tional affairs, the center of the stage England has favored the strict enhas been held by the outlaw nation forcement of the treaty of Sevres and Russia; the year has completed the when no other forces were available triumph of the soviet regime over all made use of the Greek army which ofits opponents, and for the first time fended Italy and later in the year

since the bolshviki took command in contributed to the downfall of the am-November, 1917, no forces are in bitious Greek premier Venizelos arms against them. A year ago their France, on the other hand, finding its victory seemed almost complete, for position in Syria difficult, was for com-Kolchak had been defeated, Yudenitch ing to terms with Mustapha Kemal repelled from Petrograd, and Denekine and modifying the treaty of Sevres in problems in a practical and hum was in grave difficulties. In March order to make it more acceptable to Denekine's army crumbled, but antici- the Turks.

pation of peace proved premature. This issue was closely related to the General Wrangel took over the beaten question of making peace with Rus- Paul's cathedral today. remnants of his troops, and with the sia, which Great Britain favored both aid of the allies organized an army in on economic grounds and because or the Crimea which in the spring, tak- the dangers to its Asiatic empire in- ous, antagonizing and stirring ing advantage of the diversion caused volved in the continuance of hostile things, is wrong," said Bishop by the Polish offensive, began a cam- relations with the soviets. France, on rence. "Christ won his way fu paign in South Russia.

declared ,a protectorate over the Ukraine, and revealed an ambition to restore the ancient Polish empire. But their lines were over-extended, their armies not well disciplined, their command not wholly efficient, and when the Russians, even opponents of the bolsheviki rallying to the nation's defense, made a counter-atack, the Polish line ignominiously broke and Warsaw was for a time in peril. But the greatest sensation of all was still to come in the retrieval of the situation by the Poles under the command of the distinguished French officer, Gen. Weygand. The Russians, who had rashlygone too far without adequate communications, were badly beaten and lost much of the territory they had regained. But in order to get a free hand to deal with Wrangel, the soviet government agreed to make peace on terms which to a considerable extent satisfied Polish ambitions. The preliminaries of peace were quickly agreed upon and ratified in October and since then the negotiation of a permanent treaty has been going on at Riga; a rupture was fecently announced, but the history of Russla's negotiations with Esthonia and Finland suggests that the break is only temporary. Having ended hostilities on the Polish front, the soviets in November turned against the insignificant army of Gen. Wrangel and crushed it with a single

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 2 .- The La ngton loose leaf tobacco market, th largest burley tobacco market in the world, will open here tomorrow w approximately 7,000,000 pounds of 1 bacco on the breaks. On the pri-Kapp; for a fortnight the situation offered by buyers depends whether a not producers will take charge of t adjourned peace conference, were their own undertake to market crop of members of the Burley Tobac. Growers' association.

> For the first time in the history the market there are three sets buyers present for the opening. Sal will be held in each of the 18 ware houses daily.

Officials of the association will wate Lloyd George supported the French the market closely tomorrow and was announced tonight, if arices co. average up to the estimated cost operative company recently authority will be incorporated to take char A meeting of county officials will held here tomorrow night finally of. Disbandment of the German armed decide what action will be taken. police is just now an acute issue, and The market this year opens the next meeting of the premiers is to month later than usual due to the f take up again the weariful question that the United States department of fixing the indemnity. Substantial agriculture and state officials we asked to make a separate estimate the burley crop.

> NEW YORK ADMINISTRATION 15 "MOST CORRUPT IN HISTORY

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2 .- Declaring the "decent element" of New York cit and the state demand an investigation of the greater city administratio Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson Herkimer, and Assemblyman .lose Steinburg, of New York, both Reput licans, announced tonight they propo to ask the legislature when it conve next Wednesday to make such an i

quiry. In the statement prepared by two members of the legislature charge was made that the city "suffering from probably the worse and the most corrupt administration in i history.

BISHOP TELLS REFORMERS TO BE HUMBLE AND PRACTIC

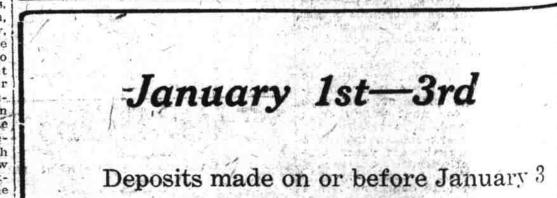
BOSTON, Jan. 2 .- A warning 10 formers to cope with present fashion were contained in the N Year's message delivered by Bis William Lawrence, Episcopal, al

"That idea that supreme Christ must be puritanical and supremely he other hand, both under Premier truth and grace. Let us work out " Millerand, and under his successor, Christian problems in humble, im

The dramatic and sensational vicis- Premier Leygues, who took office in personal acts."

Year's Resolutions.

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bear interest from January 7. Number

"Systematic Saving" among your New

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

"Oldest and Largest Savings Bank In North Carolina"

The Polish-Russian War situdes of fortune which ensued are still fresh in mind. At first the Poles, fighting with their traditional dash, swept all before them, captured Kiev,

Says Senator Penrose: "I don't think it matters much who is made Secretary of State. * * * I do not think we will be satisfied to sit back and take the program of any Secretary of State." Guess we'll soon find out who's boss in this country, by goligarchy!

Knox, Borah, Johnson and the League aside, Mr. Harding will learn very quickly in the White House that the world is full of bitterenders and irreconcilables.

Headlines of a contemporary: "15,000 in Crimea Shot Down by Reds"; "Five Villages Shot Up by Bolsheviki." That Soviet artillery seems to set 'em going and coming.

Cormick is regarded there as Mr. Harding's Col. House. Recalling that the Texan's long suit is saying nothing, we had supposed that Mr. Harding intended to be his own Col. House.

One of our best known sky-readers asserts, in her forecast for 1921, that unmarried women during the year will be subjected to temptation by members of the opposite sex, married and single. We refuse to be impressed by pessimism of that sort or degree.

A Senate committee investigating the coal situation has decided to ask the advice of Dr. Garfield, former fuel administrator. If the doctor's memory is good, he will probably advise the committee to take up something else

make an excellent secretary of state. In 1916 he managed to go through a whole presidential campaign, from his nomination to his defeat, without giving the people the least idea what he would do if he were President, though he was belaboring President Wilson for what he did, or did not, in every speech he made. Mr. Harding has not been more frank or intelligible, but no war is going on now, and perhaps we can afford to take chances we could not afford to take four years ago.

HUGHES

Philadelphia Record: If secrecy is an essential

feature of diplomacy, Charles Evans Hughes would

ADHESION TO PRINCIPLE

New York Post: Senator Johnson is in favor of disarmament by agreement among the five principal powers. We welcome the senator's adhesion to a great principle without stressing toe hard the question of what would Hiram Johnson have said if Woodrow Wilson had proposed a world policy based only on the five allied and associated powers. It is with Johnson as with other champions of the little nations: according to the exigencies of the argument now you see the little nations and now you don't.