

The Morning Star

THE OLDEST DAILY IN NORTH CAROLINA. Published Every Morning in the Year by THE WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, Inc., 109 Chestnut Street, Wilmington, North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C. as Second Class Matter. Telephone: No. 61 Editorial Office. Business Office: No. 51

Table with columns for subscription rates by carrier and by mail, including daily and Sunday rates for one, three, and six months.

Table with columns for subscription rates by mail, including postage prepaid daily and Sunday rates for one, three, and six months.

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FOREIGN ADVERTISING OFFICES: Atlanta, Candler Building, J. E. KEOUGH; New York, Boston, Chicago, 225 Fifth Ave.; 21 Devonshire Peoples' Gas Bldg.; BRYANT, GRIFFITH & BRUNSON.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1921.

Why the Survey?

"O, wad some power the giftie gie us, To see ourselves as ithers see us." Friday night will bring that opportunity to the citizens of Wilmington in the report of the school survey. Dr. Phelps and other members of the survey group explained their part in the work at a public meeting some weeks ago; now we shall see ourselves as they, men without prejudice or favor, working with a scientific spirit grounded in the highest standards of educational practice, found us. Hence all public-spirited citizens, whether parents of school children or not, should make an effort to hear the findings of the survey experts, since even we, with a county system superior to any in the state in salaries and preparation of teachers, are not on a par with the best in the country.

To give New Hanover county the best possible school system is what the county superintendent of public instruction was told to do, and in all fairness to him and the other educational authorities the public must inform itself as to what has been, and must be, done to accomplish the task before him. There is probably little doubt in the minds of the school authorities as to where our system is weakest, but the actual figures, as the result of tests by experts, will be proof above conjecture. Without a basis of comparison, judgment may well be unsound, and we must be free from unfounded opinion in our schools as in business, all the more because the things with which we are dealing are difficult to measure. For instance, to judge the value of a given course of study to the child will require the passing of a generation for a final test, but we can obtain an idea of the accomplishment through that course of study by discovering how our children respond to tests used all over the country. If a child falls below the average in the tests, it may be through lack of native intelligence, defects in the curriculum, poor conditions for study at home and at school, or for one or several other direct or contributing causes.

It is the public's responsibility, then, to discover the causes operating for good or evil in our schools, and foster or remove as the occasion may demand. We know that the school buildings we have are superior to those in other counties, yet they may show up in the survey report as below the standard attained in the best school systems. We know that, good, bad, or indifferent, they have been overcrowded for years, even before the compulsory attendance law. We know that, even with more buildings, we would still be faced by the problem of more teachers. Thus, in the formation of a sound elementary and secondary school policy, we are dependent upon increased support of normal schools and colleges. It does not require a college education for a man to see that the colleges are the foundation, not the capstone, of our educational system. The parts of a school system are so inter-related that the straightest thinking of the people, combined with the most genuine willingness to go deep into their pockets, is necessary for the formulation and support of an adequate system. It was to secure the material for this thinking and doing that the survey was made, and for this that the report will be given to the public.

"Admirals Argue for Big Navy," says a news headline. And, it may be added, babies still cry for their mothers and squirrels are crazy about nuts. It is somewhat disconcerting to discover, in the midst of our frantic efforts to put up the bars against the overwhelming tide of European immigration, that no such tide is in sight or in prospect. Having ascertained through the learned testimony of an Alabama congressman that the name should be spelled Muscle, not Mussel, Shoals, the House seems to have determined to let the big project at that point rest. In view of the unannounced arrival of De Valera in Ireland and the sudden appearance of Peter MacSwiney and Lord Mayor O'Callaghan at Newport News, some people may begin wondering if England is not mistress of the seas only with the assistance of Erin. Mr. Untermyer's driving inquiry into the New York building scandal may not result immediately in a construction boom, but the housing shortage should be relieved to some extent by the number of persons transferred to jail.

Time for Statesmanship

No legislature in this state, perhaps, has ever faced a weightier program than the General Assembly which yesterday began its biennial session. There are many things to be done in North Carolina, in order that the state may continue to progress and march onward toward the first rank among American commonwealths, where its destiny manifestly leads. There is an immense road program, calling for millions to be distributed over the next decade, which true statesmanship will give the utmost consideration. This state must have a state-wide system of highways connecting its principal towns and county seats. Men of vision see the vital need of it, and it is to be hoped that no short-sighted policy will prevail in this legislature.

Perhaps the greatest of all problems confronting the Legislature, however, is the absolute necessity of broadening our state institutions of higher education. We have taken care of the public schools, including the intermediate schools, but we have woefully neglected the colleges, and this is true not only of the state colleges and the university, but of the denominational colleges. Every one of them must have additional funds and equipment, for otherwise we are cheating our boys and girls of the sacred right of acquiring a college education. There is simply no room in any of the schools for the vast and increasing number of young people graduating from the high schools. In this matter we believe the people of the state are willing to go any lengths to provide ample equipment for the state institutions. Modern highways and modern schools are the great agencies that make a commonwealth, and we must have both.

There are other questions to be before the General Assembly that will demand enlightened consideration and favorable action. It is a time for statesmanship, for progress, and it is to be hoped that no standpointism will be allowed to come in and block the march of progress and development.

In Mercy and Gratitude

Cyrus Hogue was showing us a letter that had been addressed to him in connection with what some may regard as a matter of no great importance. We share Mr. Hogue's own opinion that it is in fact a highly important matter and one about which something should be done very promptly. It concerns the virtual collapse of a little enterprise that has been helping to temper the afflictions which rest upon some of our disabled war veterans at the Public Health Hospital at Oteen, N. C., and it is written by a supremely loyal American woman who has placed the happiness of these veterans above every other consideration. A portion of the letter written by Elizabeth Timlow, is here reproduced as the best means of making the situation clear: The house (hostess house) was one of the Y. W. C. A. enterprises and was designed to care for the women relatives of the sick soldiers here. We can accommodate about forty, and a cafeteria was maintained for them as well as for any of the personnel of the post who wished to come here to eat—and it has always been self-sustaining. When the Public Health took over the plant here, this house fell to the ground between the army, which was leaving, and the new administration, since the latter has no organization to care for welfare houses. In this way, the whole thing landed, to my dismay, on my shoulders—if it was to be kept open at all—in a manner too long to write; but I have stuck to the ship since October 16th, when the change came; we had no funds, for all the funds were turned over to the army on leaving, but I supplied what was necessary and kept the house afloat as best I could. I could not, however, manage the cafeteria, and that has been closed. All this time I have been trying to get some organization to take over this sadly needed work. The work needs now just a few hundreds to start up the cafeteria again, and this money would all come back in a comparatively short time, undoubtedly. It is not difficult to accept the statement of this loyal worker that the work she has been attempting there has seemed to bring untold comfort "to these pathetic lads" by making it possible for them to have their own people come to see them and continue with them for a time. She writes with the feeling that would be expected concerning the "cheerful courage" with which this little group of "broken lads" faces "something sadder than the swift death that met their more fortunate comrades."

And in conclusion: "People are tired of us," they sometimes say pitifully, "and we are long in dying." You see why I could not go and leave them! Without having come to any definite understanding with him on this point, we are taking the liberty of stating that Cyrus Hogue, as State Commander of the American Legion, would be glad to hear from any person who may feel interested in this chance to contribute to what we may call the "last aid" for some of our nation's finest. Why should county officials live by fees instead of labor? Salary implies compensation for service performed. A man is worthy of his hire—no more. Why should trial by jury be permitted in the Recorder's Court? It multiplies lawyers' fees, adds to court costs, annoys the public, and by detaining the police, interferes with their duties. Why should our present form of city government be longer suffered? It is a hybrid, imposes responsibility without means of discharging it, increases expenses and lowers administrative efficiency. Why should lawyers be permitted to make bonds for clients? The practice excites suspicion and is in derogation of the ethics of the law. Why should blind tigers be licensed by payment of fines? There is no profit, but much merit, in a road sentence. Why should corn whiskey be worth \$20.00 per quart? Appetite has not yet gone on a strike. Why is whiskey closely related to cotton? When whiskey is sold cotton is not picked. People who are familiar with the situation will not wonder at the uneasiness that seems to prevail in the Kentucky tobacco belt. The last man whom we should try to draw into any unnecessary fooling is a Kentuckian who can't get a fair price for his tobacco crop.

The Florida capital entertained the largest inaugural crowd in its history Tuesday when the new governor, Cary Hardee, went into office. The throng that assembled to see Hardee in was augmented by a throng that came to see Catts out.

Contemporary Views

ANYBODY CAN QUIT Philadelphia Public Ledger: The easiest thing to do with a job that you don't like is to throw it down and run away from it. But it requires no brains to do that. Anybody can quit. It takes character and stamina to persist against odds. We all enjoy swimming or floating with the current of popularity. Now and then a soul bolder than the rest attempts to stem the current and to make his way upstream. To find it hard going, and he cannot persuade anybody to go with him. He suffers the penalty that attaches to being a pioneer and an innovator. It would be easy to give over the struggle. But an indomitable spirit forbids a surrender. Cession cannot be made to spell creation. If you want to get anything done you have to keep moving. The rest cure is not a remedy for the diseases of the body politic. While grass grows under the feet of the good, the evil are making hay in the sun upon the same meadow. We hear of those who grow weary of well-doing; but apparently the sinful never tire of their trade. An idle goodness is not effectual. Children are told to "be good." There is not very much in merely being good. It were better to tell them to "do good." The fault to be found with some religious societies has been that they were content with the unproductive sacrosanctity of their members. These persons did not sally forth to give battle to monstrous wrongs. They drowned the din of the world with ritualism unrelated to conduct. They seemed to the world like slackers, who, lacking courage to endure, avoided the fight altogether and let the others carry on the battle and repel the assaults of the enemy. The world does not bestow its gratitude or its rewards on those who quit. Its premiums are for those who are indomitable, those who keep plugging those who try again. It is immensely cheering and heartened to renew the struggle when it sees some one who has every good excuse for giving up refusing to surrender and going at it again with all his might. We are put on earth not to have everything come our way, but to work for the things we want; to get ahead by self-denial and sacrifice; to run a race with fortitude, and play a game in which the bruises and the blows are more in evidence than the fun. Life is not pure joy for anyone; and if it were, it would not provide the preparatory schooling for the endless and boundless existence of the great hereafter.

PULL FOR YOUR TOWN Sandersonville (Ga.) Progress: There is no better evidence of a commendable community spirit than that of loyalty to a town in which a person lives. If a town is worth living in it is worth defending and supporting in its efforts to advance with the rest of the world. Yet in almost every community you will find people who can see nothing good in their surroundings. They can not recognize the fact that though it may be humble, it yet is home—that it has clothed them, fed them, and cared for them in sickness and in health, and has furnished them friends who have been steadfast and true. They magnify its imperfections and spread clouds wherever they go. They often make life miserable for others and invariably make it a reproach to themselves. But there is a brighter side to this story. The abuse these short-sighted people heap upon their place of abode generally falls upon unsympathetic ears. Their neighbors and friends know them as they are—as people who might have been valuable citizens capable of constructive work, but whose dispositions have been warped in younger days, possibly through no particular fault of their own. Their criticisms are listened to with good natured patience, but are forgotten about as soon as uttered. The views of the chronic kicker and fault finder have less weight than those of any other adult element of the human race. When he thinks he is kicking his town he generally finds that he is kicking himself instead.

HOW MEN STAY IN CONGRESS New York Herald: In the celebration of the memorable record of congressional service of Uncle Joe Cannon, several speakers gave their opinions as to the causes which account for re-election of a representative in congress. Champ Clark, himself pretty well qualified to judge, said: "In the first place the politics of his district must remain the same. In the second place he must be a man of force and ability. In the third place he must remain as faithful as the north star." Mr. Garrett of Tennessee thought that Hercules himself could not lift and throw Uncle Joe as he did Anteus. "No one has been able to do that with the gentleman from Illinois," he said. "It is true that twice in his political career he has been tripped, but he landed upon his feet among the people. He renewed his strength. Throughout all his days he has had the correct comprehension of the elements and fundamentals of human nature, and has always been able to keep his feet upon the earth among men."

MORRISON AT RALEIGH Durham Herald: Morrison's friends believe that the optimism of The Observer will be fully justified. Mr. Morrison certainly has an opportunity to do great things for the State. A safe and sane course, not too conservative, but progressive enough to keep abreast with changing conditions, and constantly keeping his ear attuned to the business interests of the State, he should go down in history as one of the State's greatest Governors. It will take patience, tact and hard work to successfully meet the numerous and important needs of the State, but we believe that the incoming Governor has the foresight and determination to cope with the various problems in a way that will redound to the benefit of the State and all who reside therein now or in the future.

Raleigh News and Observer: The Canadian minister of agriculture shows in impressive fashion how farmers by breeding improved cattle can increase the national wealth. But a goodly portion of North Carolina is debarr'd by the pestiferous cattle tick from breeding improved cattle. A pure-bred cow falls an easy prey to the cattle tick. North Carolina must rid itself quickly and completely of this handicap. Senator Harding threw a stone at a goose forty-five years ago and to his amazement the stone struck and killed the unfortunate quacker. The Senator should remember this incident when he gets into the White House.—New York Herald.

Art Triumphs

By Frederic J. Haskin

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—As might after tonight the New York Theater Guild continues to place above its box office window a sign reading, "Sold Out!" A surprising truth is becoming more and more self-evident: Namely, that the average theater-goer is just as eager to spend his money to see a good play as he is to see a bad one.

The play which the guild is now presenting to such crowded houses is Bernard Shaw's "Heartbreak House." It is unquestionably one of the "highbrow" types beloved in Broadway theatrical circles to be so fatal to the success of the box office. Furthermore, it is not only a play of high artistic merit which is drawing capacity houses here, but it is also a play of high popular appeal. "The Mob" and "The Skin Game," both by John Galsworthy; "Samson and Delilah" by the Danish playwright, Sven Lunde; "The Woman of Bronze" by Henri Kistemaker; "Thy Name is Woman," which is Karl Schönherr's "Der Weibsteufel," and "Mixed Marriage," St. John Ervine's latest contribution, as it may seem, the public is clearly and regularly registering a loud hurrah for art. Either it has suddenly changed its mind about what it likes, or the guild has done something right. The big theatrical producers have been wrong. For years, they have been perfectly sure of what the people wanted to see in the theater. "We know what you want to see," they say firmly. "You want to be entertained, soothed, tickled, shocked, uplifted, and excited, but you do not want to be made to think. Most of the plays we give you are bad, but they will give you a thrill. The fact that on an average of 60 per cent of these sure-fire hits have failed miserably a month or so after their production has had no effect on their policy concerning the tastes of the public. The fact that literally millions of Americans are now enrolled in community dramatic clubs, where they learn to distinguish good plays from bad ones, like a hawk, made no impression in commercial theatrical circles. Still, there is hope. The men at the head of the theater industry have not much faith in the intellectual interest of the public, but they have infinite faith in the cash receipts of the box office. And this season is conclusively demonstrating that art is triumphing over mere entertainment, spirit over matter. Equal-to-Murder, Equations, and the usual quota of feeble musical comedies.

The Theater Guild In great measure it is believed, this sudden rise and popularity of well-written dramas is due to the work of the New York Theater Guild. For in producing Ervine's "John Ferguson," the guild has proved to the New York theatrical world that a play might be good and at the same time a commercial success. In other words, they showed the public that it really was capable of appreciating something good if it got the chance. The immediate result was that several Broadway producers were compelled to go hastily through their files to bring forth one or two of the hundred or more excellent plays that had been lying there unnoticed for months, and to consider "producing them." It was a risky venture, however, for the guild had just put on to compete with the artistic fame of "John Ferguson" it contained the two safely popular Barrymores, Lionel and John—enough to carry almost any play in New York—while Ethel Barrymore was put in Zoe Atkins' play, "Decease," because it, too, was considered risky on account of its unhappy ending. Lionel and John were transferred to the Brieux play, "The Red Robe," given the American title of "The Letter of the Law," and Elsie Ferguson was temporarily attached to the movies, to play the part of Arnold Bennett's dramatization of his "Book of Carolita."

All of these plays proving successful, the producers are taking bigger chances on plays which are not so popular as the unusually large number of good plays to be seen. The big producers, you see, cannot afford to have the Theater Guild get away with all the dramatic talent working in the business. It is the one small-but important competitor of the organized labor industry. Since the actors' strike, it is no secret that the theater industry is completely controlled by an association of producers and managers, who own all of the principal theaters throughout the country and hence virtually control all of the players. For while you may be a member of the Actors' Equity, you do not get people to come and see you unless you hire a theater, and the only way you can hire a theater in a good location in any fair-sized city is through the producers' and managers' association.

Fighting the Trust Years ago, when these associated producers first began buying up all of the available theaters, a few well-known actors and actresses, including Francis Wilson, Joseph Jefferson, and Mrs. Fiske, attempted to fight the enterprise with an independent actors' association of their own, but it was not successful. These three, of course, could afford to be independent because people would have gone to see them had they appeared on a ten-cent stage. The few other actors in the association were so fortunate. And the producers and managers did not fight back. They merely offered the association a few dollars in non-exclusive contracts, so that before long there were only three or four rebels left. This early lesson had such a discouraging effect upon the association that an attempt was made to dispute the complete domination of the producers' association until the Theater Guild suddenly came to life two years ago. The guild was not formed to combat the theater trust. It has no such ambitious idea. It hopes to get along quite peacefully with that organization. But it does want to be independent because it wants to produce the kind of plays its members respect—the kind of plays that are an inspiration rather than an ordeal to the acting profession. All of its members are not players; some of them are scenic artists, authors or producers, who have won high reputations in the commercial theater. But all of them share in the financial interests of the guild, and each one has one vote in deciding its affairs. In other words, it is a true co-operative society, with drama instead of groceries as its product. Each of the members working in the production is paid a living wage and each of them receives a certain percentage of the box office receipts, according to the value of his or her part. The important characters receiving more than the smaller parts. It is the only society of its kind in the world today, although its prototype may be found among the various players' societies of Queen Elizabeth's time, including one in which Will Shakespeare was a shareholder.

Guild's Struggles When the Theater Guild organized, its bank account contained just \$500. This, it decided, without salaries, would be enough to produce a play, but not enough to pay for a theater. Fortunately, George Kahn, who had been a member of the Actors' Equity, had a small theater in New York City which he had recently abandoned. The Theater Guild secured the use of it for a few months, and produced its first play, "The Letter of the Law," which was a success. The guild then moved to a larger theater, and produced "John Ferguson," which was a greater success. The guild's success has led to the formation of other theater guilds in various cities, and it is now one of the most powerful forces in the theater world.

Daily Health Talks

By William Brady, M. D.

BEGINNING OF TUBERCULOSIS How does tuberculosis of the lungs manifest itself in the incipient stage or beginning? With pain in the chest, cough, fever, loss of weight? Not as a rule. The onset of this very common disease is wayward in that respect. Like insanity, it is much more likely to develop in the case of an individual who does not fear or suspect he has it, or putting it in the other way, tuberculosis, like insanity, rarely happens to him who fears he is developing it.

There are several characteristic modes of onset of tuberculosis which are familiar to physicians with an intelligent clientele. By intelligent I mean patients with sense enough to consult the doctor in the beginning of health impairment instead of waiting until they are convinced they are going to be disabled or die. Fifty or more years ago precious few patients had that much intelligence; it was the custom to call in the doctor only when the illness became serious enough to frighten everybody—and 50 years ago "consumption" was properly deemed a pretty hopeless condition. Today as many as 25 per cent of the laity have enough sense to seek medical counsel immediately when health becomes impaired; and today tuberculosis is one of the most curable of all chronic diseases—curable by intelligent treatment and care, not by any specific medicine. The most frequent mode of onset is with bronchitis, following what the unenlightened call a "neglected cold." The bronchitis does not get entirely well. In the course of two or three weeks, some slight trouble persists, and then the careful physician—if he has the opportunity to see the patient discovers evidence of tuberculosis. He can discover that evidence only by examining the naked chest repeatedly. But a careful physician does not pretend to examine the chest through the clothing. A second familiar mode of onset of tuberculosis is with an attack of what seems to be simple pleurisy, usually dry pleurisy. Indeed, the occurrence of pleurisy is always suggestive of beginning tuberculosis, though rather more than half of all such cases prove to be of non-tuberculous character. One who has lately had an attack of pleurisy should certainly have a careful chest examination as a matter of safety first and vice versa.

A third mode of onset is with spitting of blood or bleeding from the lungs. Of course, there are numerous other causes than tuberculosis for spitting of blood, but a sudden coughing up of blood in any case warrants careful investigation of the condition of the lungs. A fourth so-called, of a persistent or obstinate cough, especially at night or in the morning, or with children or youths who are anemic, frail and below the average in growth and development, strongly suggests beginning pulmonary tuberculosis, even though no chest or lung symptoms or cough be noticed. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Hair and Mentality A teacher advised a mother to have a little girl's hair cut as she was "too concentrate." The child had very long hair. After it was cut she quickly improved and became as bright as any. (F. C.) Answer—After my hair began to fall I had to have my appendix cut out. Would the teacher attribute appendicitis to falling hair? Being what I am, I gladly concede that brainy men have little hair and vice versa. But seriously there is no such relation, and it is regrettable that the mother had the child's hair cut. Somebody is always taking the beauty out of life. Please suggest some lotion to clear up blackheads, and pimples on the face. (D. E. F.) Answer—Bathe the face each night for a week with hot soap and water. Rinse and apply a solution of 10 grains of zinc sulphate and 10 grains sulphurated potassium in each ounce of water.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What is the present strength of the army and of the national guard? E. E. E. A. The war department says that on November 30, 1920, the strength of the army was: Commissioned officers, 14,481; enlisted men, 208,351; national guard, officers, 4,159; enlisted men, 71,687. Q. Is there any way to clean the outside surface of a merschaum pipe? R. T. A. It may be cleaned by steeping the pipe for some time in a solution composed of one part ammonia and four parts water. Q. What is a tear shell? F. B. A. This is a shell projectile which contains a quantity of gas which blinds the eyes with tears for some time. Q. What was a Bill of Mortality? V. P. L. A. This was a list, which was issued weekly, setting forth the births and deaths occurring within the limits of London, that was published in 1532, having begun in 1592. Reports of it were superseded by the weekly bills prepared at the registrar general's office. Q. Which was the last state to be admitted to the union? H. M. A. The last states were New Mexico and Arizona, both of which were admitted to the union June 20, 1912. Q. How much money was expended for the war? N. E. A. According to a financial statement of this organization, \$1,650,591.12 was expended for the purpose of the federal reserve board. Q. What are the salaries of the members of the federal reserve board? A. The five members of the board receive \$12,000 a year each; the controller of the currency as an ex-officio member, \$7,000 a year additional to his salary of \$5,000 as comptroller; the executive secretary receives \$10,000 a year; the secretary to the board \$5,000; the assistant secretary \$3,500; the general counsel, \$3,500; the chief of operations and examinations \$3,000; and the fiscal agent \$4,000. Q. How many Sunday schools are there, and how many scholars in attendance, in the United States? A. According to a report of the census bureau in 1918, there were 132,276 Sunday schools, with an enrollment of 19,951,875. Q. How did Patti fall at the time of her death? C. H. A. Adelina Patti, one of the world's most famous singers, died at her home, Craig-y-Nos castle, Pencaer, Wales, September 27, 1919, in her 77th year. Q. What railroad runs the farthest north? O. T. A. The bureau of railway economics says that the railroad from Petropavlo to Kola, a point on the Arctic coast, runs the farthest north. Q. When was the coinage of nickels discontinued, and how many of these were minted? D. W. R. A. By act of April 22, 1861, the coinage of nickel one-cent pieces was discontinued. The total amount coined was \$2,007,720. FARMER'S ENTIRE CROP OF TOBACCO TAKEN BY NEGROES (Special to The Star) DURHAM, Jan. 5.—Willard Robinson and Rufus Harris, negroes, were arrested here today charged with the theft yesterday morning of the entire crop of tobacco raised last year by D. V. Veasley and his three sons, farmers of Cedar Fork township. Officers, it is said, found a part of the crop in the hands of one of the negroes. The remainder of the tobacco was found in an old field covered with brush. Further arrests in the case are expected. The officers charged that the Veasley farm in the early hours of yesterday morning and took the tobacco from a storage house. They hauled it away on wagons. DURHAM FAVORS A COTTAGE AT JACKSON REFORMATION (Special to The Star) DURHAM, Jan. 5.—Durham county commissioners have gone on record as being ready to put up the necessary money needed for a Durham county cottage at the Stonewall Jackson Reformation. The estimated cost of the cottage will cost about \$24,000. NOTICE OF SUMMONS State of North Carolina, In the Superior Court, County of New Hanover. William A. Grogan vs. Notice of Summons Daisy J. B. Grogan. Notice is hereby given that a default has been entered against the defendant, Daisy J. B. Grogan, in the Superior Court of New Hanover County, North Carolina, wherein William A. Grogan is plaintiff and she is defendant, for an absolute divorce, and summons in which is returnable before the clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, North Carolina, at the office in Wilmington, N. C., on the 25th day of February, 1921, when an answer to the said complaint, or the return thereon demanded will be granted. This the 5th day of January, 1921. Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court, McClinton & Cashell, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 1-5-10-21

GIVE MEDICAL ADVICE BY RADIO OUT OF NEW YORK NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Medical advice by radio, designed to save life in event of sickness or accident at sea by applying proper treatment until personal service of a physician or surgeon can be obtained, is now possible. A recent arrangement between the Seaman's Church Institute of New York and the navy department established here a school of medical instruction for officers and seamen. Mariners trained in this school if called upon to treat a serious illness or accident case at sea can communicate by radio to the physician at the Seaman's institute and receive from him instructions to be followed until the ship reached a harbor or obtains assistance from another vessel. The medical officer in New York is "on watch" from 2 to 10 p. m. for this service. Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, Bleed, Bleeding or Prouting Piles. Instantly

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