The Morning Star

THE OLDEST DAILY IN NORTH CAROLINA" Published Every Morning in the Year by The WIL-MINGTON STAR COMPANY, Inc., 165 Chestnut Street, Wilmington, North Carolina

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C. Second Class Matter. Telephones: Office No. 61No. 61 SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CAMBIER One Year\$7.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL Postage Prepaid Daily and Sunday One Year\$5.00 Months 2.50 1.15 Three Months 1.25

Subscriptions Not Accepted for Sunday Only Edition

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FOREIGN ADVERTISING OFFICES: Atlanta: Candler Building, J. B. KEOUGH Boston Chicago
21 Devonshire Peoples' Gas Bldg. BRYANT, GRIFFITH & BRUNSON.



FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1921.

Butler's Folly

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, too circumventing a politician to be a great educator and too didactic a pedagogue to be a successful politician, has made another bid for an unenviable fame. Writing in the Paris Journal des Debats, he makes this rarely unsportsmanlike

If America had had at its head at the end of the war a man who knew human nature, who knew history and European diplomacy and was acquainted with the fundamental principles of a firm political and social philosophy, the state of Europe and America would have been much more happy than it is today. Certainly it will be impossible for any government or any party to avoid all consequences of the stupefying mistakes committed

This is a duly modest picture of himself which the doughty Doctor paints. Butler on Human Nature, Butler on History and European Diplomacy, Butler on the Fundamental Principles of a Firm Political and Social Philosophy, have given many a Columbia student a headache, but they have curiously enough, never availed to carry Butler himself beyond the opening vote in many a Re publican convention. It has long been one of those wonders which Providence moves mysteriously to perform that a man to whom human nature, history, diplomacy, philosophy are an open book should have been so consistently slighted by the American people.

The papers of the country have been pondering the probable causes of this splenetic assault. The Springfield Republican is reminded of what the learned Doctor had to say last summer, upon his return from the Chicago convention about General Wood's candidacy. Wood, he declared, had been supported by "a motley group of stock gamblers, oil and mining promoters, munitions makers and other like persons. * * * Defeated in their insolent attempt to buy the nomination (they) represent all that is worst in American business and American political life." When the General furiously denounced this as "a vicious and malicious falsehood," Dr. Butler contritely and publicly apologized, offering an excuse which was ridiculously puerile in view of the fact that there are few things in heaven and earth which are not to be found in the Butlerian philosophy. Cynical people, the Republican comments, said at the time that the trouble with Dr. Butler was that he had incomprehensibly failed to be nominated. The same people, it suggests, may now perceive a deeper sore, originating in the painful actualfty that when a President was chosen for the period 1913-1920, the Princeton schoolmaster and not the Columbia one, received the mantle.

Some day, perhaps, observes the New York

we shall have a specific catalogue of Woodrow Wilson's stupefying mistakes and a statement of just how they could have been avoided. We shall have pointed out to us the man who, in Wilson's place, could have given Alsace-Lorraine to France without taking it away from Germany; could have persuaded the French to accept a fixed indemnity in 1918 when they are not yet ready for it in 1921, could have made a Poland without using German Posen or Austrian Galicia; could have erected Czecho-Slovakia into a nation without detriment to the revenues of Karl Hapsburg; could have left Paris without breaking up the Conference; could have made omelettes without eggs.

That, too, would be stupefying statesmanship, but of the right kind.

A Swell Affair

The excellent prospects for faiture do not lessen our sympathy for the efforts of certain members of Congress and others to keep the Harding inauguration within fairly simple, modest bounds. We are not so much interested in the Senate's talk about placing some measure of restraint upon the operations of the pickpockets and other Washingtonians, who may be planning to "get theirs" by safer methods, as we are in the evidences that the inauguration is to be made the occasion for a lavish outlay of public and private funds in order

that "society" may have a long-deferred treat. No one was simple enough to imagine that Senator Borah's suggestion of a ten-dollar inauguration would be taken seriously, as meritorious as it undoubtedly is; but we are sure that many Americans had hoped for a ceremony involving hardly more than nominal expenses and reflecting at least a shadow of the simplicity which now

appears peculiarly appropriate. That would naturally have been highly annoying and disappointing to the Edward M. McLeans, who have barrels of money and thriving social ambitions and who, according to every sign, have taken up the lowly Hardings with the full intention of making them count for something. The President-elect, of course, is in the hands of his is calling at the State Capitol only because it has

friends and will veto nothing until he is duly installed in office, and Congress, could hardly be expected to behave churlishly about a request for a hundred thousand or so. Hence the outlook is for a swell affair in all important particulars. Senator Lenroot said he had read in the papers that there might be a dance in the capitol plaza in addition to the inaugural ball in one of the govern ment buildings. "The suggestion apparently was." says he, "that the inaugural ball would be attended by the aristocracy while the peasantry might dance on the plaza." He was assured by several senators, however, that there was no such plan in view. The peasantry is not running this show and no peasants' ball is going to be allowed to break into the plans of the inaugural committee or to mar the dignity or brilliance of the occasion with horseplay on the sidelines. Nevertheless, the fifty thousand dollar grandstand which our economical Senate is going to build for the occasion should certainly have a small section reserved somewhere in a remote corner for plain

The Poverty of Our Legations

There is one appropriation at least which the coming retrenchment should not cut, if the conditions portrayed by a special correspondent of the New York Times are true. On the basis of the following figures, the State Department has been having to practice the greatest economy in its conduct of foreign affairs:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the Department last winter requested \$1,310,000 for "contingent expenses of foreign missions." Congress allowed only \$900,000. Also \$1,168, 000 was requested for contingent expenses of the United States Consulates, of which \$1,-000,000 was allowed. Practically one-third of the total appropriation had to be spent for rent, heat, light, messenger and janitor services, and in spite of rigid economy was inadequate because the Unitd States does not own its own embassies and legations at the majority of the posts where the United States maintains diplomatic representatives and is at the mercy of predatory landlords.

In 1908 the State Department was paying \$125,872.18 for rent. Next year it will pay \$364,536.21. The rates of general increase for rents charged the department by foreign landlords average \$5,000 a month. The only alternative to the United States purchasing land and erecting its own embassy and consulate buildings is to maintain diplomatic and consular quarters in those sections of the different, foreign cities where rents, due to the fact that these sections are less accessible and less desirable, are within the reach of the State Department's purse.

The latter is the course which has been followed. As a result, the United States Charge d'Affaires at Sofia, Bulgaria, is liable to eviction now because he can not find suitable quarters for which he can ' afford to pay; the American mission in Berlin is housed in a building which is falling to pieces; in Budapest the approach to the mission is through an evil smelling courtyard, up two flights of stairs, and the offices themselves are worse than the approach; the American Legation at Warsaw has just been robbed of a large sum of money, because it has no safe. The lack of a safe for the protection of papers, codes, and other valuable material is the rule, rather than the exception. Safes and office furniture are in the class of luxuries, and one finds kitchen tables as desks, packing boxes as typewriter desks, trade and diplomatic records tied up with strings and stacked on the floor because there are no filing cases.

It has long been said that only a wealthy man could afford to accept one of the more important ministerial posts, because of the meagre salary and the great need of a dignified social position, which the salary could not maintain. And it now appears that the current appropriation has been inadequate to supply enough clerks and stenographers to the embassies and legations, though there have been many men and women sufficiently patriotic to go as clerks, at financial sacrifice. It seems that our diplomatic corps is in the

same state as our teaching force. The financial return is too small to attract the capable people who would make excellent workers, but cannot live on patriotic idealism, and those who are making the sacrifice are overworked, and hardly repaid by the consciousness of duty well done.

To the non-political mind, it would seem that, with the increasing complexity and delicacy of our relations with European countries, we need the best ability we can find to conduct our affairs. and that our representatives have time to be constructive agents, and not general office workers, tied down by routine.

Moreover, with the popular and correct opinion of this country as a wealthy one, it must seem incongruous, and an evidence of lack of respect for the foreign governments, that we house our representatives so poorly. It would be only natural for the foreign government itself to have less respect for us because of the squalor in which we transact business. That this does happen, The Times is confident, for it states that "In Peking and Tokio, also, mortifying conditions exist that are proving embarrassing to the prestige of the United States.

Tick Time Again

The author of the News and Observer's "Under the Dome" column offers a gaily facetious lament in behalf of the General Assembly upon the early arrival of the cattle tick in the midst of the members. "Hopes were entertained," says he, "that one day might pass without the bedeviling pres ence of this creature in Legislature halls, but

No sooner did Mr. Crisp of Dare get the eye and ear of the new speaker yesterday morning but he advanced with a measure for the frustration of the tick in Dare. Today it will be somebody else, and tomorrow and tomorrow.

That is, of course, very anneying. We are at a loss to understand why this obtrusion should be endured year after year, session after session, day after day, when the case is one in which the General Assembly holds the power of life or death, so to speak. Neither Mr. Crisp of Dare nor the gentleman described as "Billy" McGirt, the tick's "arch enemy," nor anyone of the Eastern members who will rise from their seats with an antitick inspiration "tomorrow and tomorrow" is so committed to the subject that he might not be cured by the right sort of treatment. Why should it not be supposed that the General Assembly willfinally yield to a suggestion of common sense and for all time relieve itself of a persistent annoyance by giving the right and obvious answer.

It should not be forgotten that the despised tick

a number of friends there. It has received hospitable treatment in the past and will not be noticeable for its absence in the future unless warning be definitely served now that its friends have departed or changed their minds.

Let it be hoped that the daily tick reminder will not be a necessary affliction of the General Assembly through this session. As long as it is necessary, we sincerely trust that it will not, for a single day, be overlooked.

Letters to the Editor

WILMINGTON'S GROWTH

EDITOR OF THE STAR: One living in Wilmington and seeing the improvements going on from day to day cannot appreciate the almost magical changes which have taken place in the past few years. It is to the visitor who returns from time to time, and to the hative born, particularly, who has all the heart ties of birth, of childhood, and of friendly associations who sees what has taken place and is able to measure its growth by comparison with

other growing cities and communities. The physical development of Wilmington reviewed from any angle has been wonderful. The banks are beautifully housed and their statements show resources indicating ample facilities for business, and above all a thrifty, industrious population given to the saving habit. What a few years ago was an uninviting, unproductive, almost useless waste of white sand with here and there a spot of wire grass or gall berry bushes, is now beautifully laid off residence sections, with well constructed modern homes, well kept lawns-and flower beds, paved streets, supplied with sewers, electric lights, car line service of frequent intervals and all the other equipments of a prosperous, developing city. Carolina Heights, Sunset Park, the little communities or groups dotting the read to Wrightsville Beach with their picturesque names should be made known through newspapers and pamphlets to be studied and copied by other cities seeking civic improvements for they show a true artistic treatment of natural conditions. The shipyards, the wholesale and retail business of various kinds and the mills are impressive in the quality and variety of their goods or manufactured products, but particularly in the housing, the methods of display, the systematic arrangements of goods. These indicate a high quality of salesmanship and a large volume of business. Front street, Market and Princess streets with their crowds night and day, well lighted stores and streets have all the air of a

The back country which some years ago was thought to be unsuitable for cultivation with any profitable returns has responded to the touch of the hand guided by intelligence and is yielding returns perfectly amazing. I saw on one farm near the Princess street road peanuts, corn, potatoes, cotton, hay, hogs, chickens and was told that during the summer season truck of almost every kind was produced in the greatest abundance. This farm was started some years ago as a kind of philanthropy sponsored by Mr. Hugh McRae and both superintended and worked

by Rev. Moore, pastor of Shiloh Baptist church. When started it was virtually a piece of waste land, but in these three or more years during which it has been worked, it has been brought to the place where it will produce a bale of cotton to the acre. Driving over the well constructed roads which now radiate from Wilmington in almost every direction the marvel is that the sand areas of a few years ago reached by sand roads in which a buggy mired half way to the axle are now well fenced, cultivated farms and fruit orchards paying back riches and contentment for intelligent

But, the most impressive thing about Wilmington is the spirit of its people. The great throbbing city of Atlanta with very few natural resources, a mountainous country without large mineral resources, with no navigable rivers or sea frontage has become the great city that it is largely through the spirit of its people. The same spirit of optimism, of hopefulness, of progress in spite of the adverse economic conditions which now prevail is everywhere among business and professional men, mechanics, laborers, black and white. All show the spirit of a great future for Wilmington and each wants to contribute his part to its greatness. -R. R. TAYLOR.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 28, 1920.

Contemporary Views

RUBBERNECK

London Post: Two ladies, one carrying an infant, entered a bus, and their conversation proclaimed them of American origin. A gentleman sitting opposite thought he had never seen such an intensely plain baby, and sat gazing, fascinated by its very ugliness. At length the mother, irritated by his prolonged stare, leaned forward and exclaimed "Rubber!" The gentleman, unaware that this Yankee expression has reference to any one who stares, fervently replied, "Thank God, I thought it was real!"

NOT THAT KIND OF INVESTIGATION

New York World: Much may be said for a legislative investigation of the Municipal Government of New York City, but it is not said in the superheated rhetoric of the statement by Senator Robinson and Assemblyman Steinberg which brings the subject to the Legislature's attention.

The statement is in the worst possible spirit. It paints a picture of the metropolis, untrue because of its exaggeration, as a fester of "graft and corruption in high places," and apparently asks an investigation to provide proof of the reckless charge. Any inquiry undertaken for that purpose may prove the boomerang that old legislative

hands seem to fear. Probably New York City suffers more from official stupidity and incompetence than from outright official dishonesty-which, for all that, may in many cases exist. Very likely it suffers from a bad system as much as from either and would benefit by charter changes. That is what the people want to know. They would welcome a helpful inquiry devoted to ascertaining the facts and to searching out ways to cure the conditions, especially financial conditions, that cause justified anxiety for the future.

The City Government badly needs a thorough and dispassionate overhauling from the outside. Such an inquiry, to be of any use-not to be, indeed, worse than useless-should be judicial, nonpartisan and solely in the public interest.

New York Herald: Archaeologists have found in New Mexico a forty-five story apartment house once tenanted by 1,000 Indians. It was a walkup and certain hieroglyphics near the entrance are taken to mean that icemen would not be expected to deliver above the fortieth floor.

New York Herald: Dr. Simon Flexner tells us of evil parasites so small that they pass through the pores of earthenware. A contractors' ring of creatures so clusive might escape Sam Untermyer. Nothing larger seems to get away from his net.

Springfield Republican: "I'll never again hold a political place; I'm a business man from new on." former Governor Smith of New York is quoted as saying. But Cincinnatus on the truck can doubtiess be relied on in the event of a public emergency. His good citizenship has been well

Jobless-But Gay (From New York Evening Post)

It is a genial place to be-a theatrical agency. It is likely to be full of good looking, well dressed people with all the style that only stage folk can put one, and it is filled with a spirit

of camaraderie that is good to feel. They all seem to know each other and to have something amusing to say Now and then a long lost acquaint ance turns up and is greeted with a warm handclasp, and a laugh that signifies, somehow, participation in a common, but slightly borne, difficulty. "What are you doing now?" a near

young man asked a fur-coated, blond beauty who came in "God knows," she answered him. was doing pictures. But now the Fa-

mous Players is closed for two months Twelve hundred of us are out . . And so it went. The agencies are tresses are out of jobs. I heard of one in the "Cave Man," six months ago has not had one offer.

They Can Still Laugh "Do you know anybody that has got offices. They must be able to laugh

or else they had better stay away until they can. An actor who cannot em to the verge of suffocation. laugh cannot get a job. Yet the situation is not really a

people in close touch with the stage world that there are 5,000 actors and the heat through every cold spell, is actresses at present hunting about New in reality acting as a good friend of that a person may do anything he like York for jobs There are in the neighborhood of

matic and road show field. Of these about 1.500 to 2,000 are nominally un. employed at the mid-season period, for temperature of flat, office and store and the number of weeks' work a year done you have approximately the ideal norby an actor average only 23 1-2. This year, it is estimated, there are 11.5 per cent more than the usual num. ber of unemployed, a total of 4.950 which, added to the normal number of unemployed gives to us 5,000 as an ap-

selves will tell you 7,000, but this seems a little high. The causes of the present unemploy. ment grow out of the enormous overproduction of plays that took place during the war. In this country, as it Europe, there was during the dark is such a uniform success at keeping days a spirit of "eat, drink, and be

merry, for tomorrow we die." Everybody Flocked to Theatres People flocked to the play where the thought of the moment could be distracted from the shadow of the morrow to come. In this country the demand was augmented by the group ple who, become suddenly rich, flocked to the theatres, not so much to drown their sorrows as to give themselves sorrows to drown.

The result of the over-production of the past year is that theatres in New York are now at a terrific premium. Many good managers are not producing at all for lack of stage space. Shows which have rehearsed and had successful runs in other cities are waiting about to get into New York, with their actors temporarily laid off. Plays that could go on for many months more with crowded houses are closing up because they cannot get theatres in which to

Scarcity of theatres has been in creased by the withdrawal of many theatres during the war for the production of moving pictures, and this condition is expected to become worse, rather than better, with the expected withdrawal of the Shubert theatres from bookings for regular plays and their transformation into vaudeville houses. The increase in the motion picture industry during the war provided a large field to which actors could turn when out of other employment. This work is a sort of stop gap for the stage players. The work is at best, however very irregular and jobs are by the day rather than by the week or month.

There has been a change recently in the policy of motion picture production which has led to a temporary layoff of cinema actors, but people in touch unusual unemployment in this field. Picture manufacturers are beginning

now to make fewer films, and to specialize more on the perfection of each one. This necessitates the closing of some of the studios for repair or improvement, which throws a good many actors out for a time. It also means that the demand for

actors may be slightly less in the future, although this is not probable. Recent reports of 50,000 motion picture actors unemployed in Los Angeles and 5,000 in the east are probably exagger-

A motion picture expert recently come from there states that there are not more than 15.000 to 20,000 actors employed in that town at its height of production, and that unemployment is not 100 per cent. There are not, he states, probably

half as many as 5,000 motion picture people unemployed in the east. These reports are thought by some to be circulated by manufacturers, who sign their new contracts in January, to make theatre managers believe that production has been largely curtailed so that they will pay high for next

The announcement that the Shubert theatres were about to be given over to vaudeville is said to have had an effect in attracting large numbers of vaudeville performers to New York. It is said that other vaudeville pro ducers, fearing the expected competi tion, allowed reports to spread through the west that there was a scarcity of such talent, which brought them a crop of 3,000 to 4,000 new artists to choose from and increased the number of actors hunting for jobs.

The last and perhaps the most unfortunate cause of the present state of unemployment is the widespread failure of road companies. Forty such companies failed during the season of 1919-20. This season 25 have failed to

Shows under reputable producers, which have had success in New York. have failed on the road during the pas year, either from the increased railroad rates, from the substitution of inferior actors in star parts, or from the fact that their original success had been due to war enthusiasm and not intrinsic merit. But the larger proportion of the fail-

ures has been due to the newer, irresponsible managers, who take a company out, allow their salaries to lapse, and "strand" them in some small town without the means of getting back.

There are any number of stories about these privateer producers who ply their trade with a picturesqueness worthy of O. Henry. There was a company last week, which is said to have got a New York cast and full quota of musicians as far as the Pennsylvania station, where they received a message from the manager that he was \$18,000 short and the show would not Or there was another manager who

Daily Health Talks By William Brady, M. D.

DAMPNESS AND NO HEAT Our politicians, as ever eager to seize the more popular horn of a dilemma, base a great deal of their noisy talk nowadays on the popular belief lee-el, and is a Hebrew word meaning that insufficient heat in living apartments or offices or stores predisposes occupants of such apartments to some disease, preferably pneumonia. And when anyone subjected to the discomfort of insufficient heat does happen to passports given by these foreign gov. pick up anything-like a respiratory infection the coincidence is cited as perfeetly convincing evidence of the land-lord's wickedness.

Nobody loves a landlord-at least not less than I do. A dandlord is to my mind the lesser of two evils—the any importance is said to be the abacus greater being the evil of having no The Chinese lay claim to its invention crowded with waiting actors and ac- place to stay when there's no place Herodotus stated that this machine tresses. Even the best actors and ac- to go. I'm ready to take the stand was used by the Egyptians as early a and swear away the good name of a 460 B. C. Through the Greeks and well known actor who, since he played landlord at any time. But pneumonia Romans the use of the machine spread is something else again. I'll gladly over all Europe. give, at my regular rate, expert testi-"Do you know many people who mony against a landlord as a factor home from France the remains of haven't got jobs?" I asked innocently of nervous prostration, high blood soldier, when are the relatives not of one competent looking young wo- pressure, insomnia and anxiety neuro- fied?-J. W. D. sis, but when it comes to a question of pheumonia, I must testify that the landlord positively is not guilty. It one?" was the reply. Any everybody would be love's labor lost for him to laughed. For that is the way in the grind down on the heat as a means terial branch of the war department to that end. His chance of success would be better if he would everheat the date when it may be expected No doubt it is a reckless and ill-

advised thing to say, as I do say, that ures by cable. laughing matter. It is estimated by the conventionalized landlord, skimping about 10 degrees Fahrenheit on his tenants. He is taking nothing from to his own money, but after it has been them, save imprecations; he is giving punctured or defaced in any way 30,000 actors and actresses in the dra- them something akin to a hygienic indoor temperature. Deduct 10 degrees Fahrenheit from the average indoor mal or hygienic indoor temperature, which is 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

Landlords as a whole are indeed execrable creatures. I hate nothing more than landlords unless it be getting up bright and early in the morning. Nevertheless, speaking from the proximate figure. The actors them. viewpoint of good health, we must grudgingly concede to the landlord an important role in keeping us well. Some people harbor the notion that it is the landlord's place to keep us good and warm. I thank goodness that he given by the Dutch to the large island us cool and well.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS A Lady"s Hand

I see by the paper where a lady praised your hand lotton. Just now under the name "Rhode Island and one of my chief occupations in life is Providence Plantations." This is still holding hands. And I have a fancy the official name of the state. that a young man likes to hold a Q. What is the longest river nice soft hand, or at least my particular young man does and my hands ain't! (J. A. A.)

Answer-Here is the lotion I suggested for softening and whitening the skin of the hands or face:

Tragacanth, in shavings. . 80 grains. Glycerin 1 ounce Boric acid 1-2 ounce Oil of bergamot 4 drops Rain water (or tap water) 1 pint Boil the tragacanth in the water stirring constantly, until dissolved, Add water to make up for evaporation. Then add the other ingredients. Apply to the skin two or three times daily, immediately after washing and before the skin is quite dried. Hyperthroidism

What is the difference between hyperthyroidism and exophthalmic goitre? being:

Bertha.) Answer-Hyper means more or exess-hyperthyroidism means excessive function of the thyroid gland, which produces and pours into the blood an 'internal secretion" or ferment which is the natural stimulant to various vital processes. In exophthalmic goitre the patient suffers from hyper-

BUDDHISTS OPPOSE THE S. A. TOKIO, Nov. 24 .- (Correspondence of associated Press).-A Buddhist salvation army has been formed with headquarters in Tokio and according to one of its leaders, it is determined to "fight the Christian salvation army out of Japan. Members of the Buddhist salvation army took a leading part in the disturbances which marked the celebration of the salvation army's semi jubilee during the last few days. Colonel Duce of the salvation army makes light of the attacks.

persuaded a friend in The Bronx to sell his boarding house and put the money into a new company. He rehearsed the company, took them to Baltimore, where they played one week without a cent being paid to them. Some of the members of the cast are said to have lived on apples for two days. At last the company "flopped," and the 11 members who were in the Actors' Equity telegraphed for the over in the city for a brief visit " needed funds with which to return to friends. While here they decided !

A daring "shoe string" manager, who life with the result that Rev. Mr. Wet was formerly a motion picture star, has and a few intimate friends were called stranded two companies within the past in last night and the change effected month. Members of the companies The young couple left this morning to were rescued by the Actors' Equity association. Nothing can daunt them, these thea-

tre people, because they always keep heir faith in their own ability to act, their willingness to pull each other out of holes, and the confidence that they up." Which is what keeps the present Mr. Nettles is the son of Mr. and Mr. situation from being one of discour- R. B. Nettles, who reside near Flor are "good looking when they are made agement.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. How is President-elect Hard. ing's middle name pronounced and what does it mean?-V. M. T.

A. Gamaliel is pronounced ga-may "my rewarder is God."

Q. Is it possible to obtain a pass. port to the United States from Ger. many and Austria-Hungary?-Q. S. A. There are now semi-official American commissioners in Berlin Vienna and Budapest, who can visa ernments, provided such aliens present satisfactory credentials.

Q. What was the earliest known adding machine?—R. A. R. A. The earliest known adding ma. chine or instrument of calculation of

Q. When the government sends

A. The war department says that the relatives of a deceased sodi whose remains are to be brought over from France are notified by the came the time the body leaves France as arrive in this country. The cemeterial branch is notified of all such depart.

Q. Can a man destroy or disfigure his own money?-W. H. W. cannot be placed in circulation again That is, the hole cannot be filled and the coin again used, as lawfe money. Who were the Bashi Bazouks?

D. S. S. A. The Bashi Bazouks are Turkie irregular troops, natives of

pashalics of Asiatic Turkey and posessing the worst reputation of any class of fighting men in the world They are wild and turbulent and ready to plunder and kill at any time. states called Rhode Island, when most of it is part of the mainland?-R. C. "Roode Eylandt" was the name on the east side of Narragansett ha The colony established on it was unite with other settlements under the lear

R. D. The longest river in the world a

ership of Roger Williams and a charle

obtained for administration of affair

the Mississippi-Missouri, 4.194 miles The widest river is probably the Amazon, its width being 50 miles at m main mouth.

Q. What is the derivation of the name "Rotten Row" in Hyde Park London?-A. W. A. The name "Hotten Row" sunnosed to be derived from "Re de Roi" or "King's Drive." The kin is the only person who may drive down

Q. Who said "Be good and let who will be clever?"-S. S. J. A. The quotation is from a peep

'A Farewell" by Charles Kingsley, the verse from which words are taket Be good, my dear, and let who will be clver: Do noble things, not dream them a

day long; And so make life, death and the vast One grand, sweet song."

CUPID MAKES ROOM IN AT LEAST TWO SCHOOLS

Students Decide to Marry and

Are Wedded at Rocky Mount

(Special to The Star) ROCKY MOUNT, Jan. 6 .- There wil be room for an additional student all least two colleges during the ensuing spring term as the result of a romand which culminated here last night when R. William Nettles, of Florence, S. and a junior at the University of Soul Carolina, and Miss Sallie L. Rochuth of Williamston, a member of the freelman class at the Eastern Carolin Training school, of Greenville, X. were married by Rev. W. Edgar Wei. pastor of the Arlington Street Haptis church, the ceremony being performed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cyrus shortly after 9 o'clock. The two young people left their !! spective homes to resume their studies several days ago, each one stopping change from student life to marrie

Mrs. Nettles is the attractive daugh ter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Rochuel Williamston, and a sister of Mrs. Web Nobles of this city, and has a hos friends throughout eastern Carolin

they will make their home in Florence

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