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### THE MORNING STAR, WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1921.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1921.

#### The Poor Teacher

The report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. E. C. Brooks, has in it many evidences of great progress in education in the state. Unfortunately, almost every good feature is so linked with one of which we can not be proud that it is difficult to feel very greatly elated over the school situation in North Carolina. For instance, the county-wide plan of administration and the consolidation of districts have improved rural schools tremendously, but we still have 263 oneteacher schools, and 2,243 two-teacher schools. Among the high schools, while there are, 214 schools of three teachers or more, there are 241 schools where one or two teachers are attempting to give four-year high school courses.

Still more disturbing is the fact that, though the number of teachers in the public schools in 1919-20 was 16,854, an increase of 1,785 over the previous year, there were 403 schools closed because

## Governor Morrison's Address

· · · the things mentioned ought to be done. Sound business principles require that they shall be done speedily and without delay, We can not progress in our spiritual, intellectual or material development unless they are done. They will be done, either generously and in a manner to give us as a State the full benefit of doing them, or they will be done by patchwork and over a period of years, and in such manner as will largely dissipate the benefit to the State of doing them, and a greater cost in the long run.

Courage is the keynote of Governor Morrison's inaugural address. He refuses to be intimidated by "hard times." The comprehensive program of development which he would launch in North Carolina has not been trimmed or de-vitalized in order to meet the specifications laid down by the faint of heart. That, in our opinion, is the most striking and important aspect of the message which was read by the new Governor yesterday. We learned in the course of the campaign the outstanding planks of the Morrison platform; we learned from his inaugural address that an ephemeral economic cloud had not frightened him away from his position.

It is a man of vision, of faith, of sound business sense who spoke to the General Assembly and to the people of the State in yesterday's inaugural message. There is, moreover, in the construction of the address a simple directness betokening a mind that is charged for action. No one can read it without being impressed with the fact that Governor Morrison has entered upon the duties of his office with a plan of action clearly thought out; that the attainment of his objectives will hold his attention against any diversion into the wasteful field of quibbling and bickering.

Both the program and the spirit of the man are fairly suggested in the lines that are quoted below:

The reactionary will whisper to the timid that this is a bad time to expend much money because of the depressed condition of our whole business life. Business is depressed, and we have recently suffered severe loss and shrinkage in values, but North Carolina is still rich enough to take humane care of its defective and unfortunate, to guard itself as far as an enlightened knowledge of preventive medicine will enable it to against sickness and suffering, to provide adequate schools for the training and education of its children, to build a system of roads suggested by sound business, and to do all other things reasonably necessary in the discharge of the high duties. of a great state.

#### Science and Housework

That the farmer's barnyard always had running water before his home did; that his wife cooked. and washed and cleaned with the most primitive tools, while he was making his own work efficient with the most improved machinery has long been a point of attack by all those who have the good of society at heart. The situation of the urban housewife has been somewhat better, yet almost any mechanic's wife would confess, or announce, that, though her husband had to have the best tools for his work, she could not afford fireless cookers, aluminum ware, washing machines or vacuum cleaners. Efficiency on the job of making a home depends as much on tools as on the quality of being a "womanly woman," is something women have known for a long time, but because of the isolation of housekeepers, their lack of organization, and perhaps because of their unwillingness to admit that their husbands aren's "good providers," or their conservatism, they have done little to make that belief function. During this week, however, the second conference on household management, under the direction of the Chicago Woman's Club, the Chicago Housewive's League, the Woman's City Club and the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, has been meeting in Chicago. There for study were an amazing array for simplifying home labor. Electric washers, dryers, ironers, dishwashers; wheel tables for carrying used dishes, food heaters, all are evidence of the application of modern science to the old business of feeding and clothing The free .

## Letters to the Editor

#### THE FEE SYSTEM EDITOR OF THE STAR:

I have been hoping you would actively oppose the proposed change in our county by which the courthouse officials will be paid by a fee system instead of by fixed salaries as at present.

A lawyer of prominence in the state writing to the North Carolina club, which is engaged in the study of governmental problems at the State University, expressed himself as follows: "Our fee and salary bill ought to be worked over. One clerk will figure out about twice as much as another does, and it is hard to tell which is right. I observe that several counties are arranging to suit themselves, resulting in perplexity and confusion. The law about witness fees, tickets, proofs, etc., is alarmingly confusing. . . . Witnesses are at sea, few of the court officials can agree, the lawyer doesn't know, and even the supreme court sometimes reverses itself on this little matter of paying witnesses when serving an individual or the state, in civil and in criminal cases."

This criticism may apply equally as well whether our courthouse officials are paid fixed salaries or whether they receive their remuneration by an uncertain, cumbersome and antiquated fee system. But should we do anything which would tend to perpetuate this crazy-quilt system described by this lawyer? Very sure it must be that the compensation will be greater than the salaries now paid or our friends who have had these courthouse positions thrust upon them would not be so eager to have the method changed. And also very much more difficult in the future will it be to secure the necessary changes in the fee and salary bill if counties which have adopted a well defined salary system give it up and return to an out-of-date fee system. So far as I have been able to learn only two counties which discarded the fee system have returned to it and one of these was Brunswick where the tax receipts were only \$58,000 in 1915, the year it returned to the fee system. In the other county the tax receipts were only \$39,000:

It was in 1905 that the counties of North Carolina began to change from a fee system to a salary system and in that year the legislature substituted salaries for fees in Guilford, Buncombe, Forsythe and Mecklenburg counties. Other counties were added to the list until in 1915 50 counties were on a salary basis while fifty remained on a fee basis. Probably the course we have pursued in North Carolina is best. Other states, however, have been so persuaded to the desirability of introducing business-like methods in their county government that they abolished the fee system over the entire state at one fell swoop. It was in 1903 in the state of Ohio that public attention was first drawn to the enormous amounts collected in-fees, all of which went to the individual officeholder, and when this information became public all county officers were put on a salary basis and all fees and commissions turned into the county treasuries.

The states of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Kentucky and New Jersey followed Ohio in rapid succession. The advocates of a return to a fee system are those who will be benefited by the change, together with a very few lawyers who complain that they cannot get papers served promptly under the present system-a puerile admission that we cannot select at the ballot box persons who will perform their duties. There is a very much better remedy to cure this disease than to offer the bait of an unknown amount of fees. A business house which had in its service an inefficient employe would administer the proper prescription very promptly. I do not know how much interest the people of the community have in this matter, but very little has been shown so far. To nip mind it is very im-portant and if I thought any number of people were interested would undertake to give other and stronger reasons why the proposed change should not be made. M. S. WILLARD,



RALEIGH. Jan. 12 .- The inaugural schools and standard high schools ar address of Governor Cameron Moeri- just beginning to fulfill the vision of Charles B. Aycock that all the people. son, delivered today, follows in full:

I warmly thank the general assembly, the city of Raleigh, their gracious overcrowd our institutions of higher committees, and all friends participating in arranging for our inauguration. It is all so handsomely and generously planned that I am both grateful and delighted.

I also desire to express deep apprecate all the people have so rapidly made ciation to all the people of the state, upon these institutions. of both races, and of both political parties, for the many acts and expressions of good will coming to me from every as your governor. Under our Americhoice of the majority the most united, erously and without delay. The con-

support. We do this not alone because of our splendid work of the standard high devotion to the basic principle of or- schools exceeds all expectations, and derly democratic government, that the this, coupled with the unparalleled, highways; that when they are un minority should submit to the major- prosperity enjoyed for a period until ing to do so, the state with its up ity, but because we realize that the recently by our people, placed unex- tioned power, ought to make them questions involved in the primaries and pected responsibilities upon these inelections, about which we differ, while stitutions for higher learning. The county to stand up against the res important, are of far less importance grand army of young men and young the state and stay the march of m than the great principles and policies women marching to our university and ress through it. The amount which we agree, institutions for higher learning from the county ought to be made to p and which are never involved in our the standard high schools of our state. and other preparatory schools, asking in the ability of the county. elections. We are in complete accord in North the state to furnish them training and

Carolina about the more important higher learning, will be tremendously questions of government, but we allow increased year by year. So, now the ourselves to become excited and divid- duty is clear and cannot be escaped. ed over the less important questions We must make the state's university. about which we differ, and fail to agree the Agriculture and Engineering colupon plans and methods to have done lege, the North Carolina College for of taxation at the present for any the things we have most at heart. If Women, the Teachers' Training school, for only a few years we would give, every one of its institutions for higher united effort to having well and gen- learning, adequate to discharge the erously done those things which all glorious opportunities which our prog-Christians and patriots want done, and ress places before them. refrain from angry divisions and diverting excitement over the compara- as a liability and financial difficulty. It tively unimportant things we differ is our state's greatest asset, and spien- property of the state. about, North Carolina could be made did as our accumulation of material the strongest and happiest democracy things has been for twenty years, it is in the entire world.

On this, to me, very happy occasion, our great educational awakening. It, want to forget the few things we is not a duty which must be performed. our great educational awakening. It differ about, and beg for deep consid- and can only be performed in sacrifice be duplication to make state provi eration and broad co-operation from and self-denial, but it is a glorious op- for the maintenance and up-keep all the people of the state in the ac- portunity to make an investment which complishment of some great and noble is absolutely certain to result in be absolutely forced to keep the h sanship and petty division, all good which our people could possibly make, men and women desire done, and about and which will result in increased which they differ only as to the meth- prosperity and strength to every indusods and plans best adapted to their ac- try in North Carolina.

As your duly chosen governor, I ap-we must have good surface roads in inspection, for report and for prose units in all the people of the state to the state. The main highways must be

wisest plan we can work out and re concord about, proceed with coun and celerity to construct a comp system of hard surfaced state ways.

lecement system will the expenditure of just as much me and, in my judgment, more, and largely defeat the only excuse for action at all, which is to have plete system for the whole state. The is no argument against authorizing empowering, 'through wisely schools have been so successful as to agencies, the construction of the w system, except cowardly distrust of judgment of our people in standing shock of authorizing at one session our general assembly the great sun money involved. We need not fear trust the people to approve wise and though it may involve some boldne We ought not to be too sure of

#### Colleges Are Inadequate

of North Carolina should be educated.

It is no disgrace that our common

learning. But it will be a badge of

shame and degradation if the higher institutions of learning are not prompt-

ly made adequate for the demands

which the success of our effort to edu-

own plan, but put all of our plana fore the committees of the general Until recently it would have been an sembly, and submit our individ section of the state since my election apparent waste of public funds to have judgment and plan to the wisdom expended the money upon the state's the general assembly's final action can system of free and tumultuous institutions for higher learning which I believe I voice the high purpos party nominations and elections we we now know to be imperatively dehave the most intense and angry pri- manded. Public sentiment would not the enlightened thought of the maries and elections held anywhere in have justified it, but today with the when I declare we are ready to the reactionary and do battle with the world, where there is orderly gov-, higher institutions of learning, public ernment, but after the tumult and and private, totally inadequate to give in our determination to build this system of state highways upon the shouting of our primaries and elections the boys and girls of our state, annuhave passed, and in perfect freedom of ally trained by our common school sys- est plan that we can agree upon discussion and action, the people have tem the opportunities to go higher, as quickly as it can be done upon a chosen their officers, we yield to the which they demand, we must act gen-

business principles. I am very confident in my own in ment that the countles through the generous and wholehearted loyalty and dition is unfortunate, but could not have been reasonably foreseen. The these highways go should be forced the sovereign power of the state to a portion of the cost of building ; so, and not allow an unprogress should be conservative and safely with

No New Road Tax

The whole expense of building th highways ought to be met upon sound credit of the state and the m ties, and without one cent of any k pose except to pay the interest on bonds, and, in my judgment, with one cent of ad valorem state tang for any purpose in connection with the interest should be met through tomobile, gasoline and kindred tang and without one cent upon the gen

I believe the upkeep of these highways should be forced by the all of less value than the triumph of through county action. We will essarily have county organization the up-keen of county roads, and it these highways. Legislation can enacted under which the counties ways up, and in connection with the local roads this can be much more expensively done than by the e with an additional organization system. The state should provide

cise of this power and the perform

State Must Act

The state must force the construct

of these highways for the reason

have stated, but there is no reason

parent to me why the state cannol

ought not to force the countles to ma

tain and keep the roads up after !

are constructed, and authorize and peratively direct the levy of suffic

tax by the counties with which to

The only necessity for state ad

of the counties are unable to build if

highways without generous state

But for this fact, I would favor for

tion of the necessary highways

travel through them. After they

constructed with wise inspection,

proper policing by the state, the cost

authorities must be made to main

them, and it will be easily within the

of road which the state ought to

It will be impossible, in my ju

for the state to finance a plan for b

highways which requires the state

to construct and maintain the system

After long reflection, I urge the

struction of this system of hight

under a law by the present general

sembly, providing for a completed

tem to be maintained and kept up

constructed by the county author

present roads.

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must build, will be less than that of

of the lack of teachers. There has been an unusually large increase in enrollment of pupils, due largely to the compulsory attendance law and to the missionary work of the teachers, but as a result, every new teacher found fifty-five new pupils as her load.

"A great factor contributing to the improvement of the schools was the increase in appropriations by the last general assembly which made it possible to increase the salaries of the teachers." Then Dr. Brooks quotes salary ranges which make us wonder that we have nearly 17,000 teachers. "The average annual salary paid to city teachers last year was \$638.02, and to rural teachers \$405.90. This was an increase of \$151.76 to city teachers and \$140.77 to rural teachers." Granting that two-fifths of the white, and three-fourths of the colored teachers were unable to measure up to the lowest requirements for state certificates, before they took advantage of the summer school instruction, we can not but feel that the salaries mentioned above are not an inducement to anyone to enter the teaching field. and a second as the

We may also consider the fact that the average length of the school term for the white race for 1919-20 was 136 days, for the colored race 118 days. This does, of course, leave ample time for the picking of cotton or for any of the other means the family. which teachers find potential sources of income, but it hardly helps to fix the professional standing of teachers. Nor does it remove the cold reality that a brick mason, working at \$1.25 an hour, for a forty-four hour week, for the same period of twenty-seven weeks out of fifty-two, would earn over \$1,700. We are not among those who would decrease any manual worker's hard earned pay: by the same token we maintain that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." The teacher has not, so far, received the due wage.

Furthermore, as long as teachers' salaries are so low, we can not expect a phenomenal increase in the professional training of those willing to teach. It is not only that competent men and women, unless by nature very altruistic, will not become teachers, but that those in the profession will not be able to keep up the standard. The poorly prepared teacher needs a thorough summer course to fit her for the coming year; the wellequipped one must keep in touch with new methods and maintain the freshness and vitality of her work. It does not require higher mathematics to discover that \$688.02, divided by twelve, does not give a very large monthly stipend to cove: the cost of living and of working.

New Hanover County's high salary rate and generally efficient system has done much to raise the state average, but we cannot rest on the knowledge that a 170-day term, and well-paid teachers with comparatively high certification, are our full responsibility. Until we develop vision beyond the boundaries of our own county, and then beyond the confines of the state, we shall not have done our duty, and our schools will not be able to do the work which Dr. Brooks and others of his type would have them do.

the first sector of the sector of

Speaking of the cattle industry of Eastern Carolina, Dr. Low says, in effect, "there ain't no sich animal." And there never will be until something resembling united war on the cattle tick is developed by action of the General Assembly. Dr. Low believes a statewide eradication measure will be enacted during the present session. It is to be hoped that his confidence is well founded.

Women are willing to save steps and do work easily, though their grandmothers might have resented that charge of slackness; what is needed now is a campaign of education to make the scientific household equipment as popular as the filing cabinet and the dictaphone:

After a look at the latest pictures of Lieutenant Farrell, we are no longer puzzled by the fact that his two aeronautic companions decided to eat some of their carrier pigeons instead.

Senator McCormick is now on his way back to the United States. We hope he made Mr. Harding's international program as clear to the people of Europe as it has been made over here by other Republican mouthpieces.

Old "Devil Anse" Hatfield is dead. He was a right pert gunman in his time, but if he kept up with the newspapers we imagine he quit talking about his notches before the end came.

We haven't changed our mind about Mr. Harding's good sense in calling off the inaugural blowout, even since reading that hundreds of costly gowns will as a result be dumped on the bargain counter and great stacks of flower orders cancelled.

## OFFICERS TO SALUTE WOUNDED

New York World: That Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the sixth corps area at Fort Sheridan, Ill., has a high feeling of honor for those soldiers who were disabled in the fighting during the war is shown by an order he has just issued on the subject of military courtesy. The order in

# **Contemporary Views**

#### CUT WAR APPROPRIATIONS

San Francisco Chronicle: The world is tired of the whole wretched business of war. War has ceased to afford opportunity for what a half barbarous race could call personal glory. It has degenerated into a combat of machinery, poison and murder by hidden foes, who sneak up under unsuspecting ships and send them to the bottom. The whole business is super-barbarity.

We need have no fear of attack, for the people of other nations have suffered and are suffering, far more than we, and are determined that there shall be no more war. Cut the military and naval estimates to the bone.

#### CHICAGO, CITY OF POETS

Chicago Daily News: Too long have foreigners judged Chicago solely by its major industries. "Chicago-ah, the stockyards!" says the Londoner. "Chicago-ah, the railroads!" says the Parisian. And even Chicago itself too often, perhaps, emphasizes its boast that it is the great central market, with no thought of possible greatness on the artistic and cultural side.

But now comes the Illinois women's press association with the announcement that, in an effort to provide the Chicago historical society with data about Chicago authors, it has already catalogued more than 70 novelists and poets, and that its work is only just begun. Many of the names first listed are of far-reaching importance.

More interesting than the fact that it was easy enough to find 70 Chicago novelists and poets is that these men and women have been able to cultivate the arts while living next door to all the roaring, industry that makes up so much of Chicago. The great primal forces of civilizationindustry and commerce-have "nurtured rather than stifled artistic expression. That, it seems, is something to crow over.

Seen through different glasses, then, Chicago, from being a city of packers, becomes a city of poets.

### PRINCE PARADOX ARRIVES

New York Herald: The only man in the world who can prove that black is white is in America for a visit. We are confident that G. K. Chesterton will illuminate this country; we can only hope that we shall interest him:

If he wishes to, G. K. C. will show us that it is not the burglars who are robbing the household-ers, but the other way round, the honest people villianously depriving the housebreaker of sleep, conscience and the habit of work, all of which are immensely more valuable than money.

Mr. Chesterton could prove, with that devilish logic of his, that girls have ears; although it is notorious that girls' ears have not been visible in

unite in a great spirit of Christian acinto the life of our state the program I am about to suggest. It is one I have with their heart-throbs.

#### Law Enforcement

We must enforce the law against crime in our state and with God-like the few make a completed system for impartiality and justice. We must let the state impossible without state acthe criminal in our midst know that tion. It, therefore, becomes imperaorganized society in this state will tive, if we are to have a reliable syswill make no quarter with crime; that tem of highways in the state over our state's conception of justice, though | which the people can travel at all sea-"seasoned with mercy," is inexorable, and that in our practices of mercy, justification for lawlessness cannot be time-honored policy of leaving the confound. The legislative department of our government must provide ample the countles. In my judgment, we courts of justice, and sufficient police should not depart from local self-govpower to enforce the law in this state ernment in the matter of road conthat the criminal in the darkest corners of the state will know that our state is one of law and order, and that or overgrown power, will be made to it should be distinctly understood that suffer for his selfish contempt of decency and right.

We must take humane care of all our defective and unfortunate people, whose defects and misfortunes are of a character that they cannot care for institutions and organizations set up by the state for the care of our deand training of these helpless and defective ones within our border in a deeds of mercy above all material things.

And the delinquent girls and boys must be cared for and trained as the conscience of a Christian civilization cred and patriotic work must be strengthened and made adequate to carry out this noble purpose.

The institutions and organizations which we have set up for these noble purposes are well designed for the great work to be done, but we have discovered that the work to be done is so much greater than we knew that they must all be strengthened and equipped to do larger work than heretofore.

Health Work of State We must throw around the home and life of our people an enlightened world's knowledge of preventive medicine, and make ceaseless war upon sickness, suffering and death in this state. Our great department of health must be generously nourished and equipped for this humane service. Disease cannot be successfully prevented by individual effort alone. Modern statesmanship demands" that every practical effort shall be made through organized health boards and expert offi-cers to protect the health of the people. Our health department has accomplish-ed wonders with the means furnished. I believe I express the deep desire of our enlightened people when I urge in-creased strength for this great depart-ment of our government.

We must make the common schools for the training and education of our children as good as any in the world. We ought to glory in the difficulties overcome and progress made in this sacred, and patriotic. work in the last twenty years, but we want to go on, and ever on, until the precious boys and girls of our state have ar equal chance with any in the wide world for a modern and up-to-date education. Criticism of past achievements is ab solutely unjust, and will not be tolerate ed by the battle-scarred veterans of the war on ignorance in this state, begun twenty-odd years ago under the leadership of Charles B. Aycock, Charles D. Mclver, Aleaxnder Graham, and other leaders of our educational life. The leaders of our educational life. The story of our progress in education is a glorious one. Our present weakness grows out of our success. We have at-tained such glorious results that our equipment and organization is inade-quate. There is honor to the state in the fact that our high schools will an-nually graduate some 4,000 boys and girls and send to our university and colleges many hundreds more than can be confortably cared for and educated there. The number must be increased, and will be increased. The common

of hard surface, and dependable every cord and patriotic co-operation to write day in the year. The construction of state should give the county a the main highways must be forced by authority to raise the means the state, and constructed under its which to keep the highways up with found in the heart of the good people agents, in order to get them through a their own borders, and then me of this state, and which has been dis- few unprogressive counties that will through its department of justice closed to me by years of intimate touch hot construct them, and through a few through inspectors, to force the poor counties which do not have suffi-

Need of Good Roads

We must lot look upon this condition

of this duty. I would regret very cient wealth to justify their constructo see the state adopt a permanent tion. We have few such counties, but icy of keeping up these hight through state agencies. I am satis it would be duplication of county fort, unnecessarily expensive and a difficult to carry out without con tion and inefficiency creeping in. perience has demonstrated that the sons of the year in safety and confiwhich in their nature can be dont the counties will be better done dence, for the state to depart from its them than by state or federal agend struction and maintenance of roads to

with such majesty and thoroughness struction and maintenance any farther than practicality and necessity require. It would be very unwise for the state to undertake the whole duty of buildhe who defles the law, either by stealth ing and maintaining public roads, and except these main highways, the counties excusively must provide roads.

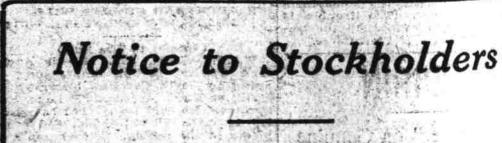
so, and require this fund to be kepts arate and apart from all other for These main highways, in my Judgment, should be constructed without about the matter at all is because delay, and as a whole system, and not stretched over a long period of years, themselves, or be adequately gared for during which the whole state will be by the private effort of loved ones. In pysing for, and only a part of it enorder to accomplish this purpose, the joying good roads. There is too much action by the counties in the const danger of injustice in a partial system under which roads will be constructed fective and unfortunate people, must be in some sections, and postponed in othmade adequate for the treatment, care, ers, subject to a change in legislative intent and which could result in these state highways not being constructed manner worthy of a people who love in some sections for many years, or power, for the up-keep of the character possibly never done. And then I believe there is strength and sound business in constructing this entire system

of state highways as promptly as possible. It is unwise to start across the demands. Our institutions, for this sa- | state with a road under a plan that may result in our building and wearing without heavy ad valorem taxat out one end of the highway before the and public sentiment will not stard other is constructed. We ought to plan ad valorem taxation for state purph for a completed system, under which there can be no injustice to any section.

Must Build System We will build this state highway system. The judgment of our people is formed about it. The only question is: Are we going to build it by piecemeal, and in a large measure dissipate the under carefully drawn legislation. advertising benefit and strength of it. viding for state inspection, police or will be construct it, as speedily as tection, and coercion of county and sound business principles will permit, ties failing in the matter of mat

as a glorious whole? The piecemeal system is one of weakness and timidity. in front of a great duty; the completed system is a policy of courage and wisdom in the discharge of high duty. It of the vast amount of money which is a great question, and involves mil- program I have suggested required lions of dollars, and yet I believe the the things mentioned ought to be d boldly move forward and under the (Continued on Page Nine)

nance and up-keep. Cost of Entire Program I am not unmindful of the solem sponsibility of advising the expendit



The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company, of Wilmington, N. C., will be held at the office of the company on Thursday, January 29, 1921, at 11 o'clock. It is desired that all stockholders be present at the meeting.

Mr. Harding didn't say what element of our population he would take up after finishing with our best minds, ubt some indication of the shift that has been made may 55 woted in the announcement that he has just conferred with "Big Bill" Thompson of Chicago.

Jart Bays.

"Fort Sheridan is still honored by the presence of many sick and wounded soldiers from the battlefields of the World war. The commanding officer will set the example in showing special con-sideration to these disabled soldiers and will salute those who are unable to salute first as they would wish. It is desired that this policy characterize the officers of this command as a mark of respect to those men who have served so well." It is said by those familiar with army punctill. iousness that this is the first time in the history of the service that officers have been directed to salute first when meeting disabled enlisted men.

Still, it might be well for Mr. Harding to recall the fact that extreme amiability made a one-term. and of Mr. Taft.-Waco Times-Herald.

He could demonstrate that the Volstead act instead of being an enemy of the drinking classes is really their friend, it having shown them, through the theoretical scarcity of liquor, that drink is a luxury and not a commonplace thing. Before Mr. Chesterton fires his final paradox everybody will believe that the East River bridges have existed since the glacial period and that modern man built the river beneath them. If the politicians catch on to Chesterton they will hold him here and send him to Congress. He could almost prove that economy consists in spending money foolishly.

Fashion has decreed that skirts shall be longer. If there is to be any modification, how else could they be modified ?- Savannah News

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. W. HULL MOORE, Cashier The fit manual and the second