# The Morning Star

THE OLDEST DAILY IN NORTH CAROLINA" Published Every Merning in the Year by The WIL-MINGTON STAR COMPANY, Inc., 199 Chestnut Street, Wilmington, North Carolina

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1921.

#### Export Rates

The action of the Chamber of Commerce in passing resolutions against the cancelling of the Souta Atlantic and Gulf exports rates is most timely and appropriate. These rates were procured upon a showing of merit, and with the acquiescence of Southern railroads. It is clear that the adjustment should be maintained in the interest of the railroads themselves and of the section which they

The rates were prescribed by the Railroad administration and by the Shipping Board because these bodies were convinced that the Northern ports were inadequate to meet the growing volume of export business, a view concurred in by the Interstate Commerce Commission when it affirmed the rates. The great congestion during the war, the direct result of the fact that exports moved almost exclusively by Northern routes, brought home to the government that a suddenly arising crisis might seriously imperil the national interests unless greater export facilities were provided. There was never any good reason why the Southern and Gulf ports should not have enjoyed export rates upon a parity with the North Atlantic ports and, but for the dominance of the Eastern trunk lines, this injustice could not have long endured. The war, however, opened the eyes of the country to the situation, and the government, charged with the obligation of fair treatment of all sections, was not slow to see and apply the

The appeal of the Chamber to the executives of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line Railroads is a wise and correct method of procedure. These companies should be on the alert and should let their Eastern competitors know in advance that any effort to disrupt the existing adjustment will be met by their solid and resolute

The future of the South depends to a large extent upon the frustration of the Eastern roads' purpose. The Southern lines are charged with a peculiar responsibility in the premises. By protecting the commercial interests of the section through which they run, they protect themselves.

### The Fall of Leygues

The fall of the Leygues cabinet was not unexpected. For some time, the question has been not whether the Premier would go soon, but how soon. He sought the postponement of all discussion of policies until after the conference of the Premiers fixed for January 19. His proposition was defeated by an unprecedently overwhelming vote. There was nothing for him to do but resign.

The action of the Chamber of Deputies, abrupt and submerging as it was, was the culmination of a growing resentment against the Leygues manner of handling the problems of German disarmament and reparations. Leygues has taken a moderate course, not so much because he was unsympathetic with the sentiment prevailing in France for an integral enforcement of the terms of the Versailles treaty, but because he feared that by independent and drastic action, he was likely to antagonize the English and Italian governments, which have been leaning toward the amelioration of some of the requirements. Leygues, conscious of the rising tide in favor of militant compulsion, strove to prevent the crystallization of this feeling until he might have the opportunity to present his country's claims to Lloyd George and Storza. He was unable to hold out. He lost ground until the Chamber began to regard him as a joke. It was not so much blunders in statesmanship which invalidated his position. It was a combination of parliamentary weakness and personal inadequacy: He could not meet criticism effectively, with the result that the Premier of France became a laughing-stock. That was a status which could not be protracted. The head of a government can not be hooted and supported. There developed an urgent cry for a strong man to deal with Lloyd George, for whom no love is lost in France, but who is profoundly respected for his intellectual alertness and for his undiminished power in the face of recurring crises. Lloyd George is for modifying the Versailles terms. Lloyd George has the backing of Sforza. France must be represented by an equipped, dauntless, resolute fighter for France's rights. These specifications, it must have been almost universally felt in the Chamber of Deputies, "let Leygues out." He had not taken steps to force the Germans to disarm, he had not compelled them to carry out the agreement under the Spa coal a month. In the light of such consistent weakness, the Deputies desired assurances that he would insist upon French demands at the con- to as "a fifty-fifty proposition."

ference. When Leygues, caught between two fires, failed to offer pledges, his doom was sealed.

Where does this leave the situation? It is difficult to say whether some dominating personality will how spring up from the ranks of French statesmen possessing the yearned-for qualities of blood and iron. An "zli-star" cabinet is being planned to succeed that of Leygues. That is hardly an indication of the probability of single greatness leaping to the call of an extraordinary emergency. Lloyd George, of course, is hard hit. The structure which he has been sedulously building has crashed to the ground. He must begin all over again. He is not the sort to be borne down by such a calamity. His is an incorrigible buoyancy. With Italy behind him, he will with a sort of lilt set himself to the task of remolding the scheme. He can insist upon the reduction of the harshness of the Versailles provisions, because the opinion is beginning to prevail generally that Germany must be helped, if the world is to be kept from being smashed.

No Farming Out of Public Functions Why are the Commissioners so intent upon foisting the fee system upon this county? Is it a desire to improve the public service? Then never was a worthy end made more unrealizable by an unworthy means? Is it because officers are not receiving adequate salaries? Then the Commissioners' action is a confession of the county's bankruptcy. Why are the Commissioners making the revival of the fee system their own fight? Why are they not content with acquiescence? Why must they lead the van, arouse the drooping spirits, stablish the wavering line? Why must the county attorneys be directed to draft the so keenlydesired legislation? Why have the County Commissioners made this their fight?

Citizens will be indebted to them for a straightforward statement of the reasons for the militant position they have assumed. Citizens are wondering about the real motives behind this movement for the renewal of an abomination. Citizens have heard that some lawyers feel that their papers would be served, their court business transacted, more expeditiously and competently, if officers were given the incentive of the fee. But this is an argument so near-sighted, so reckless of the general interest, so contemptuous of the zeal of officeholders, that it needs but to be stated to reveal its utter impotence. Citizens are inclined to believe that if officers have to be bribed to do their duty, they ought not to be permitted to be officers

It is a curious form of logic which maintains that men who neglect, at a fixed salary, the duties they have sworn to discharge, will, under the spur of fees, become truly earnest and efficient public servants. It is a curious sense of propriety which does not balk at the prostitution of the common welfare in order that a handful of elected officials may be made to sustain creditably the responsibilities which they are already bound to carry by every call of honor. It is a curious lack of courage which will not think the matter through to its conclusion, which, presented with a problem, attempts no solution, but blandly declines to recognize the existence of any problem.

For its part, The Star does not condemn the county officers, as their "fee" friends are tacitly doing. So far as this paper knows, they are rendering satisfactory service. So far as it is concerned, if these men should be better paid, The Star will applaud an increase in their salaries. But The Star is unalterably opposed to their being granted the right to collect fees as compensation. That is indefensible. It is the farming out to private interests of functions which are essentially public, which serve the great ends, to the support of which they fashioned, only when they remain

Reports are current that our legislators are looking upon the proposed bringing back of the fee system with complacent eyes. If this be true, we are satisfied that Senator Burgwin and Representative Bellamy are registering a practitioner's sentiment and no more. They can not be aware of the resentment which is swelling in the public mind, a resentment as yet inarticulate but nonetheless inexorable. We beg them to sound the views of their constituents. We are sure that if they heed the indignation so widely and deeply astir among the citizens, they will not lend themselves to the resuscitation of a system, which the greed of a few men, and the weakness of some others, mixed with the devious workings of politics, are seeking to fix upon a community, con scious of the wrong which is meditated against "it.

Legislative Paralysis

General Enoch Crowder, investigating political conditions in Cuba as the special representative of President Wilson, speaks in gloomy vein of the situation there. Through the continued failure of the courts and the electoral boards to function properly and promptly, the little country is threatened with "a total paralysis of the legislative

Considering that legislative paralysis is a curable affliction, it would seem that General Crowder is unduly exercised over the situation in Cuba. It is conceivable, of course, that a paralyzed legislative arm might become a ruinous handicap in a time of emergency. There are occasions when a country must legislate or quit the field. Cuba is comparatively young in its life as a self-determining member of international society, and may be said to have special need of the law-making function in the business of setting its house in order. But we shall persist, for a while at any rate, in an optimistic view of the situation. As long as the executive department and the courtswhich are charged with a lapse only in respect of election affairs-continue to report for duty every morning, we are confident the little country

has a better chance to swim than to sink. American people generally, we believe, will refuse to become excited over any ordinary case of legislative paralysis while they recall our own loss of the legislative function in the midst of the League of Nations controversy. We feared then that the issue of life or death for the world was at stake. There are several millions of us, perhaps, who yet feel that our case of Senatorial paralysis wrought serious injury to the future of the race. We do not feel, however, that an emergency of like gravity obtains in Cuba today. In any event, protocol to deliver to the French 2,000,000 tons of there is always the consolation of knowing that as between good and evil a paralyzed legislature is not far from being what is sometimes referred

#### Letters to the Editor

AGAINST THE FEE SYSTEM TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR:

It is little less than amazing that the County Commissioners in session here Monday recommended the repeal of the present salary laws for public officials and substituted therefor the old and worn-out fee system, which the people of this city and County have spewed out of their mouths and repudiated almost unanimously but a few short years ago. If this question were submitted to the voters of New Hanover county we believe they would again repudiate it ten to one. It is no prerogative of ours to question the good faith or motives of the gentlemen who have thus acted. We know them all and believe that they are heartily interested in the city's and community's welfare, but like all the rest of us, they are liable to err and in this action they have committed a fearful blunder.

That we have one of the best Auditors in North Carolina and one of the safest Recorders in the State, cannot be questioned. If their salaries should be increased, all right; but in Heaven's name do not inflict upon this community the old fee system, which amounts to little less than an act of espionage. It is wrong in practice and vicious in principle and no civilized community should stand for it a moment. Besides that, we question the wisdom as to this being the proper time for increasing salaries of any public officials. when the cost of living, wages and everything else is coming down and the whole country is trying to get back to normal.

Since the action of the Commissioners the writer has made it a point to talk with different citizens in the community, on the streets, in the postoffice, in the hotels and elsewhere, and up to this writing we have not found a single, solitary man with whom we have talked who approves the proposed change and we have talked with both city and county officials, as well as private citizens, laymen, etc., of both the county and town. We hope, therefore, that our Representatives in the General Assembly will find it compatible with their sense of justice to both the county and municipality to put their heels on the neck of this proposition, for a change from the salary to the fee system to office holders in New Hanover County. The rank and file of the people will not stand for it, and you can take it from us that the party responsible for a change if the change is made will pay the penalty for such mistakes.

While we are not disposed to lay the charge of star chamber proceedings at the door of the Commissioners, one and all must agree that as public officials they are public servants and the public at large has the first claim upon their stewardship and if such a step was contemplated as overtarning a system that the county and municipality had overwhelmingly repudiated, then it was clearly the duty of the commissioners to have taken the public into their confidence by giving notice that such a proposition was to have been proposed and thus allowed those favorable to the idea an opportunity to be heard and those opposed to have registered their protest. Had this been done the courthouse would not have furnished standing room for those in opposition to such a change.

-Z. W. WHITEHEAD. Wilmington, Jan. 14.

FT. FISHER'S COMMANDER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR: I trust our mutual friend, Captain Edgar Williams, will pardon me for making a slight correction in his account of the last battle and fall of Fort Fisher, January 15th, 1865. Colonel Wm. Lamb was in command of the fort and garrison. General Whiting was in the fort during the en gagement and participated bravely as a volunteer in its defense. He also attempted a very daring act-to pull down an enemy flag that had been planted about twenty paces in front of a position held by the enemy-when he received the wound

-J. A. MONTGOMERY,

A Survivor. Wilmington, Jan. 14.

that resulted in his death.

### Contemporary Views

WHAT THEY DID NOT WEAR New York Evening Post: Washington, March 5. -Probably the most gorgeous array of costuming ever withheld from a public function in the capital marked the inauguration ball which failed to come off last night in the Pension Building. Never before did the safe-deposit vaults and private jewel caskets so teem with bandeaus of diamonds and other precious stones, and superb ropes of pearls. Paradise feather fans and ostrich plumes of a dazzling variety of color reposed in a hundred dressing rooms in tissue paper.

Mrs. Williamson D. Smith did not wear a low cut gown of canary-colored velvet and failed to carry a fan of canary-colored bird of paradise feathers.

Mrs. Jefferson Jones would have been an outstanding figure in cherry-colored velvet, brecaded with gold, diamond combs, a diamond necklace, and a corsage plastron of diamonds, if she had been there and worn them.

Mrs. Hattle Green Brown did not look charming in a gown of black velvet trimmed with crystals and diamond ornaments, the costume having been countermanded at the dressmakers and

Mrs. Alaric Robinson, one of the leaders of the younger diplomatic set, went to the movies in a cravenette ulster and Goodyear rubbers. She carried an umbrella.

Altogether the prevailing color last night bore a striking resemblance to the tout ensemble of the inauguration ball of 1912 and of 1916, the dominant tone being one of a decided Bowlby blue.

TRUE ENOUGH Boston Post: "No Cabinet has ever been elected which has pleased everyone," says the esteemed Transcript

That is true. It is a truth that ought to be taken into consideration every time a new Cabinet is named or a new man appointed to fill a vacancy. But it isn't. It is a truth that ought to be solemnly treasured by editorial writers of the opposite political faith from that of the "ins." But it isn't. It is a truth that should be applied equally well to the acts of a Democratic President as to those of a Republican President. But it isn't.

The import of this little remark by our brother is clear. It is a sort of advance damper on criticism of Mr. Harding-when his time comes. But it may well have been remembered in the days of bitter and insulting abuse of the members of the Wilson Cabinet, destined to be known in history as a very great and efficient organization.

THE UNEMPLOYED SOLDIER

Philadelphia Record: Among the growing ranks of the army of the unemployed there are unfortu-nately many who served faithfully in that other army in France. This should bring the blush of shame to the faces of numberless men who consider themselves good citizens. The ingratitude of Republics is no new story, and the great war hasn't changed selfish human nature. It may be commendable in most of us to try to forget the war, with all its horrors, but none of us who remained comfortably at home should forget our obligations to the fighters; and those of us who are employers have a special duty to see that no man, once in our employ, who answered his country's call, should now be compelled to walk the streets looking for a job.

## Are There Witches!

By Frederic J. Haskin

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 .- "She's witch!" yelled a woman in a New York as the papers report it to be? V. T. court room not long ago, and to the surprise of the judge and some of the spectators, other women took up the cry. The fact was suddenly revealed that numbers of persons in the most civilized city in America fifmly believed in the power of the evil eye, and that a baby had lost the use of its legs because it had been cursed by a

woman supposed to have that power. The belief in witchcraft is supposed to have perished in this enlightened country a little over 200 years ago. Shortly after the witchcraft persecutions which took place in Salem in the 17th century, a whole literature against the belief in witches sprang into being. It began with books which admitted that the devil was a dangerous fellow and apt to tamper with human destiny, but which denied that he do it through the medium of witches. Such arguments as this were followed by others more and more radical in tone, until finally the most intelligent came out flatly for the bold idea that there was nothing in any of these supernatural 1919, 1,940,000 volumes.

These bold intellectuals were at first regarded askance, but they gradually prevailed. People who believed in available there were carried in a single witches became ashamed to acknowl- year in the United States-including edge the fact. Most important of all, the church and the law no longer took | 573 passengers. official cognizance of witches, as both Q. How may I make smelling salts had done before the year 1700. Witch- J. B. G. craft as a crime recognized by the statutes ceased to exist

Bellef Still Alive But the belief in witchcraft by ne means ceased, as the New York ladies recently demonstrated. Literal belief in witches who commune with the devil and cast supernatural spells is still common to a large part of the human race. It is widely scattered among the lower peasantry of Europe. and by them is imported into the United States with every boatload of immigrants. Furthermore, it still flour ishes as an indigenous product in many sections of this country. Down in the southwest, for example, Mexicans and Indians still believe in it implicitly, and to some extent openly. A Mexican woman in a southwestern town has been known to spit in the eye of a baby in public, and explain that she did it to protect the child from the curse of a witch who was looking at

Belief in witchcraft as literal and crude as is indicated by this incident, and that of the New York court room, may be comparatively rare, or at least limited to a few very ignorant classes of the population. But the essentials of witchcraft are still widely prevalent, the constitution of 1917 specifically These essentials are ignorance and the states that no religion shall be consid- as hernia or breech). Go at once credulity that always goes with it, and ered a state religion. who are anxious to turn both to their own advantage

By his belief in witchcraft, as fairies, ghosts and other supernatural phenomena, the ignorant man is primarily expressing a feeling that there are forces in the universe beyond his ken. This is a sound feeling. When you come right down to it, no one can with certainty deny the existence of supernatural forces. The universe i infinite and mysterious. The dogmatic scientist who asserts that there is nothing beyond what he can prove by experiment has no way of proving that he is right. The sophisticated and educated mun

may admit this, but he also realizes in the nature of the case it is impossible to understand them. He therefore confines his mental operations to the world that he is able to apprehend with his mind and his senses, and refuses to concern himself about the supernatural on the ground that it is essentially un-

Psychology of Superstition But this position is possible only to

mind somewhat trained and logical. The untrained mind thinks not in terms of logic but of emotions and images. In other words, the ignorant man is vaguely aware that there is a supernatural world, and he necessarily com ceives of this world in emotional and imaginative terms. As sure as ne thinks about the matter at all. he is scared of shosts, or has visions of witches or fairles or hobgoblins or something. He or she is generally a hardworking person, drugged by rou tine, and therefore does not think of the matter much. But that sense of the supernatural is always there. It is always ready to flare up if it has a chance. It usually cherishes in secret some sort of delusion. How many persons can you find among your acquaint ances who do not believe in any sort of superstition?

The great army of those who believe they communicate with the dead by means of a ouija board, and those who support our great army of fortune tellers in luxurious ease, are the modern descendants of the witchburners. Some of them are half-ashamed of their superstition and some are proudly in earnest about it. But in all an instinctive belief in the supernatural, combined with a desire to give the supernatural some definite form and character, is at the root of it. It is very noticeable that women are more prone to these superstitions than men, and the reason is that women have more leisure, and are therefore more cogniz- same desire to find a dramatic cause ant of the mystic element in life. They for troubles which are really due to have more time to think about it.

This belief in the supernatural as abstraction is, as we said, inevitable. There is something of it in every man. It is the root of his religious sense. It is his instinctive recognition of the fact that a finite mind cannot possibly comprehend an infinite universe-that there are vast areas of existence which transcend the powers of the human mind, and are beyond all laws which it can discover. Pride and Superstition

It is the tendency to manufacture this mystic sense into definite images which does the damage. Man is full of troubles which are due to the miserable precariousness of human life coupled with the remarkable stupidity of human beings. But man, being a proud animal, hates to admit that his troubles are due to the fact that he is merely unfortunate and stupid. The child who burns his hand does not blame his own studidity. He blames the stove, endows it with a malignant spirit, and wants it pu savage who has no luck in hunting does not blame his own laziness and lack of cunning. He blames the gods and makes a prayer to them. The believer in witchcraft likewise refuses to put the blame for his troubles where it belongs-on himself. Instead he picks out some neighbor whom he envies or dislikes and accuses that person of being a witch and in league with the devil. Thus he at once dignifies his own misfortunes and gets even with an

And another element enters into the And another element enters into the matter here. There are usually leaders of the community who are to some extent to blame for the misfortunes of its members, and they are only too glad to have the blame saddled on some supernatural force. Hence the sanction which witcheraft long received

enemy.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Is the famine in China as serious

A. The state department says that reports made to the American minister at Peking indicate that at least 15,-100,000 people are seriously affected in the stricken districts.

World war lost both legs and both arms, and recovered? T. A. F. A. That is not true. It is a fact however, that one case existed of a soldier who recovered after having lost both legs and an arm.

Q. Is it true that a soldier in the

Q. How many lynchings occurred in the United States during 1920? M. O. D. A. During and up to November 18, 1920, there had been 50 lynchings in the United States. Q. What is the eaning of the word

C. C. H. ahov?" A. Its original meaning was probably "stop," but is usually used as a hail to passing vessels and implies that communication with them is desired. Q. Which college or university has the greatest number of books in its moved a bit?" library? R. B. C.

A. Harvard probably has this distinction, having in its library on July, ing how many people on it never me Q. How many passengers are carried

yearly on electric railways? A. N. A. According to the latest statistic the District of Columbia-14,506,914,- though in less than half that time at

A. We suggest the following formula Menthol, 10 parts; alcohol, 78 parts; water of ammonia, 12 parts. Dissolve on such alkalis for its effect. The the menthol in the spirit, and add the water of ammonia. Q. What is meant by "horse furni-

ture? R. E. S. A. The trappings of a horse are given this name—such as saddle, bridle, etc.; the housings, caparison, and (if an

armored war-horse) bards or armor. Q. What of the Rocky Mountain states leads in the production of oil? A. Wyoming is the most important lieved. (S. K.) crude oil-producing state in this section of the country. In 1912, its pro-

barrels. Q. What is meant by the "Ancient of ceipt of request accompanied by stamp Days?", D. P. E. A. This is a designation for God found in the Book of Daniel. It represents him as "the aged," "the advanced in days," possibly as a contrast to the new divinities Antiochus Epiphanes had sought to introduce among

the Jews. Q. What is the religion of Mexico?

A. Mexico has no official religion and

What lake in the United States is next in size to the Great Lakes? M W A. The Great Salt Lake is the largest lake in the United States besides the Great Lakes. The Lake of the Woods, lying partly in Minnesota, and partly in Canada, is next in size.

#### ITALIAN MIDDLE CLASS IS HOT ABOUT ROBBER DEALERS

ROME, Dec. 27 .- (Correspondence o Associated Press).—The Italian middle the subject, and I can't scrape enough classes whose incomes remain substan- | courage to ask mother anything. Wh tially what they were before the war, should I do? (A. B. S.) are angrily resisting what they denounce as the "outrageous prices for may receive a letter dealing with my necessities exacted by profiteers." The scenes of indignation which occur in I may send it to you through her. some stores of Rome show the exasper- whether she wishes me to give you ation of the consumers.

One man who was asked the equivalent of \$64 for a pair of shoes, told the shopkeeper: "Burglars who enter your house and rob are not the only hold-up capable of instructing their men in this town. You come in the daughters, because, first, that is same category." Another man, when asked the equivalent of \$30 for a hat told the shopkeeper that he was the manufacturer of the hat and had sold it to the dealer for \$10. He called the retailer "a robber.

Lately the shopkeepers have been compelled to mark the prices in plain figures on every article in the shop windows in the vain hope that tradesmen would be ashamed to ask exorbitant prices; the only effect apparently has been to level prices upward instead of

STOLE FOOD AND MUST DIE WARSAW, Dec. 31 .- (Correspondence Associated Press) .- Edward Peters 39 years old, a clerk in the Warsaw postoffice, was sentenced to death recently after having been convicted of stealing a package of food sent by mail tic activity continues to be notice from America. He was tried under a in Tokio. Two days ago a party of s law making it a capital offense to steal cialists attended a night fair in the s from the government. His sentence is burbs of Shinagawa and taking advannow on appeal.

The principal art galleries of Euros are at Florence, Rome, Venice, Paris, Dresden, Berlin, Vienna, London, Pet- On the previous afternoon a clash !! rograd and Madrid.

from the law and other high institu

It is easy to see how the psychologi cal essentials of witchcraft still work among us. All of our willingness to believe in bugaboos conjured by our politicians is based on the same credulity, the same ignorance, and the our own stupidity more than to anything else. The tendency to blame all our economic troubles on "profiteers." "Reds" and other half-mythical malefactors, is the same tendency that made witchcraft popular with our ancestors.

## Daily Health Talks

By William Brady, M. D.

CASES OF ACID DYSPEPSIA Dyspeptics who read this will ple bear in mind (1) that the healthy stor ach digesting-food secretes an a juice, (2) that gastric is medicalese stomach and does not refer to and (3) that there is no such condition as indigestion or dyspeper With our thoughts cleared of the cobwebs we are ready to consider nature and cause of acid dyspepsia The question or rejoinder that too readily occurs to the victim of the pepsia or indigestion, particularly a no such thing as dyspepsia, what it ails me, tell me that!" Those are very words hurled at me dozens times every day by poor souls with called rheumatism, biliousness, nerve weakness, female complaint, blood, etc., etc., etc. It is like Oid Simpkins laughing at you and saying "Don't try to tell me this world turnin' at nearly a thousand miles hour-ain't I been livin' right on the spot nigh seventy years and For all the speed the earth makes

at least three directions, it is suppose

At least two of every three cases peptic (stomach, gastric or duodens ulcer never come under a physician observation at all. The victims, live on the same spot nigh seventy year rule, are content to call their trans dyspepsia, indigestion or acid dyspeps and devote their lives to the absorbing business of gambling with soda, may nesia or some nostrum which deper trifle, with experiments in dietin Anything but intelligent medical care "Acid dyspepsia" from such an ule has a way of sticking with the victor so long as he continues this reckle gambling.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Chilblains Please tell me the cause of chilblar

and how they can be prevented and r ANSWER-Chilblain is first deep frostbite, akin to first degree bu duction was 1,570,000 barrels, while in (mere reddening of the skin wither 1920 the total was about 17,000,000 blistering). General directions for un

vention and treatment by mail on , ed, self-addressed envelope. Exped no reply if your address is write Rupture Through some accident or other find that I have what I think must a small rupture the size of a walm

Is there any immediate danger from

What would you advise? (A. L. B.

ANSWER - There is immedia danger if it is a rupture (also know your physician for examination

Knowledge I was much impressed by one your fine articles entitled "One Mother truth. It has set me thinking. W can't all mothers be like that? a high school girl, aged seventeen have never been told one blessed to about human reproduction or anyth related to that subject. I have alway chummed with girls who never bring

ANSWER-Ask your mother if hygiene for girls from me, or whet complete list of available pamphi and books dealing with such kno edge as a girl of your age should he Unfortunately, many mothers are is most difficult subject to impart daughter, and second, mothers the selves are often insufficiently infor to serve as instructors. It is especia

instruction unless she begins when child is less than ten years of age. Cigarettes If I smoke an average of five car ettes a day do you think it will do any harm? I am nineteen years, school boy. (J. W. A.) ANSWER-You ought to be asham

to put such a question. mamma's baby's cigarettes? JAPANESE SOCIALISTS VERY ACTIVE IN EMPIRE'S CAPITAL

difficult for a mother to undertake

TOKIO, Nov. 30 .- (Correspondence Associated Press) .- Increased social age of the large crowd present held successful open arir meeting and se a quantity of socialistic literalun When police arrived the socialists fel place between several police offer and socialists when the police raised chemist's shop where a quantity of cialistic literature had been on viet The police carried of the document and the socialists are threatering



## Notice to Stockholders

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 20, 1921, at 11 o'clock. It is desired that all stockholders be present at the meeting.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

W. HULL MOORE, Cashier