THE MORNING STAR, WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1921.

The Morning Star

FOUR

"THE OLDEST DAILY IN NORTH CAROLINA" Published Every Morning in the Year by The WIL-MINGTON STAR COMPANY, Inc., 100 Chestnut Street, Wilmington, North Carolina

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C.

	Telephonesi	-
Editorial	Office	ě

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER

One Year	1.00
	0.0 V
Une Month	11

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

One Year Six Months Une Month	1.25	Daily ai Sunda \$7.00 8.59 1.75 .60
One month initiation	5	

Subscriptions Not Accepted for Sunday Only Edition

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of re-pub-lication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING OFFICES: Atlanta: Candler Building, J. B. KEOUCH ew York Boston Chicago Fifth Ave. 21 Devonshire Peoples' Gas Bidg 225 Fifth Ave. SRYANT, GRIFFITH & BRUNSON.



MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1921

Williams on Foreign Investments John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, in a recent address before the Senate, made a statement the import of which is startlingly like that of a "bitter-ender". This was to the effect that "Amerlcan capital should be kept at home for the development of American resources and not be invested in foreign countries." According to the Senator's plan, we should withdraw within ourselves, have industrial relations with the world only as buyer and seller, and prevent the export of capital. He would prohibit foreign ownership of property in this country, and would prefer the enaction of similar legislation by other nations. If Senator Williams had his way our great hold-

ings in Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, would cease pouring their profits into our treasury of capital, says the New Orleans Times-Picayune. We would be faced with the necessity of disposing of our

The Commissioners Should Speak Representative Bellamy states that he may, in deference to the wishes of the county commissioners, introduce the bill to establish the fee system in New Hanover. The commissioners are,

therefore, the head and front of the movement to foist upon our people this indefensible and o'merious device.

The Star repeats the query it has already put without eliciting, a reply: Why are the com missioners making this their fight? What has the county to gain from the change upon which they are insisting? How are the people of New Hanover to be benefited by it?

The commissioners have not seen fit to issue a statement of the reasons for their attitude. They have not seen fit to present their argument for the fee system in the forum of public opinion. They have not chosen the frank and open way. They have preferred to make up their minds without reference to the popular will, and to achieve their stubborn purpose through the hidder processes of political maneuvering.

The time has come for them to speak. Why are the county commissioners pressing the fee system? How will it profit New Hanover, how will it improve the public service? Why do the commissioners want the fee system?

The Rural Telephone

Having occasion the other day to seek immediate information from a news association at Washington we turned to the long distance telephone, gave brief instructions to the business like young woman whose voice we heard, and, in the course of perhaps not more than ten minutes. had the satisfaction of conversing with our remote friend. The telephone, long distance and local, is accepted by millions nowadays as a matter of course-an aid in our business and social relations that is indispensable. We do not often pause to consider that there are millions of others in our own country who do not yet fully share this great modern convenience.

A letter has just come from Mr. P. H. Daggett, director of the Division of Home Comforts and Conveniences of the State Highway Commission, calling our attention to a late booklet on "The Construction of Rural Telephone Lines."

"The country telephone is the only one of the phases of our work in which the country people of the State have not shown tremendous interest." he writes. "Perhaps it is because the community spirit is not so highly developed as it is in other states."

The lack of interest is most regrettable, not nerely as evidencing a want of community spirit, but because in the effort to struggle along without the telephone our rural population is losing one of the most potent instruments for the creation and development of community spirit. The booklet which Mr. Daggett forwarded, one of the University extension leaflets, is a timely addition to this list of practical publications. The process of initiating and organizing a rural telephone company is fully described. The methods of actual construction are given graphically and in detail. Estimates of cost show that the rural population need not be denied the advantages of the telephone because of expense. "Remarkable progress in the extension of "phone" lines to the farming communities has been made in recent years. This has not applied to North Carolina in the degree that has been evident in some other sections. Yet the telephone is not merely a "home comfort" or a "home convenience" -it is both, but also a home necessity.

An Inconsiderate World

This is a queer world. First we, the consumer, were urged by all the powers that be, financial and governmental, to save, to "strike" against higher prices, to curb our national joyous sin of extravagance, to put something by for a rainy day, if there was anything left after the demands of food and a roof were met. Now we feel great regret for all our sins, for a representative of the wool manufacturers, Colonel T. P. Woods, has told the Finance Committee of the Senate that. the responsibility for present economic conditions rests upon the instigators and observers of the "buyers' strike".

Again, the Southern farmer has long and often been urged to take up more largely the cutivation of alfalfa. Now that he has at last come to the conclusion that it might be a sensible thing to do, a Texas newspaper carries the warning that, if the farmers all plant alfalfa, the useful plant will be a drug on the market and as much a loss as surplus cotton. The poor farmers will have to change their minds again, and decide to raise some cattle to eat the alfalfal By that time the, world will perhaps turn vegetarian and go without shoes

Contemporary Views

A RECEIVERSHIP FOR A NATION

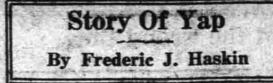
New York . World: The Austrian Government, according to German despatches, announces to the Entente that it has reached the end of its resources and cannot longer conduct business. Hence it asks for a receivership.

The United States has sometimes undertaken involuntary liquidation, as in Hayti and Santo Domingo; but this is the first time that a proud, historic European nation has asked for such procedure. It may not be the last; in manner, a precedent may be established, therefore, by the Austrian request that the Reparations Commission run the country.

Of bankruptcy there is no doubt. Austria is in one sense not destitute. But lands and houses, factories and forests and shops and theatres, are not liquid assets and will not pay bills. The currency is so inflated that the paper kronen are worth only about 1 per cent. of par. Official salaries cannot be paid in any medium that buys food.

The Entente forced upon Austria a boundary on ethnographical lines, ignoring trade, industry, commerce everything by which nations live. French fears have refused Austria permission to become, as it should, a South German state like Bavaria, with a trade outlet to the world. So the problem fairly belongs to the Entente.

Representing exterior creditors, the Reparations Commission is the natural receiver. Home creditors are hopeless in any case. However the country is finally liquidated, the first step must be to burn the paper money and most of the junior bonds. But the first step in feeding it will be to start industries, buying material and tools with



WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Who gets Q. How many hairs are there on the the island of Nap? The bureau of human head? E. W. T.

partment felt sure that the state de- than 100,000 hairs on the head of an isn't saying anything. Ever since Yap was introduced to

mystery. It was casually brought into , red hair 90,000. notice at Versailles by President Wilson, who suggested that the United into the American Hall of Fame in

States would like to have Yap for a 1920? M. N. B. cable station, and asked that a special conference be, called later to arrange for its disposition. It was the only bit of territory that Buchanan Eads, Patrick Henry, Win. the United States had wanted, and cer- T. G. Morton, Roger Williams, Alice the United States had wanted, and cer- T. G. Morton, Roger Williams, Alice or the flu, you are intimately acquaint tainly nobody, outside of the state de- Freeman Palmer. This makes the or the flu, you are intimately acquaint the general management of the state department, perhaps, had any idea that membership total 62. a simple little thing like a seventy-

of what other countries were raking in. Word spread abroad that the island of Yap was the one thing we were to get out of the war, and Yap printing and binding. became a familiar allusion in American fered the greatest loss of men? Q. R. S. conversation. Everybody knew it was an island, and some people could even est loss in wounded and killed, the locate it-at least to the extent of beformer being 215.66 per 1,000 and the ing sure that it was in the ocean, latter 12.77. The signal corps was probably in the Pacific.

Meanwhile, the United States hung dving of wounds. back about signing the treaty, the cable conference was not called, and so what is his name? A. I. B. Q. Has Austria a new president, if it became known that, a long time be-A. Dr. Michael Hainisch is the new fore, Japan and England had become president of Austria. He was elected interested in the welfare of Yap and on December 8, 1920. had made a secret treaty to provide Which of Thomas Edison's in-Q. for its future. The treaty arranged ventions is considered the greatest? for the German-owned islands in the T. F. C. Pacific to be divided into two lots-A. Mr. Edison says he has not de-

those above the equator for Japan, and cided which of his inventions is the those below for Great Britain. With greatest, but he likes the phonograph this agreement in mind, Japan had al- the best. ready run up the Japanese flag in Yap. Q. Can a submarine discharge a

which is one of the Caroline Island torpedo while submerged, and can a group, east of the Philippines. torpedo travel beneath the water, or At the same time Japan sealed al

must it skim along the top? H. F. T. the cable ends at Yap. This meant The navy department says that A. that communication in the Pacific was submarine can and usually does fire crippled, for lines running to Shanghai, the torpedo while submerged. The center, with lines running to Shanghal, torpedo travels submerged, the depth at which it travels being subject to stiffness, whereas complete rest favor Guam, and Menado, so that these points are connected with the United States adjustment from zero (water level) to at San Francisco. Guam, not far from 30 feet below. Yap, is also a cable base, but the Q. What counties are included in Pacific needs two, in case of storms or fruit belt of Michigan? D. T. W. damage to one of the cable lines. Our A. This fruit belt includes Allegan, commercial communication with the Van Buren, Gerrien, Muskegon, Oceana, Mason, Manistee, Benzie and Leelanau. east has for some time been hampered as a result of the Japanese seizure of

Q. Is there a law in the United the cable base at Yap. States prohibiting the wearing of birds following tremendous strain is relieved Japanese Now There on hats? H. J. B. or overcome more promtply by re-Japan is on the ground, but the peace A. The federal migratory bird act without sleep than by sleep, since in convention presumably agreed to Mr. does prohibit the wearing of many sleep metabolism slows down consid kinds of birds or birds' feathers, Wilson's conference suggestion, and, erably below the ordinary resting rate it would seem, gave him to understand Q. Describe moth eggs and tell I dwell on the importance of ere. that the cable rights of Yap, if not where to look for them in order to get cise in the business of keeping we the island itself, were to be ours. rid of them. J. A. S., with a mixture of earnestness and dit. This is the highly strategic Yap A. The larva of a true clothes moth situation, regarding which the state is a dull white caterpillar, with head remedies, is two-edged. It is fine in department finds no words sufficiently and the upper part of the next segment everybody to use in order to H light brown, and is never meaningless to be safely uttered seen well, but it is no cure-all such as th from its movable case or jacket. present. The self-appointed physical culture " As a plece of land Yap wouldn't be eggs are minute, not easily visible to pert" would have patrons believe worth any nation wasting language the naked eye, and are commonly example it is potent in preventing the placed directly on the material which over. As a cable landing it is a prize tired feeling and autointoxication. but is to furnish the larvae with food. In which is not , to be carelessly it would not be advisable for general some cases they are deposited in the abandoned. Yap as a tropical island malaise. crevices of trunks or boxes, through however, is far more interesting than which the newly hatched larvae enter. Yap as a cable base. It is a seldom QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS visited island, but it has had one Nothing Wrong FLORENCE CITIZENS WANT enthusiastic biographer in William H Frequently I can feel the beat a Furness, who has given us a fascinat THE CITY MANAGER PLAN my heart only faintly. Is it an ind cation of anything wrong? (8. B.) ing account of the life and ways of (Special to The Star) the Yappers. Answer-FLORENCE, S. C., Jan. 16 .- Citizens In Yap, Mr. Furness found a com-Danger in Klasing Kindly inform me if there is in mass meeting have gone on record munistic scheme of life operating on a as favoring the city manager plan of langer of catching tuberculosis really practical basis. Certain peculiar person by kissing. (Miss N. W.) government, the manager to be selected factors make practicable in Yap that Bring Them Out, Is Right by the mayor and council at whatever Answercommunistic life which has so often salary is deemed necessary to procure failed in western countries. These are Doesn't a pretty ankle looke bette n a high heeled slipper? And isi the character of the land, and, the the best type of man. It was also decided to increase the a good figure somehow better set of temperament of the people. number of commissioners from two to in a corset? You know, we won The Yapper literally picks his clothes fout, all to be elected from the city at are all more or less vain, and wish off the bushes. Long grasses and iarge. These recommendations and bring out our assets. (Miss B. M.) leaves make up the skirt which is all Answer-Ballroom slippers and others will be incorporated in a bill the women wears, except a few flowers. to be drafted by Senator D. G. Baker the street. A pretty ankle is one the and a committee of five citizens, who doesn't depend on a high heel. A goo ner gowns do not look exactly right She plaits and weaves her long skirt together with a very little labor, and were appointed by the chairman of figure is one that needs no splints it it lasts about a month. The man the meeting, Judge H. A. Brunson. The set it off. These things are camoufly wears still less in quantity-a loin committee is Henry E. Davis, Mayor that conceals no better than a drug cloth, a small grass girdle, and the Gilbert, Dr. F. H. McLeod, Dr. E. M. store complexion does. inevitable string of beads. If he is a Matthews and City Attorney Sam J. free man, he also displays a comb in HARVARD-VIRGINIA ATHLETIC Royal. his hair. MRET HAS BEEN CALLED OF E. P. Stokes, who was seriously The natives, children and all, live burned when he threw gasoline inon coconuts, fish, yams, and other CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Jan. 16stead of kerosene into a hot stove. easily-found foods. Their houses are The dual track meet between Harvan the can exploding in his hand, is now built of beams with low thatched roofs. convalescent, although he came near and Virginia, scheduled as one of th Everything is at hand and their losing his life. It has been found that big sporting events of the spring set wants are few. The Yappers have it will not be necessary to amputate son at the University of Virginia. no ambitions, no worries, and few been called off. Just before signing th his leg. Mr. Stokes is 19 years old. jealousies. There is no trouble about final contract, the Harvard gradual retting work done because there is so where it-disappeared. It was just manager informed Dr. Labeth of t little to do. The bachelors of a tribe as good at the bottom of the bay, they | Virginia team of the difficulty, that is build and live in what corresponds to decided, as it would have been in the of the best men on the Crimson squa a fraternity house. When one marries, front yard of the family mansion. So had negro blood in their veins, he builds a hut for simple housekeepthe family continued to be regarded as that it was not deemed advisable ing, and returns to the men's quarters wealthy, and this money, for several bring the squad south without them mainly for pow-wows and other cere-The manager stated he realized the generations, has had the same purchasmonies to which women are not infeeling prevailing in the south regard ng value as any visible currency. vited. The children of Yap roam about These people who find life so simple ing the matter and desired to make the and pick up food anywhere; and sleep are not semi-civilized or even bar- facts known. With this information as often in one house as in another barians, but they are rather high up hand, a decision was promptly made Stone Money in the savage scale. Dr. Furness describes them as "of the Malayan Life is reduced to its lowest terms cancel the meet. without sacrificing comfort. Yet the TAKING EXTRA PRECAUTIONS type-a light coffee colored skin; hair people of this island do not go to the TO GUARD NEGRO PRISONER black and inclined to wave or curl, not limits of communism. They believe crinkly, like the Melanesian and Afristrongly in personal property, and they ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 16 .- While then can, eyes very dark brown, almost have a rigid monetary system. It is black; cheek bones rather high and was a Sunday Jull in racial troubles extremely rude to enter another's house noses inclined to be hooked, but not this and nearby counties, it was ob without invitation. As for the money, prominent. Since the sale of intoxi- served today . that extra precaution t is not in constant circulation, for cants and gunpowder has been pro- were being taken by Sheriff Tarver o there is not a great deal to buy, but Dougherty county to guard E. D. Smith hibited, except to the trustworthy chiefs, they are gentle, docile, and there is a good deal of it in evidence. & negro, who shot two Worth count To purchase some trinket, or fish from farmers yesterday. the fishermen, shell money is used. But In the same jail with Smith, is t not know that the United States is killed J. T. Adams, in Mitchell could These natives cannot read or write. in big transactions, in a real estate deal, or in buying a cance, stone money engaging in an after-the-war conflict two weeks ago, which resulted in the must be produced. This stone money is guarried on an over their little island. They probably lynching of another negro. island 400 miles away and shipped to would not care anyway, so long as that Five white persons have been shall bettle races at a distance been shall be the second battle rages at a distance. All the and killed by the negroes in this sec-Tappers want is peace and quiet. Five white persons have been this sec-tion of Georgia within the past 60 days Yap where it is official currency. Each piece is as round as the cutters can make it, and has a hole in it. Size determines the relative value of the coin. A small coin would be about a foot in diameter, a middle-sized coin would be the size of a cartwheel. and a big coin might be as much as twelve feet in diameter.



GENERAL MALAISE

If you've over entertained that the

feeling you can realize without a d

General Malaise, the leader of insular affairs said the navy depart- A. Authorities differ somewhat, but ment ought to know, and the navy de- it is calculated that there are more first symptoms in so many battles p our microbian enemies, is closely partment felt sure that the state de-partment would know, and maybe the adult. There are about 1,000 hairs to lated to the well-known general partment would know, and maybe the square inch. As a rule, the finer bility, the members of whose im the hairs, the thicker they will stand on the head. Light blond hair will diate family are so fond of that the Ever since Yap was introduced to on the head. Light blond hair will feeling-until they become sophie the peace conference it has been a run as high as 140,000, brown hair feeling-until they become sophie sophie to be the source sophie to be the source sophie to be a solution of the source sour the peace conference it has been a about 109,000, black hair 108,000, and cated enough to call it autointor bone of contention and a diplomatic red heir 20,000

QUESTIONS AND

ANSWERS

Q. How many notables were voted A. The following were given this tailed description just how gene distinction: Samuel Clemens, (Mark malaise feels. If you've ever o

tailed description just how sener down with anything interesting to Twain), Augustus St. Gaudens, James busy physician, such as typhoid r ed with the general. Then there still another distant relative. Q. What is the annual cost of mainthing like a second or third cour mile island would be disputed in view | taining the Library of Congress? V. V. though I may be presumptious A. The annual cost of maintenance speaking of a second or third cousin is now \$925,825, including \$200,000 for is there such a relation?-and we have Q. Which division of the army suf-

all met this distant relative massion ading as muscle soreness or stiffner after unusually vigorous exertion. Some seemingly paradoxical physic The infantry suffered the heavilogic fact may be dragged in he Muscle soreness or stiffness follow extraordinary exertion is produced second, with 52.22 wounded and 3.13

incompletely burned or oxidized a substances of an acid character tained in the muscle tissues. That the feeling is produced by incomplete da posal or combustion of the every waste products of ordinary life, An charlatan can cite the two foregoin physiologic truths and thereby " plain" how his pill, liniment, many ulation or mysterious touch rena

tion.

dies the trouble. A third physiologi fact is that the relief of soreness stiffness following hard exercise or th weariness and fatigue following physical strain depends on the activity metabolism, or in other words it pends on how well the vital fire burn Thus, some mild eternal exercise taken at something like regular six of eight hour intervals following seven

contests hasten the disappearance of such soreness. The reason for that -a fourth and very important physic. logic truth, namely, that exercise in creases the absorption of oxygen and stimulates metabolism, burns up wast matter more thoroughly. For t same reason-physiological truth nunber five-the fatigue or exhausting

enormous holdings in South American countries, in sugar, coffee, bananas, asphalt, and of all the other foreign industrial investments which have created capital for home investments and for further foreign trade expansion. Not merely the direct return in dividends, but the fact that capital investments open new markets for foreign trade, must be counted in considering the value of American investments in foreign fields. The latter factor is of increasing importance to us. since, to quote a Forum article, "By reason of our extraordinary growth and development we now manufacture in eight months all that we can consume in a year and for four months of each year we are dependent for the continuance of business upon the markets of the world."

It is easier to conceive of the UnMed States passing legislation restricting our own foreign holdings, than it is to imagine England, France, or Germany doing the same thing. Under conditions such as those Senator Williams would create, England would not have been able to purchase stock in the Suez Canal, the practical ownership of which has been of tremendous value to her commerce. France and England could not have questioned Germany's right to the Berlin to Bagdad line. With such evidence of profit in the past, it is difficult to imagine European nations, demanding every means of recouping the losses of the past six years, in any scheme to restrict their field of operation or cut off sources of income. As for Germany, we understand that she is sending most of her immigrants to South America, and she would welcome the elimination of the United States from the South American field, where she could "pacifically penetrate" without competition.

The conclusion seems to be that, especially since we have long-time loans in Europe, involving great credits whose liquidation must necessarily be slow, we can not afford financial isolation any more than we can afford social isolation.

No Selfish Cause

Addressed primarily to former students of the University of North Carolina, the eloquent message which President Chase has written for the Alumni Review of January ought to be brought to the attention of every person who would have the golden promise of this State realized.

"Never was the State faced by a greater crisis," says President Chase in this appeal for a greater University. "The issue is simply and clearly whether she shall save dollars or grow men. Shall she hide in a napkin the greatest gift that God has given her-the gift of fine, clean young manhood, youth of the sturdy old American strain?"

It is with an eager hope, not, unmixed with anxiety, that the people of the State await the verdict of the General Assembly. The full import of the issue that is now at stake has perhaps not been more strikingly delineated than in the following paragraph of President Chase's appeal for the University:

For her cause is in no wise partisan or selfish. It is the cause of North Carolina; the cause of democracy itself. It is not the future of the University alone, but the future of North Carolina which trembles in the balance. The University cannot without relief educate even her present number of students. She cannot hold her present strong faculty, She must inevitably sink to a position of in ferior and sharply limited service. But limited registration and inferior work mean limited registration and inferior work mean the slamming of the doors of opportunity in the faces of North Carolina's sons. They mean the tragedy of youthful promise unful-filled potential leadership crippled, the future of a state, now bright with promise, shadowed and darkened. The time for decision is now. Two years from now, it will be too late to save the situation. The University will have lost the situation. The University will have lost more ground than can be regained in a decade

Privacy in Voting

The measure of popular support that will be. won for the bill to provide for privacy in voting will be determined largely by the degree of popular understanding of the principles and practices involved in this proposed act. It is encouraging to note the active sponsorship of the North Carolina Legislative Council of Women. This bill is one of the items of the Council's legislative program and has been introduced in the General Assembly by the only woman member, Miss Clement. These associations, however, should cause none to believe that it is any special sense a woman's bill; the support which club-women of the State are giving to the measure may properly be viewed only as evidence of their seal for freedom and honesty of elections, not as a suggestion of any desire for exceptional consideration for the woman voter.

It may be stated as a simple principle that whatever tends to promote privacy in voting tends also to promote freedom of expression on the part of the voter. Most of us who have enjoyed the privilege of the franchise are familiar with the conditions which often destroy or seriously impair this freedom. The opportunities for the exercise of intimidation, in its many forms and shades, are known to every observant voter.

The whole drift of enlightened and honest opinion in the matter of election reform is in the direction of those changes that afford the voter seclusion, an abundance of time and the utmost freedom from interference, distractions and "help",

Directed by the Department of Labor to do everything that is forbidden in his case by the State Department, Lord Mayor O'Callaghan has probably decided that Ireland isn't the only place. where nobody knows who is boss.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee desires to. have President Wilson call an international con ference on disarmament. The ides, of course, is excellent and altogether preiseworthy, but the inferences that it would be possible to assemble receiver's certificates.

If the Reparations Commission cannot wind up the country without political changes, its experience may teach the Entente a lesson in self-determination as a requisite to national solvency.

THE SENATORIAL SHIRTS.

New York Times: The change in the Ministry, an old story in France, seems to have excited Paris far less than the fact that an unpatriotic shopkeeper overcharged Senator Medill McCormick for some shirts. True, at the present exchange rate 150 francs is only \$8.82, not an exorbitant price for a shirt-particularly a shirt from the Rue de la Paix; still more for a Senatorial shirt; above all, for the shirt of Medill Mc-Cormick. Doubtless they were good shirts; they must have been. Ex pede Herculem; that is to say, by the shirt you can pick out the Senator. But whether the price was too high or not, the Senator thought .it was too high. He said so to a friend, and Paris papers lament that "one of the most important men who have lately come here from America, one of whose friendship we have need," has been unfavorably impressed.

To make it worse, a Paris paper publishes, and Berlin officials confirm, the story that Senator McCormick told members of the German Government that the Poles were an inefficient lot and that Germany ought to keep Upper Silesia. Perhaps this pronouncement on world politics may be traced back to a Warsaw hotel bill; smaller things than this have affected the destiny of nations.

NO PLACE FOR THE HYPHENATE

Kansas City Star: Those 50 per cent Americans who advertise themselves as German-Americans, and haven't the sensibility to perceive they are proclaiming their unfitness to be citizens, are demanding representation in the cabinet and some of their number-which seems to include the more noisy of them-are going to Marion to lay their demand before President-elect Harding.

It is instructive to note on what ground this demand is made, for it shows how far these halfand half Americans miss the meaning and spirit of real Americanism. They are acting, their spokesmen say, to prevent the "domination of the English element" in the government, and to gain recognition for "the six million German-Americans who elected Harding" and who would be deprived of representation in the government if the new cabinet were made "over-whelmingly Anglo-Saxon.'

It is obvious, of course, that if this claim were valid similar claims could be made by the halfand-half Americans who advertise themselves as Irish-Americans, and the Scandinavian-Americans, and all the other varjeties of hyphenated Americans who don't know there is only one kind of American, and that the 100 per cent kind. If the six million German-Americans are entitled to a cabinet member, the figures seem to show the Irish-Americans are entitled to at least one, the Jewish-Americans to one and the Scandinavian-Americans to one. The Czecho-Slovak-Americans and the Jugo-Slav-Americans probably would have to split one, the Russians and Austrians would have to go shares and the Italians pair with the Greeks. By the time all were represented, would there be any places left in the cabinet for Americans we wonder.

The war demonstrated there is no place for the hyphen in American life. As citizens we either are Americans or we are not. The hyphen must

THE NEW WOMAN

Boston Post: Miss Mary Garden, who has just been chosen director-general of the Chicago Opera Company, may rightfully claim the distinction of being the newest of the new women in such enterprises. She is undoubtedly the first of her sex in the world to be put in control of any great grand opera organization. Everybody will wish her the best of success. This great singer-actress is plentifully supplied with brains, in strong contrast to the majority of her sisters in art. She has a commanding personality. She knows the ins and outs of her profession, and there is no reason why she should not carry on the affairs of the company with eclat, providing she can be tactful enough to subordinate temperament to managerial skill. Her predecessor gave up his post because he could not keep the peace in his post because he could not keep the peace in his operatic family. If Miss Garden can do this, she will gioriously exemplify that line in our schoolday Virgil: "Dux femina facti," which freely interpreted to suit these times, is "a woman bosses the jo

Of course, these biggest pieces of currency cannot be carried about. They cannot even be got inside the native. houses. Usually the owner of the fortune has it propped up against the house, or against a tree in the yard, and there it stays. Nobedy could steal. it without rousing the neighborhood. And there is practically no theft in. Yap, anyway.

When small pieces of stone money change hands, the new owner hoists his pay on a pole and staggers home with it. If the payment is too unwieldly for him



mington Savings and Trust Company, of Wilmington, N. C., will be held at the office of the company on Thurs-

day, January 20, 1921, at 11 o'clock. It is desired that

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

W. HULL MOORE, Cashier

all stockholders be present at the meeting

a great world conclave and setue the question of disarmament before the advent of Mr. Harding in March is rather hard to follow.

A New York baker has reduced the price of a losf from ten to five cents and announces that he. is making more money than ever. Nevertheless, his brand of profiteering isn't going to start any clamor for Federal relief.

Mr. Harding has taken out a card in the International Typographical Union. We suppose he will now undertake to read some of the proof that his friends have submitted on various subjects.

home, and he does not wish to call in assistance, it is quite customary to leave the money at the former owner's house and perhaps mark it so that the new owner can claim it. It is not at all necessary to be able to point out one's treasure to be known as a wealthy citizen in Yap. It is satisfactory to be the rightful owner of the money, and to have it so known among one's friends. Thus, one prominent family had a great piece of stone money made and was bringing, it home on a raft when the stone flopped overboard and sank. The crew escaped drowning and came on to Yap to tell of the occurence. It was not accounted a financial disaster, for the money existed. There were a number of reliable witnesses who had seen it, and could show hte place