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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1921.

Child Labor and the Schools

Child labor is exploitation; children's work is education," says Edward N. Clapper. And Raymond Fuller, editor of *The American Child*, says that the child labor in the school, that is, the work that is beyond the child's needs or powers, is one of the chief causes of child labor in industry and on the streets, for children leave school to escape what they do not enjoy. If this happens because the school fails to do its duty, we are faced with an indictment of our whole school system.

Fortunately, because more directly remediable, the blame does not rest on the school in most cases. One of the most prevalent causes of leaving school is retardation, which may be caused by ill health, by physical as well as mental defects, or by another condition widely operative but seldom thought of. This is the fact that there is a host of child laborers who, though they attend school fairly regularly, are so overburdened with outside work that they are inefficient in the school work, and another host who, because of work at home, on the streets, or on the farms, attend irregularly and gain little. These children fall behind in their work, develop beyond the type of appeal planned for the grade in which they belong, and naturally lose interest, and drop out as soon as the law allows.

One cannot imagine a fourteen-year-old boy enjoying the lesson-games of second grade "babies," and that is a condition which exists in schools in North Carolina and elsewhere today.

How can we prevent this retardation and consequent failure of our schools to protect children from exploitation? The answer is the real abolition of child labor. Mr. Fuller says that, while a good compulsory attendance law, well enforced, is a good child labor law, it is not enough in that it fails to protect children outside of school hours, it does not give them the protection that a proper system of certification affords, and it does not set up any standards, except educational, for the admission of children to employment.

As long as our compulsory school and child labor laws allow exemption on the ground of poverty, we shall probably have our schools falling, even though they develop stronger holding power and greater training power.

The whole child labor problem may have to be taken over as an educational problem. Then child labor reform will imply still more definitely reform in education. The school must prepare the child for his vocation, but it must not graduate him into child labor, because he is tired of school or because he must go to work.

A Benefactor of the Human Race

"Not merely a distinguished servant of his own beloved country, but a benefactor of all the human race," is the tribute Dr. Descepedes, of Cuba, paid to the memory of the great Alabamian, Surgeon-General William P. Gorgas. He expressed the thoughts of all those who joined in the memorial service of the Southern Society of Washington for the man who did more than any other to make the tropics safe for human habitation.

He freed Cuba, Ecuador, and Peru of yellow fever and made the Panama Canal possible, for without General Gorgas' conquest of the disease which was one of the great causes of the failure of the French, under De Lesseps, in their long struggle to build the canal, the Panama Canal would have taken a vast toll of human life.

England, too, realizes the importance of his works. Major Bethell, of the British Embassy, said: "His services were not limited to a nation; they were given to mankind. To us who are British they were of peculiar value, for we have many tropical possessions which present difficulties of health maintenance similar to those he faced and conquered in Panama."

It is probable that, as the more extended development of tropic lands by northern peoples continues, and the congestion following civilization, as well as the greater regard for human life, bring tropical diseases to the fore, the lessons of sanitation Dr. Gorgas perfected will be even more vital. It is therefore fitting that a lasting memorial to his work be founded, as the Southern Society and others desire, and it would be well for Congress to heed the example of Panama, which has established the "Gorgas Tropical Institute of Research at Panama."

This is "Marse" Robert's birthday. Time has not diminished the greatness of Lee. He belonged to the South, but today the South shares with the world the privilege of paying tribute to his memory. The beloved commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies was long ago accorded universal recognition as one of the most superb figures of all history.

Franklin's Week

All over the country this week, which marks the 215th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, is being observed as "Thrift Week." There is no doubt in anyone's mind as to the appropriateness of linking the maker of "Poor Richard's Almanac" with a modern campaign for thrift, for Franklin, if not the originator of thrift, was at least the man who made it popular in the colonies which have grown into the nation of today.

There may be more questions as to the congruity of combining a "Thrift Week" with the "Buy Now" campaign. In this regard, we will do well to heed the statement of Mr. W. F. G. Koelsch, president of the National Association of Credit Men, who says:

"There is nothing antagonistic in these undertakings, if understood by the public. Both have the same objective—to urge the public to buy what it needs at the best prices available. The trouble is with the word 'thrift.' It is important for us to remember that 'thrift' does not mean the hoarding of money; neither does it mean the suspension of buying, as some have interpreted it.

The contrary is true, for if we think of the little Benny and his whistle, we will recall that he learned the lesson of not paying too dearly for what he wanted, while, at the same time, he never advocated the 'penny-wise, pound foolish' policy which does not see that a pound invested wisely today may bring in many more in the future. The New York Herald puts the matter so well that we are impelled to quote:

"Pinchpenny sweats for his money, and all its life long he is its slave. He fears to enjoy himself because he fears to let go of his purse. He does not dare to put out his money, being haunted by the thought that it may not come back to him. When Opportunity knocks at his door he sends word he is not at home, and keeps on counting coppers when he might send them forth to bring back coins of gold. Pinchpenny starves his mind, his body and his soul, for his hours are filled with anxiety and depressing forebodings.

Thrift is an admirable fellow whom we should all imitate. He knows what money is for, and he uses it to make things go. He keeps the shops open and the factories running. He will not be awfully rich, but he is not so foolish as to go without what he wants and can afford to buy.

Ku Kluxing

We see by the papers that His Majesty the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, junior, is "incensed by reports of attempts to intimidate whites and negroes in several sections of the country by persons posing as members of the Ku Klux Klan," and that his indignation amounts to one hundred dollars worth in each and every case where any such intimidator is convicted. The wizard, who is Col. Wm. J. Simmons of Atlanta, declares that the Klan does not sanction lawlessness in any form. It is not to be used as an agency for wrong or injustice, and if any member so far forgets his oath as to lend himself to any movement that pesters any person, of whatsoever race, creed or previous condition of servitude, such member shall be thrown out on his ear. The Klan, declares the wizard-in-chief, is a law-abiding organization. Its members are sworn to obey the law themselves and to help officers of the law in law enforcement.

So far, so good, but no such secret body of men can possibly be held to any high purpose. Whether outrages being perpetrated in certain Georgia counties are to be charged to the Klan; we do not know; but it is entirely possible, and whatever the objects and aims of the Klan and its best members may be, the time will certainly come when its worst members will engage in such outrages. We do not need any such organization in the South and we deplore the movement and trust that efforts it will "bust" wide open.

Let's Stop It

Unquestionably a deep indignation is fermenting among the citizens of New Hanover against the effort to resurrect the fee system. And yet, unless this resentment grows articulate, and that quickly, it is likely that the proponents of the abominable measure will have the matter over with and affixed upon the community within a few days.

The Star is quite sure that the idea of a return of the fee system is detested by a great many people. Why is it that this opposition has not been made tangible so that legislators, politicians, and office-holders could not mistake its significance? Is it so difficult to hold a meeting, to have a petition signed, to give palpable proof of the abhorrence which is stirring the public mind?

"Why stand we here idle?" Where is New Hanover's civic consciousness? Shall we permit this wrong to be consummated?

We call upon all lovers of good government to make their opposition a force so compact and formidable that the unrighteous movement will be halted before it gives birth to the ugly creature whose coming will be so hurtful to our people.

Success

"Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," thus Ecclesiastes. "And having done all, to stand," so Paul presses the doctrine forward. It remained for a great and devout soldier, Stonewall Jackson to carry the thought to its conclusion: "A man can be whatever he wills to be." Here is summed up the secret of success.

Success is measured by salvage percentage—the net ratio of gain over means employed. The virtue of success is, therefore, the percentage of salvage modified or enhanced, as the case may be, in relation to sufficiency of means.

Success is of itself meritorious, but its greatest virtue is in the development of the efficiency of means which begets a conscious power of self-reliance. The general level of community efficiency is the ratio of self-relying units.

Success is among the first of social obligations. The State subsists on the surplus and services of the citizens, and the citizen who makes no contribution of his substance or talents to the cost of public administration enjoys immunity of government at the expense of others, and is the recipient of charity. Industry is bound only to honesty in the social constitution.

Will Hays says there is complete harmony among the men who managed the Republican campaign. That is to say they know exactly what they want.

Contemporary Views

SPY AND THUG
Louisville Courier-Journal: Officers of police in New York find the college man as a sleuth less useful than the detective who has learned the rudiments of his calling while walking a policeman's beat. The fact moves the Manchester Guardian to say:

"If learning is not needed for detection of crime it is a fresh proof of the old fact that a vast majority of criminals are anything but experts. . . . During the war when the spy as criminal, had to use every ounce of brain he possessed, his game had to be countered by men who were linguists and scientists. . . . In this regard, it is, of course, flatly against the views of the New York authority. The wits of Sherlock Holmes were not unpolished; the Dupin of Edgar Allan Poe was a good deal of a scholar and something of a philosopher into the bargain; even the hero of 'Trent's Last Case' was a journalist, which occasionally connotes some degree of education."

A spy is treated as a criminal as a matter of expediency. As a matter of fact he may be as great a patriot as a field marshal. He must be as courageous as the soldier who volunteers for exceptionally hazardous service when a call is made for volunteers during action. He may be, of course, a Blof Basha, but he may be a Nathan Hale. In most cases he must possess exceptional intelligence. Otherwise he would not be commissioned.

There are no intellectual requirements for admission into the brotherhood of thugs. Like other professions without requirements for admission, thuggery is practiced mainly by men of a low order of mind, although often by men whose cunning is remarkable. That there is always a defect in the plan of the criminal to cover his crime is an axiom of detectives. That originality is rare among criminals is contended by veteran sleuths. There is no reason why a policeman should not become the best of detectives in the pursuit of criminals, although he might be of little service as a detector of spies.

ONE MAN'S FAITH IN HIS WORK

New York Herald: There is a business lesson in the appraisers' list of the items in the estate of Frank W. Woolworth. This great merchant owned about \$600,000 in bank stocks and \$150,000 in railroad stocks. The remainder of his business investments, amounting to \$25,000,000, was in his own enterprises.

It was not that he lacked confidence in other men's judgment, but that he had a consuming passion for his own business. He built it up from nothing. As it grew he returned the profits to make it grow the more. He had faith in his own business and was content to have practically all his wealth tied up in enterprises which he himself directed.

One thing that this country needs just now is a spread of the Woolworth attitude among business men. Some of them lost a genuine fighting interest in their own enterprises when the war made things too easy for them. Some of them, believing that their plants could run without their constant attention, began to play other men's business games in the stock market.

A LOSS TO SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston News and Courier: The death of Associate Justice D. E. Hydrick is a very real loss to South Carolina and all over the state people were shocked when, on Saturday, telegrams from Washington announced that he had succumbed to pneumonia in that city, where he had been compelled by illness to stop off on his way back to his home in Spartanburg after a visit to his son in New York.

Although he was about 60 years of age most of us were accustomed to regard Judge Hydrick as a young man. In his prime mentally and physically and one on whom the state could count for many years of useful service. His untimely death will bring profound regret, not only to the members of the legal profession, but to that large body of citizenship which had come to look upon him as one of the strongest men who has served on the bench in this state in a long time.

In the past ten years Judge Hydrick has grown steadily in the respect of the lawyers who practiced before him and of the people who followed his decisions. He was a good lawyer, well grounded in the principles of the law and well read in the cases to which courts are accustomed to look for guidance; but beyond that he was a vigorous and courageous thinker, quick to see and gifted with power of application and decision.

It was for these qualities that Judge Hydrick was held in general esteem and there are many who will feel his death as a personal sorrow. His place will not easily be filled.

PROHIBITION SAFE IN CONGRESS

Houston Post: The action of the house of representatives at Washington in adopting a reasonable course in providing funds for the enforcement of prohibition dispels any hope or fear, as the case may be, that there is any considerable reaction against prohibition in the country.

The members of congress have had opportunity to survey their work in submitting the amendment and to hear from the country on the adoption of prohibition, and there seems to be no disposition in that body to weaken the enforcement act, either by undersupport, or by overzealous extremes which would make a farce of it.

The suggestions of such men as Representative Gallivan, whose comments are not taken seriously, of course. His little exhibition of sour grapes in the house, when the discussion of appropriating funds for enforcement came up, only affords amusement. For it is recalled that Mr. Gallivan indulged in the same sort of sarcasm in the old days when prohibition was an issue. He is a typical advocate of the liquor traffic, ready to destroy where he can not rule. If they are not prohibited by failing to enforce it, they are ready to go to such extremes in enforcing it as to discredit the law.

Such an attitude is purely destructive and not worthy of serious consideration by those who are sensible of their duty as officials of the government.

Outside of a few centers heavily populated by foreigners, who have no respect for American law or the American system of popular government, the country favors the enforcement of the prohibition law in a sane, lawful manner, and in keeping to the straight road in making appropriations for enforcement, the house shows that it is in close touch with the general sentiment of the nation.

THEIR JUDGMENT IS FORMED

Charlotte News: "We build a state highway system. The judgment of the people is formed about it." In these certain accents, Mr. Morrison spoke in his inaugural address. There is an assurance in his phrase which inspires the friends who have been working so long and so ardently for a state highway system. We have the notion that the mind of the people is indeed made up more surely about any contemplated improvement than about the matter of good roads.

The campaign of education up to this stage in the proceedings has done a world of good toward giving them the necessary facts in regard to the situation and toward flooding them with the irrefutable logic of the movement. You seldom hear anybody complain now that in talking of building a great system of permanent roads, the state is preparing to throw the money of the people to the winds. The citizenship of the state is convinced that if there is anything into which they can put their money for purposes of investment, it is in good, hard-surfaced highways and the Legislature will certainly not adjourn until it has adopted the road measure that will make possible the early prosecution of this greater enterprise.

Alaska

By Frederic J. Haskin
NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 18.—The idea, usually so popular with city people, that all rubes live in the country, seems to lack force in New York this season. The many people are being cleverly separated from their small change. For in the wake of the crime wave has come an epidemic of petty graft, to which the shrewd, sophisticated New Yorker has succumbed as easily as he did to last year's swarming attempt to get quite as glib as his rural relatives.

Harden shop-keepers of long city tenings have been buying fake furs and cheap jewelry at a reckless good-better-than-evil spirit, even in a suburb, and thousands of canny Broadway residents have been contributing to fake causes with a sentimental abandon rarely exhibited by the city dweller, in spite of all the talk about money being tight, beggars and fraud specialists are having a nice time in New York this year than they have ever had before.

Hesse is the sort of thing which is constantly happening to enliven the atmosphere along Broadway and Fifth avenue.

Other night, a friend of the reporter, a shrewd young business man in Wall street, was on his way home when he was accosted by a well-dressed, well-built stranger, who stretched forth a gloved hand in delectable fashion.

"I don't suppose you remember me," said the unknown one, with an admirable mixture of cordiality and reserve. "I have seen you so often on the street. I'm employed in the next office building, you know. Here in New York we don't speak to people so readily as we do in my home town, but I've often wanted. . . . Well, I'm awfully sorry to run into you now. I'm in a real need of help. Just had an accident and had to haul my car into a garage about three blocks from here, and now I find I'm five dollars short on the bill. Would you be so kind as to meet my wife at the station this afternoon. She'll be loaded down with Christmas junk and won't have a cent left. As soon as I can get sight of you, I'll come to see you. The fact that you might be able to help me out."

NEW TOUCH
At this point, the stranger drew forth his wallet and disclosed a fat roll of bills.

"I've got fifty-three dollars here," he smiled drolly, "but the repair bill is fifty-eight."

Then, with engaging frankness: "I am going to ask you if you will let me have the extra five until tomorrow morning. I can pay right over to your office from mine in a few minutes and hand it back to you."

"That's all right," interrupted our friend, but hesitatingly, taking a five spot from his much soiled roll of bills. "Glad to let you have it. I may need some help myself some time."

And that was the end of the incident. The cordial stranger has never been seen since, and inquiry in the next office building revealed no information concerning him. But a few days later, the morning papers warned their readers about this particular form of "touch."

It is extraordinary to what lengths the small fraud artist will go to obtain a five spot, as the young assistant of well-known woman philanthropist here can tell you. This young man was quietly cataloging in her office, the other day, when a nice-looking young man, with soft brown eyes and gleaming teeth, came in with a roll of immaculate clothes, dashed excitedly to the door and asked to see Mrs. J., the young woman's employer.

"Where is she?" he demanded, his face set apart by the expression of running. "I must see her at once. I ran all the way up here from the hotel down the block. Gone to lunch? Oh, I say, that's tough. I've had any way I can reach her immediately—where is she? I'm in a rather embarrassing predicament."

"I'm afraid I don't know where she is," said the assistant, but she ought to be back in about an hour."

"What am I to do?" exclaimed the young man dramatically. "Perhaps you can advise me. You see, I've asked a girl to lunch, and when we were seated at the table down there at the hotel, I suddenly discovered that I have a scrap of money on me. All in my other clothes, you know," he explained in evident embarrassment. "So I can't pay my bill. I thought I could just run up here and get a dollar from her, but I suppose it's no use. I'm the young lady waiting for an hour."

The young assistant was sympathetic. She thought the young man looked very boyish and helpless, and she felt sorry for the damsel, who was about to be deprived of her luncheon with him. So she took the fifteen dollars he said he needed from her own purse and insisted upon his accepting it in perfect confidence that he would return it, as he said he would, the next afternoon.

But when Mrs. J. returned, the young assistant was dismayed to learn that that good lady had never heard of Gary Country, the name the young man gave, nor did she know any other man who answered his description. A few days later, however, when she described him to the police, they seemed to be on quite familiar terms with him.

One of the most expensive cases of fraud which recently occurred on Fifth avenue in the shopping district was one in which that most sophisticated of humans, a professional chauffeur, was hoodwinked.

The man's employer, a very wealthy woman, had just removed her twenty-thousand-dollar sable coat from storage in a furrier's shop, and upon returning to the car, left it in a garage while she continued her shopping. As the chauffeur waited, a stranger sauntered up and engaged him in conversation about the town, the weather and about various makes of cars. The he sauntered on, and in a few seconds another stranger appeared on the block, staggering in an almost forgotten manner.

The chauffeur found the second man so interesting that he failed to see the first stranger circle the car and calmly remove the sable coat. The first he knew of the incident was when a policeman came and informed him that a bus conductor, from his perch at the top of an avenue bus, had seen it go.

THE Reticent Slot Machine
While slight-of-hand work of this description is constantly increasing, it must not be supposed that New York has been free of petty fraud until this year. As a matter of fact, it has always suffered more than any other city in the United States from this sort of crime. New Yorkers have become accustomed to it, as they have to other metropolitan inconveniences. There are the slot machines, for example, a lot machine is an innocent apparatus in itself, and is a great boon to a gum-chewing public, but the slot machines of these stations are graveyards of ruined hopes. They are supposed to contain chewing gum, and occasionally they do, but, ah, how often they don't. Yet never are they empty of nickels and pennies thrust in by grateful persons who, high on the gum and mis-

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. In what countries, if any, does the United States own residences for its diplomatic representatives? M. K. F.
A. Diplomatic residences are owned in Spain, Morocco, China, Turkey, Panama and Cuba, and in Japan the United States owns the building occupied by the ambassador, but does not own the ground on which it stands.

Q. What is the area of Jugoslavia and how many inhabitants has it? R. O. D.
A. According to the current issue of the *Britannica's Year Book*, Jugoslavia has a total area of 101,246 square miles and a population of 14,318,893.

Q. Who invented football? C. F. G.
A. Football has been known since ancient times. To the Greeks, it was harpaston, the Romans Latinized the name slightly, calling it harpastum. The first travelers to the Polynesian Islands found the natives playing with a football made of fibres of bamboo. Italy knew the game in the middle ages as calcio, while the name "football" was known in England as early as 1176.

Q. May a Civil War veteran obtain clothing given to soldiers at the present time? R. O. D.
A. The War Department says it is not possible for a Civil War veteran to obtain army clothing or equipment given to soldiers of the World War.

Q. How did the name "sentence hymn" come into use? I. M. F.
A. The term "sentence hymn" came from the practice of earlier days when hymn books were scarce. In order that all the congregation might be able to join in the singing, the pastor would read aloud the first two lines, which were then sung, and the reading and singing would continue alternately to the end of the hymn. This practice is still continued in some of the rural churches of the South.

Q. Is it true that some foreign country is replacing its paper money with metal coin? H. H. F.
A. It has been announced that a new form of money is about to make its appearance in France. This new currency will replace the emergency paper money issued during the war, and will be coins made of a composition of bronze and aluminum.

Q. What does "Rubaiyat" mean? K. D. V.
A. "Rubaiyat" is the plural of "rubal." The "rubal" is a quatrain of stanzas composed of four verses. Sometimes the plural is construed as singular and means a poem composed in such style of stanza.

Q. Is there any invisible ink which becomes red upon subjection to heat? H. M. B.
A. A weak solution of nitrate of copper gives an invisible writing which becomes red through heat.

Q. What is the best kind of hunting knife? F. J.
A. In a hunting knife the qualities needed are durability, lightness, power in the handle grip. The sheath should come far enough upon the grip to insure the knife sticking fast in it, and not pulled out readily. No. 1—five to eight-inch blade, weight about six ounces, No. 2—four and a half inch blade, five ounces, six-inch blade six ounces. These are considered among the best of the kind now being offered.

Q. In what year since 1900 has there been the greatest number and the smallest number of failures in the United States? G. A. C.
A. The greatest number of business failures between 1900 and 1919 was 22,154, which occurred in 1915. In 1919 there were but 6,451 failures, this being the smallest number since 1900.

NOT SEEKING RETURN TO PUNITANIAN BLUE SAWS
BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Resolutions protesting against "the propaganda of misrepresentation and falsification, touching the so-called blue laws which were never enacted or enforced," were adopted at a joint meeting of the Lord's Day League of New England and the Evangelical Alliance of Boston today.

Rev. H. L. Bowditch, of New York, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, said his organization was not seeking a return to the stringency laws of the Puritans. His only concern was to prevent commercial interests from "putting the dollar mark across Sunday."

their trains in an effort to get something out.

But perhaps the most suspicious establishments in New York are the hat-check parlors, where surprising frauds of the kind and another are always coming to light. Most astonishing of these was one discovered recently made when a couple of hat check boys got into a fight. When the guests pushed into the check room and succeeded in separating the irate principals they found that the cause of the hostilities was a spool of white thread.

By degrees, the story came out. It seems that when a stingy dancer or diner refuses to tip for an unnecessary dressing-off, he is permitted to get just as far as the door. Then a boy politely requests him to stop. Strutting up to the guest's back, the boy begins to brush off a cluster of white ravelings, conveying at the same time his keen distress that such a well-dressed gentleman should be so careless. This is where the white spool of thread comes in, and also its immediate result—a dime. Always a dime, and sometimes, if the guest is most embarrassed, a quarter.

Thus, don't be too impressed when you hear about the sagacious invulnerability of the New Yorker. Live here for a few months yourself, and you will find him out.

SLEEPING MEDICINE
After years of suffering from periodic headaches or migraines, attacked every ushered in by a peculiar array of prismatic lights, visible at one side of the room and extending to the other, I found an actor who dubbed the treatment "stagers," same as horses have, recommended taking immediately after the appearance of the aura, a half-teaspoonful of soda, followed by one or two aromatic spritzes of ammonia in water. It proved a boon for me, and I give you the facts in the hope it may help some other unfortunate sufferer similarly afflicted. (B. A. W.)

ANSWER—The treatment suggested has the merit of being absolutely harmless, and the doses may be repeated 15 or 20 minutes in some cases with benefit. But again I must remark that migraines or "megrim" or "stagers," if you prefer, or "sick headaches"—seizures invariably ushered in by an aura, the general character mentioned by the correspondent, is a way of diminishing in intensity, frequency around middle age.

HAVING RHEUMATISM
You claim there is no such disease as rheumatism. Well, just suppose I had it in your right knee, which you try to deny—no—that is, if you will not do Freedy and believe there is some such disease? (H. T. R.)

ANSWER—I'd select a physician who doesn't believe there is such a disease as rheumatism, and I'd take my case to him and just see what he'd say. I rest I'd leave to the doctor.

COTTON NOT SATISFACTORY
(Special to The Star)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Simmons is receiving protests against the cotton grading of the department of agriculture, which the farmer says is unfavorable to the product.

It is said that about three-fourths of the cotton grown in the coastal region of the state is sampling being middling.

It is asserted that New York longer fixes the price of cotton, but the department of agriculture does, and differential has grown so great that much of the cotton produced in the state does not pay the cost of production, and some of it of picking.

CHARLOTTE PASTOR HAS CALL TO ST. JOSEPH, MO., CHURCH
(Special to The Star)
CHARLOTTE, Jan. 18.—Dr. Burch MacLeod of Westminster Presbyterian church, who has received a call to St. Joseph, Mo., church, as pastor, has accepted the position.

Dr. MacLeod has been here for two years and has doubled the membership of Westminster church. The St. Joseph church is one of the wealthiest in the southern general assembly.

HERALDS OF PROSPERITY
(Special to The Star)
KINSTON, Jan. 18.—A poster campaign to be launched by the promotion bureau of the Merchants' association here to convince the people of ten counties that prosperity is coming back after a brief absence.

LEGAL HOLIDAY
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1921
LEEPS BIRTHDAY
No business will be transacted by the banks of this city on that day.

Wilmington Clearing House Association
THOS. L. COOPER, Secretary
Wilmington, N. C.