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THE MORNING STAR, WILMINGTON. N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1921.

The Morning Star

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1921

The Size of the House

There should be general rejoicing in the vote by which the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday rejected the proposal to increase the membership of that body by forty-eight. There were several excellent reasons advanced by opponents of the proposal, and no argument of apparent validity submitted in its support. The issue is one which has been developing for some years. It appears most fortunate that the House has now settled it for a period of ten years at least by registering the determination that within that period there shall be no enlargement of the body's membership.

The soundness of the proposal to make room for forty-eight additional members had not been accepted generally even when it appeared that the cost of the increase would approximate one million dollars; the opposition gained appreciable support when it was pointed out that the cost would in fact be nearer five millions. Representative Brinson, of North Carolina, one of the leading advocates of the winning minority report. voiced what we may believe to be the sentiment of the country generally in the following statement:

Disarmament The best way in which to disarm is to disarm. The merit of the Borah resolution, looking to a reduction in the navies of the United States, England and Japan, is in its directness and simplicity. The great armaments of the world are these floating machines, of destruction. If they can be reduced, the first big step toward disarmament will have been taken. If they can be reduced by an agreement entered into without delay, an enormous sum will have been saved for more lasting uses, and the energies of mankind released for the happiness and strengthening of the world.

The vice of the Harding plan of a conference, to be called after the change of administrations has taken place, to take up the restriction of armaments, is that it makes for delay, when every moment is precious; that it is coupled with the proposed consideration of the establishment of an international court, an utterly extraneous matter; and that it contemplates the inclusion of the reduction of armies, a point upon which France will for some years be adamant.

Everybody wants disarmament, and yet nothing is being done toward the devoutly-to-be-wished consummation. The issue rises above party politics. Democrats who stand in the way of the Borah plan, and Republicans who juggle dilatorily any and all plans and talk vaguely about a grandiose gathering in Washington of the representatives of the Powers, will have much to answer for if they fail to agree with dispatch upon some quick solvent of the crushing problem of the international competition in arms.

Problems of Peace in Mexico

Mexico is a three-crop-a-year land, and has an area equal to one-third of Europe. Yet today, at the beginning of a period which promises stabilized government, 9,000,000 of Mexico's 15,000,000 people are nearly always hungry. Their crop of cereals for 1918 was 110,000,000 bushels. As a writer in the Forum says: "At six bushels per head of population, that leaves only 20,000,000 bushels for re-seeding, feeding horses, cattle, chickens. It hardly needs telling that such a surplus means one of two things-either the people must go short of food and seed, or the meat supply must fail from lack of feed." Both things are happening today, for in many places 90 per cent of the land lies idle from lack of seed, and the people starve. In other places, milk and beef cattle are disappearing, and horse flesh is eaten. Whatever the causes leading to the impoverishment of the land, the fact remains that Mexico's need of the economic basis for stability of government is as intense as that of any of the wardevasted lands of Europe. It is even worse in some respects, for the Mexican has no tradition

One of the well known colleges in the State has placed a ban on student-owned automobiles. The road to learning is not royal or built for joyriders.

The House has decided that forty-eight additional members would be an expensive luxury at four million dollars. The decision seems wise. There is no reason to suppose that the new forty-eight would show a higher average value than the present 435.

Mr. Harding is going to spend a couple of weeks on a Florida house-boat. Here's wishing him a merry time, but we trust that this is not his idea of training for the ship of state.

We are not aware of any general desire in this country to charge the Tokio government directly with the murder of Lieutenant Langdon. The mild suggestion that the Tokio government might keep a little closer watch on its sentries in the future would hardly have been expected to cause so much irritation among Jap officials.

Letters To The Editor

PUBLIC WELFARE IN NORTH CAROLINA EDITOR OF THE STAR:

Recent discussions of the work of the County Superintendents of Public Welfare in North Carolina have brought to the attention of the people of the State a characteristic criticism of all work that is new and untried. It has not been many years since the work of the County Superintendent of Schools in some Southern States was undertaken as a part-time work, and in ways thoroughly non-professional. Even last year in one of the Southern States where there were one hundred and fifty-two County Superintendents of Schools, less than fifty were reported to be devoting full time to the work, or considering the work as a professional occupation. It goes without saying that work done in such counties could not be such as to promote the efficiency of the schools or to develop the welfare of the children in the commonwealth.

The history of compulsory attendance in all states, and at this time in many of the Southern States, tells the same story of part work done, of half-hearted conviction, and of a lack of enthusiasm in enforcing the compulsory education laws. All of this is natural, and has always been true in the development of new programs. In this State where the Superintendents of Public Welfare have been responsible for an increased attendance of at least one hundred thousand children, much of the opposition to Public Welfare work has been based upon this fact.

Much of the opposition has, of course, arisen because of a lack of understanding of the work. results from which can no more be accomplished in one or two years than could the result of public education be seen to transform our citizenship in a decade. Much of the opposition is due to the fact that the work is new, and from its very nature cannot show quick tangible results for most of its operation. Much of the opposition is due to the fact that there were not a sufficient number of prepared men and women to undertake this work, and, therefore, many mistakes must necessarily be made, even as has been the case in the development of the work of the County Superintendent of Schools. Some of the criticisms have arisen because of the difficulties involved in the dual control and election of the County Superintendents by the County Commissioners and Board of Education; one of which is appointed from the State administrative officers, and the other elected by the people. All of the difficulties involved and the criticisms offered are but natural and logical developments which come from the working out of new programs in a democracy. But perhaps the greater part of the criticisms is due to the lack of a thorough understanding of the meaning of Public Welfare. A closing sentence of the platform of the National Education Association, just issued, affirms that its great purpose is to promote and safeguard the welfare of children. The department of Public Welfare in North Carolina might very well subscribe to this whole program and become the actual agency for bringing it about. A few days ago there appeared two different news stories from the same county: one was that the county was organizing in every community in its midst, calling upon the State Department of Agriculture, effecting organizations and obtaining funds to protect itself from the ravages of the boll weevil. This is good; it is most commendable. But from the same county came the story with vigor and emphasis that a bill would be introduced to eliminate the County Superintendent of Public Welfare, whose function is to protect the county from the ravages of ignorance, vice, dependency, delinquency, and all the host of social evils which eat away the heart and economic basis of a people (Robeson County). Surely the patriotic citizens of this county would be unthinking if they carried out the paradoxical action suggested. Likewise over all of the field gathering together for co-operation and working together for progress in the province of economics, surely we shall not forget those greater tasks for the conservation of human welfare. For the whole program of public welfare is but the enactment in practical work of all our past aspirations toward democracy. "For the public good" has long been the motto of our democracy. Our "state papers" and our histories are full of the ideals of equal opportunity for the development of little children and citizenship. The programs of public welfare, whether outlined by President-elect Harding, the National Education Association or Commissioner of Public Welfare in North Carolina, are but the enactments of the romance of our democracy. Surely those who think will not wish to go backward in the processes which make for an enacted democracy.

Dispensaries By Frederic J. Haskin

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 19 .- What does the dispensary do for the health ocrats carry in the last presidential of the city, and what more could it election? T. M. D.

These are the questions which the public health committee of the New York Academy of Medicine has recently sought to answer by an extensive Carolina, Texas and Virginia. investigation of New York dispensaries and the people who patronize them.

The growth of the dispensary during ! the past 20 years has been phenomenal. In 1904, there were only 150 dispensaries in the entire United States, whereas today there are at least 3,-000. From a few dingy rooms, presided over by a couple of doctors whose chief duty was the vaccination of people against smallpox, the dispensary has developed into a modern, wellequipped, small hospital, where the poor receive almost free of charge the same treatment for which the wealthy pay large sums.

In New York there are now 153 dispensaries. In this number are included 21 tuberculosis, eight dental, 10 eye and three rabies clinics of the department of health, and six school clinics maintained by the Children's Aid society. Of the 105 remaining, 65 are out-patient departments of hospitals, 34 are detached dispensaries, and six are connected with colleges. In addition, the health department maintains 12 venereal disease clinics (all but two advisory only.) three occupational clinics and 60 baby health stations. Several private agencies also maintain an additional number of milk stations.

The average number of persons treated annually in New York dispensaries has been one and a guarter million for the last five years. Over 2.000 New York physicians, are giving their services to this cause, in the majority of cases absolutely without compensation. Thus, New York is plentifully sup-

plied with dispensaries, but the public health committee believes that their quality could be improved upon.

Faults of Dispensaries "Of late the dispensaries have taken on functions along the lines of preventive medicine and public health, but this development is still in its infancy," is the committee's first criticism. "The great opportunities of the dispensaries in the fields of both curative and preventive medicine have not as yet been fully grasped by the institutions, nor have their social responsibilities been clearly realized."

In other words, the committee finds the dispensaries quite efficient in the treatment of specific ills, such as an abscessed car or a broken leg. but they do not give complete physical examinations to determine the general health of a patient; they do not go in for educational work, such as the teaching of good health habits, and they do not have the time for the -surfaced and unsurfaced? S. O. A. sort of follow-up work that would make them one of the greatest somunity. Only cial influenc a few of the dispensaries, as yet. have well-organized social service departments. Two things that also need immediate amelioration in clinic procedure, it says, are the reduction of waiting time before admission and the method of assignment of patients to clinics. Patients are made to wait unduly long periods of time, which is a hardship for most of them if they are employed. or, as in the case of mothers, if they have domestic duties. The committee believes that this could be obviated to a large extent by a system of appointments, as is customary in private practice. Such a system is now proving very successful at the Mayo Clinic at Rochester. Then, in most dispensaries, the symp-

Q. How many states did the Dem-In former years it was not deen best to operate for cataract until y cataract was ripe, or in other wow

QUESTIONS AND

ANSWERS

A. In the recent elections the Democrats carried 10 states-Alabama, Areye had become opaque and the kansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South tient was quite blind, Q. What is the "Cypres doctrine"

No doubt this older belief of physicians will be retained by the la at least another generation, althor W. S. T. A. "The Doctrine of Cypres" physicians no longer deem it neces or advisable, as a general rule, to w English and American law is a rule of for the ripening of a cataract. interpretation whereby a testamentary Greater skill and knowledge h gift which cannot take effect in the proved that the most satisfactory precise manner intended by the testatator is given in effect as nearly as sults are to be had, in most instance possible like that which was intended. by early operation without waiting t The doctrine has been applied in two the cataract to ripen. If both eyes are cataractous classes of cases: in the creation of vision is steadily decreasing, the fee-tail estates and in charitable gifts. Q. How much is a widow exempt surgeon nowadays removes the c

ract which seems most advanced from income tax? M. H. soon as the sight of the better A. The exemption of a widow is \$1,000, the same as for any other sin- has deteriorated to the point wh reading is no longer possible or it gle person, unless she is maintaining become unsafe for the patient to a home for dependent children or rela home for dependent children of \$2.000 about the streets alone. Newer tech exemption as the head of a family, cal methods render the removal of t unripe cataract possible and safe with an additional \$200 exemption for each dependent minor child. Q. What is and where is the Bargello? O. E. R.

The Bargello is in Florence and is a national gallery of art. Q. Does climate have anything to do with the quantity and quality of eration? petroleum that a well will produce

J. N. M. A. The bureau of mines says that so far as they know, the climate does not have any effect upon the quantity or quality of petroleum produced. Q. What are the duties on wheat, corn, wool, and cotton provided in the new tariff bill? F. R. K. A. As passed by the 'house schedules are wheat, 30 cents a bushel; | tures of "the knife." but it would corn, 15 cents a bushel; unwashed a difficult thing to indicate which wool, 15 cents a pound; washed wool, the delicate instruments used in 30 cents a pound; scoured wool. 45 operation bears any resemblance to cents a pound, with a compensatory "knife." The answer to the quest

to existing duties upon the manufac- rather lose them than risk them in ture of wool: long staple cotton, 7 venture which will probably res cents a pound, with a compensatory your sight?

duty of 45 cents a pound in addition to existing rates upon the manufactures thereof. These schedules may be changed, of course, in the senate What is a bush league? J. J. K. Q. A. This in baseball parlance indi- lour neighborhood urge me not cates a minor league of professional or semi-professional baseball teams, Q. How many Jews are there in the

world? R. T. S A. It is estimated that the Jewish population is more than 15,000,000. Q. When were the Sons of the American Revolution organized? B. B. A. The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized April 30, 1889, and incorpo rated by act of congress, June 9, 1906. Q. Which state has the greatest mileage in surfaced roads? In all roads

Once successfully removed course it is impossible for a catar to return. The question arises sooner or h in every case of cataract: What she I do? Shall I take the risk of an or Thereneed be no difficulty in ling that question. It is no lon justifiable to let the victim of catan go blind or nearly blind, become he less or dependent on the care of othe merely because he or she is obstinate prejudiced against "the knife" "eye specialists." with alleged cat ract cures or absorbents to sell unwary, may paint unpleasant n

Daily Health Talks

By William Brady, M. D.

MUST CATARACT RIPEN

until the entire crystalline lens of a

ducy of 45 cents a pound in addition is this: They're your eyes; would n

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Baby's Nails

We have a five-weeks-old baby w has quite long finger nails. I th of cutting them, but two old ladles They say I should bite them insta What would you do? (Mrs. 0. T. C. ANSWER-I think I would bite

old ladies. Best Time to Remove Tonsils Which is the best time to have t tonsils removed? (G. W. C.) ANSWER-There is no better

han now. In Cancer Contagious! Would it be safe to give to thep several pieces of men's wearing a parel which were worn by a man lately died of cancer of the stomat The clothes were not worn during the last few weeks of his illness, is t

In normal times I should consider this increase unwise. At this time I think it would prove us singularly unresponsive to the solemn demands of this hour in the world's history.

A measure designed to reduce the membership of the House would, we believe, merit favorable attention. Long before the present total of 435 members was reached, there were many thoughtful persons who regarded the lower branch of Congress as of unweildy numerical strength. Any theory upon which it may have been assumed that the size of the House would be extended indefinitely to keep pace with our growth of population is manifestly unsound. Our nation is not so diverse in its composition that adequate legislative representation in Congress may be achieved only by the never-ending addition of a new member for every two hundred thousand or so of new population.

The House already is of an unweildy size, and many of the members are hardly more than messenger boys for their constituents. The whole number is so great that one half is continually falling over the other half in its efforts) to get something done. The present members are to be congratulated upon their wisdom in rejecting the increase bill. They might have earned even warmer praise by a stroke for efficiency and econpmy in the form of a fifty per cent reduction bill.

Gambling

Last Tuesday's Star carried two interesting **items**

On the back page, Judge Cranmer was quoted as making, in the course of his charge to the Grand Jury, the following striking statement;

The second thing to which I invite your attention is gambling. I don't know to what extent this vice exists in your community, but, if it exists, it should be stamped out, and, you gentlemen, should do your part in seeing that it is stamped out. The good mothers and fathers of the community have a right to demand that of you, and, if you gentlemen know or can ascertain by legal or proper method, of gambling in your community, it is your duty to see that it is stopped. This does not mean to punish the little negro for throwing dice and let the white man go free. I am saying to you, gentlemen of the jury. that if anyone in your community is violating the law against gambling, it is your duty to investigate and make the proper report, summoning such witnesses before you as your foreman may deem proper.

These are good, strong words. They reveal a "genuine sense of social values, a very appropriate geal for the enforcement of law. Their significance sinks in upon the reader, when he turns to an inner page and finds this account of a proceeding in the Recorder's Court:

H. E. Walker, J. E. Reed, Bennie Chadwick, W. Z. Zellers, and George Bray, all white,

must have, not only agricultural banks to lend capital to small land holders, but agricultural and technical schools to teach the peon how to work the land to the best advantage. Hundreds of thousands of acres are growing up in cactus, and in fertile places turtle eggs and wild game are the only crop. To restore this land to its former stage of cultivation, to open up the great tracts as yet unemployed, will require husbandry of a high order.

of the soil comparable to that of France. Mexico

Parallel with this agricultural development must come the building up of an adequate transportation system. Without roads and railroads, great crops can not be transported. For this reason the following statement by a student of Mexican affairs is significant:

At present one main line to the Gulf has had her number of locomotives reduced from thirty in 1918 to nine in 1919, and about seven in December, 1919. These ruined locomotives have been replaced by transferring from other lines other engines; but that depletes other lines; and Mexican lines are in the position at present of stripping dead engines for parts to repair engines that can be still run; but there is an end to that system of repair.

That end has come. Mexico needs money to finance her roads, buy rails and engines, supply capital to farmers, and in general put her national affairs on a sound footing. Obviously it is the United States which must finance the equipment of our neighbor to the south. If we do this, we shall have a neighbor prosperous, with food for 50,000,000 people; not a land of banditry, but the home of people who regard the rights of others because they have an established place under a dependable government. It may, and most probably will, take years to put Mexico in the ranks of the self-supporting, but it is a task toward which we should bend our energies.

To Benefit the Home

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, frequently in the press of late as the probable head of the proposed new department of public welfare, in a recent interview expressed her delight that women as voters were living up to expectations.

"Women are making no rush for offices. The women who worked hardest in the campaign never think of such a thing. I have yet to find one who seeks reward for her efforts. On the other hand, what we suffragists said would occur after women obtained the vote has come about. The very first thing the women have concentrated upon is this bill, the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, to protect the home. We said that it was the motherthought that we would try to put into legis tion, and here we are."

In municipal affairs, as well as in national, the same tendency is evident, says Mrs. Upton. This is particularly important, as the local government, which touches the life of the people at every point, is by the same token more easily changed and improved. Even to those to whom the concept of a great national government is difficult of attainment, local government is real and tangible. If their municipal affairs are well managed, they will have a stronger loyalty to the higher organization; if they suffer from the mismanagement of local affairs, the growth of a larger allegiance will be dwarfed.

-HOWARD W. ODUM. University, January 18th.

Contemporary Views

THE SEX LINE IN CITIZENSHIP New York Tribune: If the naturalization laws are amended as proposed, alien women will no longer become citizens automatically by marrying Americans or by the naturalization of husbands: on the other hand, an American woman will not lose her citizenship by marrying an alien except the alien husband is ineligible to become a citizen or except the woman resides two years in her

toms of the patients are recorded by a lay registrar-usually, the clinic secretary-who makes a rough diagnosis and assigns the patient to the parti cular department of the clinic which will take care of him. But often after hours of waiting, when he arrives at this department, the diagnosis furns out to be incorrect, and he has to be transferred to an entirely different department-sometimes to an entirely different clinic.

The committee believes that this evil could easily be corrected if each clinic had a diagnostic division where patients with chronic diseases or with not easily recognizable maladies, could receive an examination by a group of physicians representing the various departments of the dispensary. Because you have kidney trouble, it is not to be supposed that you have nothing else the matter with you. A general examination may disclose other ills that need attention.

The Walting Line

At an afternoon clinic recently visited by the reporter, over 50 people of the hard-working type were waiting for their registrations and first treatments. Some of them were obviously suffering, but they continued to sit patiently on a row of hard, wooden seats, as the afternoon wore on and only a third of their number had reached the front office. In the front of fice, where one patient was admitted at a time, all was confusion. Doctors rushed in and out, hunting lost records, the telephone interrupted every other second, and the young lady who was attempting' to take down the patient's history wore a dazed expression. "Do you wonder that I sometimes get

the people mixed up?" she asked wearly, as the clock pointed to five minutes after the clinic's Nosing time. kept on.

sympathetically, "some of them sitting there all afternoon waiting for their specialists? turn and now having to go home without getting any attention at all."

The committee has a remedy for this evil, also, however. It believes that this waiting period of the patients could easily be used for educational purposes. Moving pictures dealing with certain health aspects, it says, could be shown, large posters concerning health matters could be placed on the walls of the dispensary, where they could be read from a distance, and other methods of health education employed. Dietetic demonstrations, it believes, would also be of great value in this connection. When not in use during clinic hours, the dispensary might also be used for lectures, classes in dietetics, corrective gymnastics and the teaching of hygiene. In other words, it suggests, the dispensary should strive to become the health educational center of the neighborhood. In the matter of fees, the clinics vary widely. No effort has been made to standardize charges. Usually, the sharge is very low, although is some dispensaries the registration fee is as high as one-dollar. Municipal hospitals charge no fees whatsoever in their out-patient. departments, but payments are accepted in such host pitals for the maintenance of patients in the wards. The committee believes that a standard charge for treatment. as well as for medicine, dressings and electricity, among all the dispensaries, would be expedient. For Benefit of Poor Only Primarily, of course, dispensaries are for the poor. In fact the New York

faced roads-having 31,800 miles. In diana comes second with \$1,000 miles. Texas has the greatest mileage of all roads combined, the total being 128,960

A. Ohio leads in mileage of sur-

miles. Kansas ranks second with 111,-052 miles. Q Which state ranks first in crop

value? A. C. A. According to value of crops pro duced Texas ranked first in 1919, the

valuation being \$1,076,163,000. lows came second with a total \$861,338,000.

ROBBERS GET ONLY 70 CENTS (Special to The Star)

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 19 .- An unsuccessful attempt last night was Believed Moonshiners Kn made at robbery of the safe in the P. & N. Railway company's safe at the

away with only 70 cents taken from the cash drawer. No arrests have been made.

law provides that no person who is able down in cold blood within sight of to pay a private physician can be treated in a dispensary, and the dis- night of January 5. Officers of pensary registrars are instructed carefully to question all applicants on this be done to bring the guilty partles Investigation has shown that justice. point,

only a very small percentage of people apply for dispensary aid when they next morning, it was too late to can afford to consult a physician, but recently the percentage has shown a guilty persons. The grand jury w perceptible rise. The knowledge that convenes here next Monday, same specialists who charge 10 Lyons, of Whiteville, presiding, w and 20 dollars per visit to their private every method in their power to find offices, are often found strewing their the guilty ones. It has been rum pearls of wisdom about certain clinics, that Mr. Wiggins was murdered has led many persons to pretend exces- cause he had reported some one i sive poverty during the past two years. | neighborhood for making moons A few clinics in New York, including | whiskey, but the neighbors will notably the Neurological Institute, are talk about this matter, and while the open to the public upon a sliding scale is no doubt that this had somethin of charges, fixed in accordance with do with the killing, there will have each person's income, but the pay be some "third degree" used to m

clinic is a comparatively recent development here. Usually it is opposed about the case. on the grounds that it interferes with the business of private practitioners, which the committee finds regrettable, prices paid. In fact the best pri inasmuch as there is an urgent need for were paid here yesterday and b dispensary treatment among the middle that have been paid this season. classes. Because he is not rich enough, ton has also advanced in price, and the man of moderate income cannot af- farmers are hurrying their crops

ford private consultations with high- the market, priced specialists, and because he is not poor enough, he is denied their aid in the clinics.

For with all their faults, as the public health committee sees them. the dispensaries of the better type provide the poor of our big cities with dition to the exercises, which

under their present physical and finanthey do with more money and equip- | holiday hours.

The address was delivered by "But think, of them," she added ment? And should they not be open to all who cannot afford the services of Bayard Clark, prominent attorney this city.



all stockholders be present at the meeting.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

W. HULL MOORE, Cashier

any way such clothing safe to wear? (H. C. B.)

ANSWER-There is no reason agine that cancer is contagio Therefore the clothing would be safe as though it had been worn by well man. Clothing may be s sterilized and so rendered safe to we even when it is known to have infected.

NO CLUE IS YET FOUND IN THE WIGGINS CAS

Something of Killing Piedmont station, the robbers getting (Special to The Star)

GOLDSBORO, Jan. 19 .- No clue been found up to this time in murder of Makajah C. Wiggins, nighly re pected farmer, who was t home, six miles west of here of county are doing everything that

As the body was not found until blood hounds on the tracks of

some of the people tell what they kn

The tobacco market was well with the choice weed today ,and g

> FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVES DA (Special to The Star)

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 19 .-- With propriate and imposing exercises 1 Jackson day was observed here. I

practically the same medical aid that held under the auspices of the J the rich receive from prominent | Stuart chapter of the United Dauf specialists. If they can do so much ters of the Confederacy, all the of the city were closed during the and the procession of patients still cial restrictions, how much more could and other public institutions observe

pleaded guilty to gambling charges were fined \$25 each and sentenced to 24 hours in the county jall.

Judge Harriss also ordered that a \$20 bill alleged to have been removed from the "pot" after the officers entered the room, be turned, over to the court; and \$25.85 was divided. by the recorder between the officers making the arrest and the associated charities.

This, we submit, is not the way in which to stamp out the evil of gambling. To fine, in such cases, is to license. Even the twenty-four hours, we are told; became fewer with the approach of should be as much in the mind of the homenight-fall. The Recorder's decision is not saved maker as are the cost of school clothes or the wen by his Solomonic distribution of the spoils. proper meau for lunch,

As women realize more fully the truth that their homes are helped or hindered in proportion to the efficiency and justice of local government, their interest in the government will be deeper. Schools, sanitation, recreation, housing conditions, public service corporations, all are extensions of the work of the home, and foster or nullify the efforts made in the home, and, therefore,

husband's country or five years in some other country. The first exception is eminently proper, but why the others? A man may live abroad any length of time and remain a citizen unless he becomes naturalized in some other country. However, the proposed changes are a long stride in the direc-No wonder American women are unable to understand why marriage to an alien who for his own good reasons does not wish to become a citizen of this country should automatically deprive them of American rights or why the conferring of those rights on a woman of alien birth by marriage to a citizen should be automatic. Citizenship and naturalization for women on the same terms as for men is the proper course.

and the state with the

1 States