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MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1921.

Jury Service For Women

Jury service for women is to be placed upon the statutes, if the bill introduced by Senator Paul Jones of Edgecombe passes. In accordance with certain judicial pronouncements elsewhere, the bill provides that women are eligible, but cannot be compelled to serve over their own objections. The latter provision is probably made in order that no hardship may be brought upon the families of women impaneled for jury service. We have not the details of the law at hand, but it is to be hoped that its provisions will not make the evasion of jury duty too easily accomplished, though release from service be possible to the woman whose children's needs prevent her serving.

This responsibility is not one which necessarily comes with the right to vote, though one would expect that all those who make laws should have the duty and privilege of seeing that they are enforced. Each state has its own laws governing jury service, and even those in which equal suffrage has been in force for some time have not always provided for women jurors. In some of those states they have served, in spite of no legislation to that effect; in some, they have been denied the right or duty; in many they are, as seems to be provided by our own proposed statute, permitted but not compelled to serve. The securing of the right of jury duty, usually, we must confess, considered a distasteful task to be evaded by any means possible, is therefore another step to be made before women become citizens to the full extent.

If this comes about, we may hope to have more painstaking jury service. The charges that women jurors are fickle, moved by masculine beauty, and unjust to their own sex, are fairly well exploded. Moreover, it is extremely probable that after the provision is made, most of those caring to use it will be the women of strong civic sense, who will bring to the task a fresher sense of responsibility, a keener attention to detail, a stronger belief in the need of maintaining the law. Movie directors to the contrary, women are not lawless creatures. No one knows definitely just what women will do, any more than he knows what men will do, but the chances are at least even that women, faced with the responsibility of upholding the law, will attempt to enforce it, whether it be popular or not. Their record in other states, where they have served, tends to prove this. Aside from the general grist of the court of justice, there are certain cases for which women should be impaneled, and in which they will act with greater sympathy and understanding, and at the same time with greater firmness and wisdom. Cases involving women and children will almost certainly receive more understanding from a jury partly or entirely made up of women than they would from an entirely male group. It is therefore to be hoped that the Nineteenth Amendment will be made more effective through the granting of jury duty to the women citizens of the state.

Mr. Harding A-Fishing

Recollection of the vicissitudes which well-nigh made a mess of Mr. Harding's outing at Point Isabel will increase the popular enthusiasm for any good times which the President-elect may experience during the present junket. The correspondents say he was beginning to show signs of considerable irritability just before he left Marion, but his southbound train had not proceeded a great distance before he was observed disporting himself much after the manner of a fifteen-year-old. Dull care vanished in the prospect of a few rounds, with the tribes that are more finny than canny, and the President-elect was a boy again. Here's hoping that the Florida sun will shine genially and that the fish will be obliging. Considering what the distinguished fisherman has been through recently and is likely to go through in the quite near future, we should not think him over-compensated in the landing of a dozen or so of whales or alligators or a casket of Spanish gold.

The Nation's Fire Record

From 1915 to 1919 the fire bill of the nation reached the staggering total of \$1,416,375,000, equal to 285,275 new houses, at \$5,000 each, or more than enough to shelter the population of a state as large as Connecticut. The national fire underwriters made 3,500,000 adjustments. Matches and smoking caused the destruction of property worth over \$73,000,000; defective chimneys caused destruction of over \$66,000,000 of property; stoves, furnaces, etc., over \$55,000,000; lightning, over \$39,000,000; sparks on shingle roofs, over \$29,000,000. Incendiaries burned over \$21,000,000. During a period of inactivity in construction, such a loss weighs doubly on the country.

The Calder Bill

The Calder bill to regulate the coal industry has drawn the fire of the interests whose illicitly-used power to hold up the country it proposes to curb. The Coal Trade Journal, an organ of the operators, is circulating an editorial in which it calls upon industry to "wake up . . . before it is too late!", upon the theory that the Calder proposal places American business enterprise and initiative on trial, because while "ostensibly this measure is framed for the regulation of the coal business; actually, if successful, it paves the way for governmental meddling with and control of all industry . . . If intimate control of the coal industry is upheld on any ground, what business is safe from political spleen and the dead hands of the peeping Toms and Polly Prys of such governmental agencies as the Federal Trade Commission?"

It is amusing to see "political spleen" designated as the motive behind a "Republican Senator's" measure. A vast disillusionment must have impressed itself upon the financial and commercial groups which permitted themselves to take seriously the campaign slogan of "More business in government and less government in business." The Financial Chronicle, of New York, denounces the Calder attempt as reactionary, because it ignores the teaching of the November election. It rebels against putting more government in business, as though it really had come to believe that a campaign pledge is something which politicians expect to observe.

But, with all its features of drastic regulation, the Calder bill has undeniable merit. It is the first piece of legislation yet presented which is likely to reach the evil against which it is directed. Profiteering has been too universal to be regarded as the special lot of any single business. But it has been peculiarly conscienceless, brutal, and subterranean as the coal industry practiced it.

The Calder bill seeks to make permanent some of the important provisions of Lever food and fuel control act. It strikes at one of the devices by which the operators have been enabled to hide their abuses by its publicity clauses touching the collection of statistics of coal production, distribution and costs, to be made available to consumers as a protection against profiteering. The bill, in addition, provides for federal licensing of coal operators and dealers, for the prohibition of interlocking directorates, and for taxation to prevent pyramiding sales. It contains the following on public emergencies, included in the war powers of the Lever act, but now extended into the time of peace:

That whenever the federal trade commission shall determine that an emergency exists or threatens in the coal industry and supply, which seems likely to produce a shortage or bring about unusual or unwarranted or unreasonable prices . . . and when such findings shall be confirmed by the president, the president is hereby authorized to declare the existence of an emergency . . . and he is hereby empowered, thereupon, to fix maximum coal prices and dealers' commissions and margins . . . which prices, commissions and margins so fixed shall continue only until he shall declare the emergency to have passed. The president is hereby authorized in any such emergency to deal in coal at reasonable prices and to control the production, movement and distribution of coal in such manner and to such extent as he shall deem necessary, etc.

What is meant by public emergency is not made as specific as might be desired. The bill contains the explanation that the President would take over the industry "to put the government, and not those self-interested, in control in an emergency when the usual laws of trade are in suspense, but limited only to the continuance of the emergency and the protection of the public health." A general strike of miners would therefore bring about government control. A broad predatory movement on the part of the operators would clearly make for the same result.

This is rather a threat of nationalization than a step in that direction. The fear of government intervention in an industry which has been misused by employers and workers for the oppression of the public will have a most wholesome effect. It may be taken for granted that when a conservative like Senator Calder offers such an advanced remedy, it is because he has come to the conclusion that no other method will bring that permanent relief to which the long-suffering people of the United States are entitled. If the coal trade will accept this legislation in an accommodating spirit, it will help to undo the ill-favor which its brigandage and heartlessness has deservedly brought it.

The Case of "Old King"

Those who love dogs have been interested in the case of "Old King," the Kentucky fox-hound recently judged guilty of having killed sheep, and sentenced to banishment from the state as punishment.

The account of the case recalls the story, "Bob, Son of Battle," in which the dog hero is saved from the death penalty for killing sheep by the discovery that "Red Wull" is the guilty dog. There is no mawkish sentimentality in the book, but there is hardly a more moving scene in all the literature of dog and man friendship, or even of man and man devotion, than the farewell of Red Wull and the dour little old man who had loved for no one except the great dog. Yet the dog must die. The sheep killing dog, the dog who betrays his trust as guardian of the flock, is the lowest among dog criminals. Wherever the sheep is the means of subsistence of man, the dog is either protector or destroyer, so the Kentucky court is more lenient than old custom. In spite of the fact that dogs can destroy potential wealth, one can understand the pleas that came to Judge Evans, who conducted the trial with all the solemnity of a case against human beings, that the dog be not killed, but committed to any one of those appearing in his behalf.

Ruinous Tobacco Losses

The tremendous losses sustained during the present tobacco season by the growers of Eastern Carolina are vividly illustrated by the records of the Wilson tobacco market, and since the farmers have had to lose millions of dollars, the experience this season ought to bear into their memory such a lesson that never again will over-production appear in a tobacco crop.

The 1920 crop hasn't brought one-half the money that the 1919 crop brought, yet the crop of last

year was much larger than the previous year. At Wilson in 1919 there were sold 42,330,596 pounds and the growers received \$23,720,280.44, or an average of \$53.37. Up to date the Wilson market has handled 45,418,557 pounds, and the growers have been paid only \$10,258,920.55, or an average of only \$22.58 the hundred pounds.

Of course, over-production was only one factor. Prices were due to fall anyway, but the great crop was the biggest factor in the situation. In order to prevent another such experience, this week a whirlwind campaign will be made throughout the eastern belt, to secure pledges from growers that they will reduce the 1921 crop one-third. Every farmer in every county is to be visited, it is said, during three days beginning Wednesday. If the growers know their own interest they most assuredly will agree to cut the acreage, and not only agree to cut it, but really cut it, and see that their neighbors do so. This three-day campaign is of great importance, not only to the growers, but to the entire business structure of East Carolina, and should have the support of every interest.

Harding's house-boat got "stuck in the mud" right away, but came clear without mishap. We trust it doesn't prestage any running around for the President-elect after he takes the helm of the ship of state. But from what the boys are writing about the temper of the senate, he may have a rather obstreperous crew to deal with when he sets sail March 4.

"List of Cabinet Prospect As Long As Ever," we learn from a headline. It seems that the twenty-some-odd degrees which the President-elect took recently were degrees of latitude and longitude.

The only thing definitely ascertained concerning the Shipping Board's money so far is that the Shipping Board no longer has it.

They say Henry Ford is in New York trying to negotiate a loan of seventy-five millions. There is nothing flivverish about Hank's financial dealings.

Isn't a house-boat a rather frail craft for the uses of a man who is in such deep water?

It is said that pistol-toting permits have been taken out by a number of Charlotte women. They must not forget, now, to show the permit before using the gun.

In the soft radiance of the moonlight, the generally fresh breezes that drift up from the direction of the river, the distant thrumming of piano keys, the sound of laughter near open windows—there is something sort of lazy and sweetheartly. We wonder if Spring is not somewhere about?

Contemporary Views

ROBERT E. LEE

New York Herald: On January 19, 1807, the eyes of Robert Edward Lee opened upon a world in which he was to leave a name of undying renown.

To one who not only studies the causes of civilization and its decay but also seeks to know what is the salt preservative there comes cheer. The perspective that holds the image of such a character in our national history gives also a promise of the permanence of American democracy. This is as surely the case as that the shadows cast by the sunset point toward the morning. No greater proof of the continuance of our national commonwealth can be given than this, namely, that Robert E. Lee is today thought of, not as a Virginian or a Confederate, but as an American.

In the west, which as a civic entity is the offspring of the Civil War, Lee is honored with the greatest. In the north his military genius and achievements are most clearly recognized by the very men, veterans now, who once met him on the field of trial. As for European critical opinion, it is unanimous in awarding Lee a place on the roll of the greatest soldiers.

Now the wonder is that the further we go back in the study of Lee's life the more the patriot heart throbs and thrills. One might tell here of the naval battery at Vera Cruz in 1847. Its heavy guns from the ships were the first to breach the city walls, thus virtually deciding the campaign. Captain Robert E. Lee not only built this battery—unarmed by the big guns of the Mexicans, which were served by the German Lieutenant Holzinger—but its builder set in it during the bombardment. Not for him to shirk the risks he asked others to run!

It was of course glorious in 1913 to see, again at Gettysburg the remnants of the mighty hosts that fifty years before had faced each other in fire and flame, amid iron and death. They charged again, but this time with laughter and in brotherhood. But then a half century had mellowed their souls, while throwing into oblivion the passions of the past, and men saw more clearly what, independent of individuals, had been the causes of the war.

But what today seems even more one of the splendors of democracy and an augury of "the Union forever" is discerned in Walt Whitman's verses "O Captain! My Captain!" Surely art is eternal. All the world recognizes Whitman as a great poet of American democracy. Yet remember that his throbbing numbers were penned in the fiery days of 1865. Then the north thought that grief over Lincoln's fall was wholly her own, and hers alone; whereas the nation and the world will not let Lincoln's name be forgotten. Nay, more, it is seen that this martyr died not for a section, nor even for one nation, but for humanity.

Not one word of rancor in Whitman's lines! It seems as if Lincoln's own spirit, having left its earthly tenement, descended for the hour on Whitman while he wrote in deathless rhythm. Surely it must be that he who amid the fiery passions of the moment could echo in both spirit and form the prayer, "Father, forgive," uttered on the cross of agony, is a poet for all time and that his lines are deathless.

For those who know the living power of Lincoln's name beyond both oceans and who have set as teachers before leaders even of pagan culture in Asia realize by experience how hard it is for them to receive the idea of forgiveness of enemies. Rather was it taught to ages "Thou shalt not live under the same heaven with the murderer of thy father or thy lord." Yet here sings Whitman in the spirit of the cross and of its august victim! Here in passionate poetry is a record like that of those evangelists who narrate the facts but call no vile names to the men who yet their best friend to death.

The grave and name of Robert E. Lee, American democracy may take augury of permanence when men can forgive. With characters like Washington, Lincoln and Lee the government "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal" will not perish from the earth.

Wool Industry

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—What threatens this country today, as a result of the low price for wool and few buyers at any price, is damage to the wool-growing industry in the United States which it would take many years to repair.

This point was brought out by D. A. Spencer, of the bureau of animal industry here, who has charge of the government work in improving breeds of sheep.

Wool prices have been inordinately high for several years. Now at last they have come down, forcing the price of clothing down with them.

"Let them stay down," you are inclined to say. "The wool-growers have had several good years. They should now be able to weather a little adversity."

The answer to this seems to be that they are not able to weather the period of adversity which they now must face, without substantial help of some kind.

The wool-grower, according to government men, did not make large profits during the war. In fact, the grower of any commodity in this country seldom makes large profits, unless he is also a broker or dealer of some kind.

It is the nature of the industrial system that the largest profits are made by distributors, not producers.

Thus wool before the war was bringing the producer about 30 cents a pound. During the war it brought him about 65 cents for the same grade. But at the same time the wages he had to pay to herders, the price of feeds, and all other expenses doubled or more.

Most of the growers were fairly prosperous for two or three years. A few of the large operators perhaps made big money. Some growers, by reason of unfavorable weather conditions, lost money. But whatever may have happened to fortunate or unfortunate individuals, the wool-growers as a class did not make more than a fair percentage on their investments.

A Dead Market

Then came the drop in the price of wool. Wool is now hard to sell at any price, and 25 cents a pound is considered a good price. But the wool-grower can scarcely produce wool at that figure.

All last winter with its expanded production were at a wartime level. In addition to that, in many sections he faced unfavorable weather conditions. Now his wool clip for the year cannot be sold at anywhere near the price he had to produce it for. He can be sold at all. At the same time, he has not enough money to stay out of the market until conditions improve.

Especially is this true when you also consider how uncertain the conditions will improve. It is said that there is enough wool in this country to supply all of our needs for nearly two years. And, with wool on the list, more wool is pouring into the country all the time.

In Australia, in the Argentine, in South Africa, there are enormous quantities of wool which seek a market in this country because Europe has not money enough to buy it. Wool can perhaps be produced somewhat more cheaply in those countries than in this, but primarily the flow of foreign wool to this country is due to conditions created by the war—the impoverishment of Europe and to the rate of exchange.

For example, American buyers can now buy wool in New Zealand for 28 cents a pound. But the rate of exchange is such that about 20 cents of American money will buy a pound of wool in New Zealand. Hence American buyers are buying the New Zealand wool and storing it against the day when it will be needed at home. And the American wool-grower cannot produce wool at 20 cents a pound, much less sell it for that.

Sheep Men Quit

What is the result? The result is that sheep men are going out of the sheep business, that we are becoming dependent upon importations for our wool.

Before the war, the sheep industry in this country faced difficulties. Western range areas were being put down for farming. The wool industry faced a change. It was evident that sheep had to be raised on smaller areas of range, and had to be given more protection.

Swedish manufacturers declare they are compelled to do this in order to place their manufacturing on a level which will enable them to compete with German, American and English production. Many of the factories and mechanical lines began in December to dismiss their workers gradually by laying off 10 to 20 per cent of them weekly. When the employes inquired why this was done they were informed that the scale of wages averaging the equivalent of \$440 a day at the present rate of exchange must be cut.

They were told that unless they accepted such a reduction the shop would be closed.

In most cases the workmen refused and the factories were shut down for part of this month; but a reaction against this policy became noticeable before the beginning of the new year.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By Frederic J. Haskin

Q. When was the title of "Mr. President" decided upon? F. G. N.

A. This was decided at the time of the first inauguration. The matter was the cause of hot debate in congress, the senators, among whom were John Adams, and Richard Henry Lee, advocating the title of Highness. The house refused to consent to any distinguishing title except that of President of the United States, and ordered that the Chief Executive be addressed as "Mr. President."

Q. Has science proved that the moon does not influence the growth of plants? T. K. R.

A. The department of agriculture says that the growth of plants depends upon the amount of food in the soil and in the air that is available for them, and upon temperature, light and moisture. The moon obviously does not affect the character of the soil in any way, neither does it affect the composition of the atmosphere. The only remaining way in which it could influence plant growth, therefore, is by its light. Recent experiments, however, show that full daylight is about 600,000 times brighter than full moonlight, yet when a plant gets 1-100th part of normal daylight it thrives little better than in absolute darkness. If 1-100th part of normal daylight is thus too little to stimulate a plant, it seems certain a 600,000th part cannot have any effect at all.

Q. How did the joker happen to be added to a deck of playing cards? P. L. R.

A. It never called the devilcard? N. O. B. A. This card is sometimes called the "devil's card," and the only reference to its origin that we find is in the St. James Gazette of July 19, 1894. It says: "The game of poker is played with a pack of 53 cards, the 53rd card being the joker. American manufacturers of playing cards are wont to include a blank card at the top of the pack; it is also true that some thrifty dealer suggested that the card should not be wasted. This was the origin of the joker."

Q. Does a man's brain and heart weigh more than a woman's? P. L. R.

A. The weight of the brain of the male averages 50 oz., of the female, 44 oz. A man's heart weighs about 11 oz. and a woman's 9 oz.

Q. How much have the appropriations for the United States since 1900? G. W. K.

A. In 1900 the total amount appropriated was \$7,343,124; and in 1919, \$452,155,684.50.

Q. How much would it cost per capita to pay off our national debt? J. P. L.

A. It would require approximately \$244.66 per capita to pay off the national debt of the United States, exclusive of outstanding accounts to foreign countries. The total debt on July 1, 1920, was \$25,952,456,406.16; the outstanding debt to foreign governments was \$36,465,004.33.

Q. How did the name of Carrie Nation come into prominence as a saloon smasher? W. L. S.

A. Carrie Nation instituted her campaign against liquor in 1900.

Q. What does "sine die" mean? W. S.

A. Its literal meaning is "without a day" and is used to indicate that an adjournment has been taken without a day being fixed for convening the body.

Q. Does a submarine have to come to the surface of the water for air? E. H.

A. The navy department says that it is necessary that a submarine come to the surface of the water for fresh air, but it is possible for a submarine to eliminate the impurity of the air it contains without coming to the surface. A submarine can go for a considerable period of time without coming to the surface. Tests have shown that it can remain submerged for at least a period of one week by using this method of eliminating impurities.

SWEDEN ALSO UNDERGOING A PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 1.—(Correspondence Associated Press).—Sweden, like the United States, is undergoing a period of economic readjustment involving the closing down of factories and reduction of wages in an effort to cut the cost of production.

Swedish manufacturers declare they are compelled to do this in order to place their manufacturing on a level which will enable them to compete with German, American and English production. Many of the factories and mechanical lines began in December to dismiss their workers gradually by laying off 10 to 20 per cent of them weekly. When the employes inquired why this was done they were informed that the scale of wages averaging the equivalent of \$440 a day at the present rate of exchange must be cut.

They were told that unless they accepted such a reduction the shop would be closed.

In most cases the workmen refused and the factories were shut down for part of this month; but a reaction against this policy became noticeable before the beginning of the new year.

Near agreements between employer and workers usually are made in many lines at the beginning of the year. This time there was a collision of the workmen's demands for higher wages with the employer's announcement that they would have to be cut.

Swedish employers now have no fear of strikes but, on the contrary, say they would welcome them because of lack of orders and prospects which seem to be likely to result in further

Daily Health Talks

By William Brady, M. D.

ALL KINDS OF GALL

Recently I described here a case of so-called "neurasthenia" in which I conducted the last exploration and found that the poor fellow had really been suffering with a large gallstone and diseased gallac all along. With him I hurried my belief in neurasthenia as a disease entity. It troubles my conscience when I recall how I ascribed that man's complaints to "nerves."

General impairment of health in persons in the neighborhood of forty years of age, particularly women who are of a trifle too stout and who are guilty of various degrees of dyspepsia or indigestion or gas-belching, together with a sad history of negative reports or unsatisfactory guesses by the physicians or near-healers consulted from time to time, warrants at least a painstaking review of the patient's right upper quadrant, as the gallstone calls it. The right upper quadrant is that field of the abdomen wherein the gallac snuggles, just under the ribs two or three inches away from the tip of the wishbone. If even a doctor had my courage (I have it even because I am longer a doctor in practice), no doubt an endless series of stories might be told about gallstones I have overlooked. But he who is not too severe with the doctor's patient has gallstones. Even if not make mistakes? Moreover, the doctors at least venture an opinion, even though it may not prove correct, whereas your new-fangled short-cut, plausible, plausible ventures nothing except the cost of the consultation. It is not to be used to draw trade.

There are no characteristic symptoms by which even the most skilled of physicians can tell positively that a patient has gallstones. Even a series of X-ray pictures (mere fluorography examination or having a look-in with the X-ray is practically useless) will show up gallstones in only a small number of cases in which they are present. Only when the stones happen to contain considerable calcium do they throw a shadow discernible in the X-ray picture; many gallstones contain no calcium and give no shadows at all. The most reliable method of diagnosis of gallstones in only 45 to 50 per cent of cases in which they are actually present, so that the best available X-ray examination offers a fifty-fifty chance of clinching a diagnosis. Anyone who seeks an X-ray examination for any condition without the advice of a physician is just a plain spendthrift. It is incomprehensible to me that people should be so thrifless, yet a little while some reader mails me a bundle of X-ray negatives of "cases," evidently with the expectation that the "wonderful X-ray" will illuminate the problem that a glance at the, to me, meaningless, daubs will show what is the matter.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Bananas Versus Bread
Is it better for me to eat six or seven bananas a day for lunch? I do not take anything else at lunch. (B. L. ANSWER)—Here are the comparative nutritive values of bread, potatoes, bananas:

	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calorie
Bread	9.2	1.3	53.1	210
Potatoes	2.5	0.1	29.2	110
Bananas	1.8	0.6	22.0	90

The nourishment in your lunch, therefore, more than you would derive from eating six or seven good sized potatoes. A good sized banana contains about 100 calories of nutriment. It is, therefore, the heavier, but a light lunch for an adult of average height and weight would contain about 600 calories.

Please tell me how to cure the feet. I have foul smelling of the feet. (A. M. ANSWER)—Avoid hot bathing, bathe the feet with cold water as much as possible. Apply with a brush or sponge (keeping the solution off the fingers) a solution of one part of Formaldehyde Solution (U. S. P.) diluted in six to ten parts of water, allow this to dry on each evening, then, three evenings, then discontinue. Repeat after a week or two if necessary.

COOLIDGE LIKE PILGRIMS
BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Governor Coolidge has been likened to Governor Bradford of Plymouth colony, by Rev. Edward A. Horton, Trustee of the Pilgrim-Puritan Memorial Fund, in a speech given at the Pilgrim-Puritan Memorial day. Mr. Horton says: "Among the modern prototypes of the early days is more striking than the similarity between two governors of Massachusetts—Bradford and Coolidge."

Dismissals of thousands of workmen. Attempt on the part of American employers to exclude or reduce the number of immigrants is reported to have had influence in producing a conciliatory frame of mind among the workmen here. America's Swedish workers had America to fall back on in case labor troubles at home. Now he is beginning to doubt whether he will be able to enjoy this opportunity to migrate.

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