The Morning Star

"THE OLDEST DAILY IN NORTH CAROLINA" Published Every Morning in the Year by The WIL-MINGTON STAR COMPANY, Inc., 109 Chestnut Street, Wilmington, North Carolina

Entered at the Postoflice at Wilmington, N. C. as Second Class Matter.

Telephonest SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER One Year\$7.00 18 8.50 Three Months 1.75

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

Sunday \$7.00 One Year\$5.00

Subscriptions Not Accepted for Sunday Only Edition

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1921.

"Your Young Men Shall See Visions"

If The Star's Raleigh correspondent has correctly analyzed the situation in the legislature and has drawn therefrom a sound forecast of what this session will do, the general assembly of 1921 will mark the end of an epoch, and the beginning of a newer day.

In his story yesterday Mr. Powell described a gathering storm which may sweep out of the lawmaking body the potent influence for shaping legislation that has for years decreed that North Carolina shall creep along from year to year, cautious and conservative, lest the prestige and the power of the dominant party's beliwethers be lost in an upheaval among the taxpayers. "Pay as you go and if you can't pay, don't go," has been the slogan these many years. But times have changed and the men who have not changed with them are due for a fall, whether they get it in this session or the next one.

We would not disparage that generation of party leaders who threw themselves into the great fight twenty-odd years ago and wrested the government of this state from as disgraceful regime as ever lorded it over an American commonwealth. They served their day and generation well and have brought the state now to a point where they can well afford to turn it over to younger hands and brains, to younger men who can see visions and who are filled with the aggressive spirit of prog-

The people no longer mark a man for destruction who stands for wise expenditure of public funds in North Carolina, for needed improvements. and expansion. During and since the world war they have become used to the sight of enormous funds being spent by government. They have paid to the federal government millions upon millions of taxes, manifold more than the state of North Carolina has spent upon itself. The people we are convinced, have outgrown their old-time complacence with mud roads, had six months in believe that they have reached the point where they not only recognize the great need for a better chance at an education for the boys and girls of North Carolina, but that they demand a stronger system of public schools and a system of state colleges with the venerable university at its head, that is amply able to take and educate the everswelling numbers of bright youths who would seek the tablelands of knowledge. We believe the people want all their state institutions put upon a broad basis with facilities for caring for the unfortunates of every class. We are no longer the Rip Van Winkle of the states. We are no longer a poverty-stricken people buying every manufactured article from distant markets. We are no longer a one-horse agricultural state scratching a bare living out of a starving soil with a buil tongue plow. North Carolina has become an imcommonwealth, with immense wealth achieved, standing in the dawn of illimitable development, and certainly the time has come for setting aside millions for roads, millions for education, millions for every state need.

If Raleigh news is to be believed, the younger blood in the general assembly has grasped the situation, feels the necessity of North Carolina waking up and doing big things, sees the vision of a greater and grander community, and is determined that no longer shall hidebound politics and political expediency govern the commonwealth and condemn progress to halt on palsied feet. With great regard and appreciation for the men of the elder day, we will welcome the younger apostles of aggressive progressivism and wish them Godspeed in following the gleam of the new dawn.

The Smith-Towner Bill

The House Committee on Education reported recently that the United States ranked ninth among the nations of the world in the general educational level of its people. The significance of this situation is evident, the more one ponders it. the more dangerous it appears. A country whose government depends upon an enlightened electorate can not, for its own safety, permit that electorate to fall below the standard of civilization. Our high standard of living in material things must be carried over to the things of the mind and

spirit. It is to assist in this development that the Smith-Towner bill to establish a Federal Department of Education has been drafted. The bill is not a paternalistic measure designed to subject education to a Washington dictatorship, but, on the contrary, it will enable existing local agencies to function more efficiently. According to a dispatch to The Charlotte News, the measure has been presented because it offers "the only means of correcting the present inequality of educational

opportunities among the various communities and of preventing waste of public funds and inefficiency due to lack of co-ordination among federal

agencies dealing with education." North Carolinians should be particularly interested in the measure. Though this state has made tremendous strides in the last few years, it has not been able to lift itself out of the lowest rank in the per capita expenditure for education. In addition to the difficulties attending the proper education of the very young, we have the burden of helping that great part of our population, in 1910 18.5 per cent of those over ten years of age, which has had no "schooling" at all.

We are not alone in this matter, for the report of the Committee's report states that illiteracy is a national, and not a sectional problem, almost equally prevalent in all parts of the country. Native whites and negroes bring the average down; immigrants from countries low in educational standards, contribute their burden. The sad condition exists, and must be remedied.

Any law which will help to formulate national standards, lift the profession of teaching out of the slough into which public opinion has thrust it, and establish the principle that the nation believes in schools, can not fail to bring great benefit to the country.

Occupation, Please!

If the present tendency to collect statistics and then to make deductions continues, the answer you give to the question "Occupation?" when you are haled before the court may acquit or condemn you, on statistical, if not on more competent, evidence. John T. Lyons, Secretary of State of New York, has grouped the 31,062 men and the 2,773 women convicted last year in courts of record according to their professions. Some rather startling conclusions are reached, as one learns, among other things, that the supposedly inoffensive clerk ranks with the lordly chauffeur as topnotcher among offenders. Chorus girls, whom sedate folk enjoy thinking of as utterly hopeless, collide less frequently with the law than members of many highly respectable occupations. While only one chorus girl came to grief in 1920, 79 cooks, 83 domestics, 17 housekeepers, four laundresses, 3 milliners, 5 seamstresses, 4 teachers, 89 waitresses and 18 stenographers were con-

As evidence that knowing the law does not mean that one always obeys it, we find that 4 lawyers, 1 law clerk, 1 process server, 4 policemen, 2 patrolmen, and 1 detective failed "to follow their own teachings." Perhaps it was a case of familiarity breeding contempt, or it may be that the ease with which "crime wave" participants escaped encouraged Police Commissioner Enright's force to try something for themselves.

To those who resent the editorial attitude of moralizing, it may be significant news that one editor was haled before the courts. He is assured professional companionship by the fact that a publisher, a reporter, a correspondent, and an advertising writer each suffered the same fate. Lest newspapermen be too puffed up over the honesty of their craft, however, it is stated that 10 pressmen and 76 printers got into trouble.

Some of our fondest delusions are shattered: piano-movers; freight-handlers and hackmen are very good according to Mr. Lyons. The simple countryman loses his innocence, 181 agriculturists were judged guilty.

Where does all this foolery with figures leave The wretched souls of those who lived Without or praise or blame.

The Allied Premiers Meet

Reports from Paris indicate that Lloyd George and Briand are far from being amiably disposed. the year and impassable the rest of the time. We The first session of the Supreme Allied Conference revealed some sharp differences. Upon the question of German disarmament, the English Premier spoke in a manner which the French are already calling pro-German. He declined to give a definite decision until the Germans might have an opportunity to present their side of the case. He declared in addition that the Germans had shown good faith since the conference at Spa last July, when they received the ultimatum on disarming.

It can be imagined that such talk hardly pleased Briand, who held that Germany had been most grudging in the fulfillment of the military terms of the treaty, and that whatever it had done by way of keeping its word was directly due to the pressure which had been exerted. He stood out against having any further explanations from Germany with reference to the connection between disarmament and the domestic situation.

It is reported that France has the support of Belgium in her attitude of compulsion, while England is backed by Japan and Italy. This alignment is likely to continue throughout the conference. It will have a serious bearing when the question of reparations is taken up, for on this point Lloyd George is thought to be even more moderate than with respect to disarmament. English public opinion has strongly turned to a modification of rigid exactions.

The prospect is that of a stern and prolonged contest between George and Briand. So intent are they, apparently, upon this fight that they have declined to give any thought to the requirements of Austria. They have postponed action touching relief by referring the question to the Allied commerce ministers for an investigation, and have made clear that they expect no report at this conference. Thus Austria's single hope of immediate assistance goes a-glimmering.

Contemporary Views

CHOOSING A BISHOP FOR NEW YORK

The Churchman: There is not the slightest chance of New York's getting the hishop whom it ught to have. He doesn't exist. In saying this we do not mean that the next bishop of New York will not be a highly efficient, intelligent, consecrated man. There is little likelihood of the convention choosing any other sort. And the material from which its choice is to be made was never richer in variety of temperament and gifts than it is today. It has sometimes been said, both within and outside the metropolitan diocese, that the clergy of the great New York parishes are worldly men; that they are so beset with cares of administration, and so oppressed with the environment of wealth that they lose their simplicity and consecration. Nothing is further from the truth. No missionary on the frontier or village parson is working so hard today or working under such unremitting strain as the rectors of the big New

York churches. The next bishop of New York must build the

cathedral, we are told. A cathedral is the last thing which this great city needs. It is filled with stone and brick and mortar. Is there religion enough among us to be housed in a mighty nave?

A bishop who will wed poverty would make a glowing leader. He would not get money for missions or great churches, or parish houses and charity; but he might get something which money has not brought us-he would get the ear of millions of his brothers who want to be told how we can speed the Kingdom of God, dry our tears, and fill our hearts with confidence and hope. Money is the one power that the Kingdom of God can do without. No church has ever believed that, except the early Church and the monastic movements in their years of light. Money cannot save the Amer-

ican people or bring in a better world. The civilization that is struggling for its life today is more afraid of the Gospel than of all the forces of evil put together. The people who love the world as it is are afraid that the Church will apprehend Christ. New York needs a bishop who will go forward penniless to seek Him. New York has not expressed a desire for such a bishop. New York would be panic-stricken should God send him

THE CRITIC AS DRAMATIST

New York Evening Post: If Miss Perry wrote a epic, J. Berg Esenwein, a book of short stories, and Prof. Wilbur Cross a novel, a joyful public would rise to point out how much the instructor needed instruction. In this mood thousands of amateur playwrights who have read William Archer's "Play-Making" and theatrical criticisms have doubtless awaited production of his play nere. France, where Lemaitre's first and chief fame was won as critic and Richepin was a journalist before he reached the managers, could show a longer list of such graduates from dramatic criticism to dramatic composition. There is more than one reason why many critics of the theatre are to be found some time or other crossing the line that separates them from the playwright They are less likely to have the academic stamp, more likely to be practical men of the world, than professional critics of novels or poetry. Play writing has a special lure. It looks easy. Arnold Bennett has said it actually is twice as easy as novel writing.

Critics are among the first to discount a critical knowledge of the drama as an equipment for high success in play making. Sheridan himself made no crueller fun of them in "The Critic" than did. Shaw in "Fanny's First Play." More seriously, Shaw in the preface to "Plays for Puritans" set down his opinion that a knowledge of form and technique can not carry the would-be dramatist far. Dramatic form changes little from age to age, and reasonable expertness is expected, while marked originality is impossible. The originality and power must lie in a new philosophy and a new knowledge and view of life, adapted to old dramatic vehicles. Others of the present day have said with equal emphasis that the best lessons in dramatargy come from the broad world, not the narrow stage. Sir John Ervine defines the worst failure in play writing as the man who goes into the theatre and never comes out.

The accomplished critic or erudite student knows very well what not to do. He must not make this error in motive or that error in construction. But no knowledge of unities or conventions, laws of taste, form, or illusion can tell him, when he sits down with inkpot and white paper, what to do. His very proficiency in negatives may seriously inhibit his positive, constructive impulses. Spiritual urgency, a vigorous imagination, a true instinct for character and emotion are what make the dramatist. A professional critic is no more likely or unlikely to have them than any one else of intelligence and education.

THE BOY CALLED BAD

Ohio State Journal: Mr. Amunson, prominent n Boy Scout work, is probably right in a general way when he says there is no such thing as a naturally bad boy. Heredity must be accorded its influence and doubtless there are some degenerate and criminal boy minds whose unhappy proclivities can not be corrected but in the main badness, as the scout worker says, is merely high spirits and mischievousness. If the so-called bad boy's abounding energies could only be turned into proper channels, their full measure in itself would

make a useful citizen of him, Perhaps the most pitiful thing in the world is the so frequent lack of intelligent guidance for lively boys and girls which permits them to grow up into trifling or wicked men, women and citizens. They might have been saved so easily. A wise, kind word at a critical moment from someone he likes and respects often changes the whole. current of a child's life and ultimately makes a good man of him when the lack of it would have caused him to drift into worthlessness. What an unceasing demand for devotion and wisdom on the part of parents! And in the teacher's case how infinitely more important are sympathy and personality than mere learning.

Letters to the Editor

EDITOR OF THE STAR: I am the writer of the letter appearing in The Star of the 25th signed "Square Deal". I am for

Referring to the article in your paper of the 26th, signed by Mr. Wilkes M. Morris, which I have read and reread. Reasons at this stage of the game are absolutely unnecessary. To give them would be but a waste of time and energy. Facts and facts alone are in our midst, and we had just as well face the music now, as any other time: In writing my article it was not done in any way, shape or form to arouse a sentiment against organized labor. We all know that it has been granted by high-up authorities that labor has a right to organize. So far as I know, no one will dispute tihs fact. As to the article appearing in the same issue giving account of the Master Builders' association, this was no fault of mine; it was tendered to The Star under date of January 12. Frankly, Mr. Morris-No. sir, I have never carried a union card; furthermore, I do not even know what one looks like. Frankly again, my curiosity does not run in that direction. Frankly again, I am not under the wing of the Master association. I am not hand in hand with any faction of whatsoever kind. My motto is pay as you go and be free. Again, in writing the article in question, I assumed that labor was paying its part of all the increases that have so far come upon us. Therefore, any comment was unnecessary. So far as any "particular reference," my article speaks for itself, and if Mr. Morris will observe carefully he will surely agree that no particular trade was mentioned.

Retrenchment has been the keynote for several weeks or more in every nook and corner of our beloved country. Then why howl when it begins to strike our fair city? Our papers here in the last week or ten days carried items from Washington, N. C., and Winston-Salem, stating that the plumbers and masons had agreed to a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent, showing that they were willing to take their part in the downward trend. You say lower all other prices for goods that go into our everyday living. They will lower themselves when you and I lack the long green to keep them up. Surely, you will agree that a good many of them have come down, and I am broadminded enough to agree with you that some of them are yet too high. What started the downward move? Certainly you know as well as I do. Why so many unemployed in the various parts of the country? For the same reason that some will soon see hereperhaps. Is it not better to have a half loaf than none at all? Let's stand up to the rack and eat hay even though it may have a few briars in it.

-F. T. ALLEN.

Wilmington, January 26.

Daily Health Talks

By William Brady, M. D.

GALLSTONE COLIC Periodic seizures of biliary or gallstone colic occur in cases of gallstone disease only when a stone happens to leave the gallsac and find its way into gallduct or tube which conveys the the gall or bile from the little sac to the main bile canal leading from liver to bowel. Jaundice, developing the day after such a colic, occurs only when the stone has passed through the gallsac fluct into the main bile canal, thus obstructing the flow of bile from Myer to bowel. It will therefore be understood that neither attacks of colic nor jaundice may be noticed in many cases of unquestionable gallstone disease. These are both rather accidents than incidents of gallstone disease.

When colic does occur, it is a shocking experience in the literal sense of the word shocking. The seizure unually sets in with abrupt agonizing pain near or below the right ribs or property custodian, particularly in the about the pit of the stomach (tip of the period when Mr. Palmer was at the breastbone or wishbone) or perhaps felt to extend to the lower abdomen or up toward the right shoulder. It lieves, "in justice to Palmer himself. is no ordinary, what's-your-opinion- in justice to his accusers, and, as the about this, Doctor, sort of pain. It brief against him argues, for the puris a regular roaring goshamighty- pose of determining precedent on the hurry-up-and-gimme-something agony. The difference between pain and agony is that one with pain may still be a philosopher. The stock produces a cold, clammy sweat, weakness of pulse, pallor, and often a chill. This chill is not merely a feature of the colic; if the temperature is taken in the course of the chill it is usually found well above normal, which suggests that the chill is a sign of bacterial infection-the scraping and scratching of the delicate - bile duct lining by the stone, opening the way for a sudden dose of germs for the system.

Another effect of the shock of galtstone colic is the nausea and yomiting which usually accompany the attack. And whether or not bile appears in the material vomited is of no moment at all, so far as convicting or acquitting the liver and its machinery may be concerned.

An attack of gallstone colic lasts from a few hours to several days. Palpitation or other distress about the heart may accompany the attack Indeed, many a stout woman of forty or therabout blames her heart and "that gas" for trouble really caused by gallstone disease.

The day after gallstone colic there is often noticed more or less jaundice. staining of the whites of the eyes, the lining of the lips and the skin with This happens only when the flow of bile from liver to intestine is more or less obstructed, perhaps not more than one in every three

Heat is the first aid for such a seizor the hottest moist pads endurable on his crime or is merely making prepara- breakers" but is the case of suc

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Please tell me something to apply to relieve sweating of the hands. It seems worst when I am nervour or embarrassed, but my hands are always too moist. (E. H. ANSWER-This lotion may be applied twice a day:

Tannic acid, drams.....

Or rub in for a few minutes every night for a week a little of this oint

Solution of Formaldehyde 40 per cent) dram Menthol, grains Lanolin, ounce 1-2

To be dispensed in a collapsible tube, labeled Formaldehde Ointment. No, But I Betcha Friend Wife Couldn't I noticed a gentleman who said he was 78 years old boasting in your

column that by taking two or three deeper breaths he could then hold his breath 60 seconds. What makes him so short of breath? I can take one long breath and then hold my breath two minutes. I am 64 years old, and of course comparatively young yet Just breathing ordinarily I can hold my breath as many seconds as I am years old, but I did not suppose that was unusual. (W. V. M.)

ANSWER-Maybe it isn't so remarkable in one of our sex, but where is the member of the other sex who can The average match the record? healthy adult can hold his breath about 40 to 45 seconds without preparation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What part of the human body is A. Water forms over 60 per cent of the weight of the body of the average

Q. Why is New York called Gotham

A. The term "Gotham" is applied to New York satirically. The allusion is to a parish by this name in England noted for the simplicity of its inhabitants. In the 16th century a collection of stories said to be by Dr. Andrew Borde was made about them including the hymn about the "Three Wise Men of Gotham." The term was first used by Washington Irving in "Salmagundi" in 1807.

Q. I am sending you a post card showing carriages on Rotten Row. You say only the king can drive thereon. How about it? Englishwoman. A. The post card shows both Rotten

Row, which is a bridle path, and the driveway which runs beside it. Q. A little girl from Pittsburgh wants to know why so many places in Southern Florida are called Key, like Key West. Can you tell her? A. J. S. A. The word "key" as applied to a chain of islands off the Florida coast, is derived from the Spanish word "Cavo" which means a low island. The term is used in regions where the Spanish language is or was formerly used. Q. What is the difference in velocity

A. The hydrographic office of the navy says that the inward tides of Golden Gate have a velocity of 3.3 knots and the outward of 3.4 knot making a difference of .1 of a knot in the velocity between the incoming and outgoing tides of that port. Q. Will butter made of sweet cream

between the incoming and outgoing

tides in the Golden Gate? P. A. H.

keep better than that which is made from sour cream? I. M. C. A. The department of agriculture says that butter made of sweet cream does keep better. Butter made of unripened or sweet cream is specified in orders from the United States navy for this reason.

Q. How much ice should a farmer harvest for his summer use? F. B. A. The department of agriculture says that it is estimated that two tons to each cow in the herd will allow for melting and leave enough for family needs. Where cream only is sold, about one-third of the quantity of ice will be needed

Daily Editorial Digest

The Attorney General Accused

An investigation of A. Mitchell ruin the public career of any man-Palmer, which, according to Samuel Untermyer, will disclose "a series of the most gratifying scandals that have ever befallen this country," is demanded by the latter and seconded by the former. Now, the American press echoes this demand, some writers with the assurance that the Attorney-General will be completely vindicated and others already convinced that his con-Buct of the Department of Justice or as Alien Property Custodia, or both, says: was anything but correct.

With Mr. Palmer himself requesting

an investigation of the Department of Justice during his incumbency," says the Springfield Republican (Ind.), "The Senate Judiciary should not hesitate," of radical sympathizers has be and, the paper adds, "whatever it investigates, the Senate committee should not neglect the office of the alien head of it." This step should be taken, the New York Evening Post (Ind.) bewhole vital question of civic liberties under war-time conditions." The Oklahoma City Oklahoman (Dem.) quotes Palmer's statement that lawyers for 'deported" and "enemy" aliens are at the bottom of the charges against him. It continues: "Similar attacks which have been

made upon him before, especially in his conduct of the office of alien property custodian, have proven without foundation. However, the truth or falsity of the new charges should be face the charges. In the opin established. Mr. Palmer's accusers should be made to put up or shut up. If the attorney-general is not guilty of any wrong-doing, he is entitled to a vindication. If he is guilty the public should have the facts.' The Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette nation of associations of lawyers

(Dem.) carefully points out that if Mr. has been rebuked by judges Palmer "used or misused" his powers, it wa sin no way the fault of the Democratic party and adds that since 'many millions were involved" in the alien property transactions "it is inevitable that he should be hated." While no one "would defend the alien property costodian if he is guilty as Untermyer intimates," the Journal-Gazette adds that "perhaps a barrel done. of salt should be taken with all the unquestioned and charges." Still more enthusiastic approval of Mr. Palmer, "who should radicalism which only too have gratitude, not criticism, comes seizes an opportunity to say that from the New York Mail (Ind.). It says in his defense: "However detached from the reali-

ties of actual life a limited number of academic gentlemen may be, they must more mortifying and debasing t allow the rest of us the privilege of up the matter." believing that a very short shift indeed is due to the criminal anarchist that the "case against Mr. Palm ure. A full hot bath, a full hot pack, whether he has actually consumated not the case of anarchists and it was in his scrupulous regard for Justice Hughes, and "at the v respecting all the rights which any just | the most that can be said in interpretation of the law might give half is that he has shown him these outlaws. More especially when terly lacking in a sense of resp we remember that one of their bombs ity and in realization of what h meant for himself, barely missed its been doing and saying."

Unless Mr. Untermyer can "produce some new and startling evidence" the Washington Post (Ind.) declares that the Attorney General need only produce the record of the hearing before | millions" that were spent because the Senate Committee when charges Mr. Palmer's partiality to the Louis were made against him "that would ana sugar growers.

record vindicated Mr. Paliner clares, and caused his nomination Attorney General to be confirmed But not all the newspapers back of Mr. Palmer. Even his parent willingness to have his cond toward the deported reds examined considered "a hearing" across the tr by the Springfield Union (Rep.)

"Mr. Palmer is making a great to

of welcoming an investigation of

methods employed by him in round

up the alien radicals. It is true

an insignificant and unimportant grot manding an investigation of the torney-General's methods in rou up the radicals. But no one les all Mr. Palmer, has paid any a to them until now. But the e mand for an investigation, Mr. Untermyer, is an entirely dis matter and one which appare Palmer would like to dodge While the Johnstown Dec (Dem.) agrees that there should nvestigation, it does not Union's views concerning the sympathizers." It calls attent the charges filed by "twely tinguished lawyers" and prints headed by the name of Dean If these men "are no Pound. tutions they represent"-Harvard the Syracuse Post-Standard Palmer "certainly needs looking for "he has committed blunders has abused the privilege his gives, to the continued hart a Federal court." The New (Conn:) Day (Rep.) is even more

America and a blot on the good m of the country. Congress own country a complete investigati Palmer's doings, and of what h iquity and graft exist in high pi The scandal of a public rev might be mortifying, as Mr. myer indicates, but it will be

phatic in its denunciation of "Palm

The Baltimore Sun (Ind.) points of importance must be explained public, the Buffalo Express (Ind believes; one is the attitude of Law and the other is the "cons

European News and Views

By WILLIAM IVY European Correspondent of The Morn-

LONDON, Jan. 27 .- One who visits ondon after spending months on the continent of Europe is struck by the ployes are refreshingly atte greater vitality, stamina, power, of the obliging and cheerful. British nation. To use a word that gained currency during the war, the values and morale suggests that morale of the British is higher than that of the French, or the Germans, or

the Italians. In a certain sense this has always is likely to say that if French been true. Long before the war. Hen- and French exchange are low ry Van Dyke made a striking compari- British, account should be taken

Oh. London is a man's town, there's power in the air, And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair."

But in that comparison, honors were easy, while today one cannot pretend feeling of defeat and hopelessness that there is any quality possessed by short a lack of morale? the continental nations that offsets the

the fact that national morale in the they are licked. Hardly any world today runs parallel to the ex- man, I suppose, ever dreamed change rate? Go to Germany, where he currency is worth about one-twen- just as it was unthinkable to tieth of its nominal gold value, and icans. On the other hand. you find the people listless, broken, people, in spite of the publi subdued. In France, where money is of their leaders, must have four or five times as strong, the spirit along that they had no me of the inhabitants is correspondingly fifty-fifty chance, for even the firmer. But it leaves much to be desired in comparison with England.

To tell just wherein this higher morale reveals itself is hard, because it is a thing that one instinctively feels rather than sees. But the public servces-railroads, telegraphs, etc.,-offer an illustration. In France they are not we set deliberately about atta only rather down at the heel as far as and undermining the German material and equipment are concerned, While the Germans were desti with dirty, out-of-repair railway cars and unswept emergency offices, but the

employes are lax as to discipline, less, slow, irritable, often impo Once in England you note a sprightle air, the equipment, if not new least elean and well-kept, and the

This close parallel between exc rale ought to be regarded, and parently is in fact, one of the great fact that France was invaded a of her territory laid waste. consider Germany, which was vaded at all. What reason can German productive power?

What reason, indeed, but widmental depression, an almost un

There is one quality about men that continentals lack. I wonder if anybody has suggested that quality of never know lost the war, in their fears a hensions, many times over, a time a scar was left on the consciousness

If you think back to how realized the importance of morals houses and railroads and bridges (Continued on Page Nine)

Our Reputation

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