

DISCOVERY OF SILK BELONGS TO WOMAN

Story of Little Chinese Empress Recalled in History of Fabric

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A woman discovered silk. And the secret was kept for many centuries. Finally a woman told the secret of its culture and manufacture to a man and silk became a household word in all parts of the world.

Walking one sunny summer morning in a quaint Chinese garden where the enveloping walls were all but hidden by a riotous growth of exotic flowers and the air heavily perfumed with their fragrance, an old girl of 84 patrolled along slowly with tightly bound feet to an inviting teak wood piazza by the side of a miniature lake.

There she rested. As she idly watched a nest of insects and worms she apparently slept lazily in the sun, a trio of caterpillars were ceaselessly busy feeding on the leaves of a white mulberry tree.

Her capacity and their energy fascinated her and the next day and for many succeeding days she watched them eat and grow rapidly.

She had a simple name, she was the Empress Huang-ti, wife of the Emperor Huang-ti. She is known today as the "Goddess of the Silk Worm" and throughout China she is honored as the one who first taught the art of rearing the silkworm.

One day she noticed that, as their heads moved from side to side, a semi-transparent substance issued from their mouths and soon turned into a soft, downy thread. Soon cocoons were formed and she carried one to the emperor. He was not interested.

The lonely little empress, surrounded by a small army of servants but without a playmate although merely a child, carried the cocoon back to the garden. It pleased her curiosity. It was not a large nut but slightly thicker and substantially hard. From it floated many soft threads. She pulled one and found that although it was so light that it would float in the air, it was still so strong that she could pull off quite a length. The hardness of the cocoon bothered her and finally she hit upon the idea of soaking it in warm water. The result was that she was better able to extract the thread. She wound it on her fingers in one continuous thread nearly two thousand feet long. It was yellow.

Silking-chi had remarkable initiative and had she lived in these times and in the United States she would undoubtedly have been a leader in some one of the more advanced movements that have placed women at least closer to their proper place in the world's activity and content with her interesting discovery she set about to find some way in which to utilize the beautiful silken threads. After weeks of study and experiments she ordered a piece of her court to gather in the garden. There she demonstrated her crude methods of gathering and reeling the silk and set them all to work learning to help her. Soon she taught them to weave garments and to embroider. It was not long before the emperor, who had shown so little interest in her silk worms, was presented by the empress with a ceremonial garment of purest silk and only a short time later all members of the court were wearing silken clothes of dazzling beauty.

Became Big Industry

The production of raw silk quickly became the chief industry of China and the nation grew rich beyond the understanding of neighboring countries which sought vainly for the secret of silk. China held the secret of the world for all parts of Asia, India, Persia and Arabia for many centuries. The death penalty was decreed for the crime of sending or taking the silkworm, its eggs or the seeds of the white mulberry tree out of China.

All went well with the Chinese silk industry until about 350 B. C. when a

LANDED IN SECTION OF RICH TRADITION

Balloonists' Stopping Place Suggests Romantic History of Hudson Bay Lands

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In coming to earth near Moose Factory, at the southernmost point of Hudson Bay, pilots of the United States naval balloons throughout many parts of Europe only to be lost again after comparatively a few years. The knowledge of silk was not regained in Europe until the reign of Julius Caesar in about 57 B. C. when he brought it to Rome. It became the specified court dress and sold for its weight in gold.

The Emperor Tiberius forbade the men of Rome to wear garments of silk because he considered the custom effeminate and many Romans denounced the wearing of silks from the island of Cos by women. It was claimed that the extreme transparency of the fine fabric made such costumes indecent. It was the first dress reform movement in history. The first standard price fixed for silk was by the Emperor Justinian in 528 A. D. when he decided that the merchants should not exact more than eight pieces of gold (about \$15) for a pound of silk as sold ready for the tailor. The price ruled the silk merchants.

The silk of that day, although of more gauzy texture, would not compare favorably with the good silks of today in the beauty of coloring, weave or durability. It excelled it only in price.

By the year 1251 silken garments were common in English court circles although they were not in vogue until the following century that England took up the silk industry during the reign of Edward III. While France engaged in the industry in the early part of the thirteenth century it was not until almost 300 years later that the trade became well established there through the efforts of Henry of Navarre who spent more than \$250,000 of his own funds in experiments.

Generally Used Now

Wherever silk was introduced it depended upon the favor of women who were its chief users that it was today when it virtually is impossible for a woman to dress herself without donning many things into which silk enters, largely in manufacture. Even a man's waistcoat is made of silk. His clothing is sewed with silk.

The economy of silk in many ways was soon recognized when the supply became great enough to lower the price sufficiently to enable other than royalty and the very wealthy citizenry to buy it.

The United States today leads the world as the greatest manufacturer of silk with the center of the industry located in Paterson, N. J. although the first silk mill was built in 1810 in Mansfield, Conn. Raw silk was produced in America as early as 1831 when Cortez took silkworm eggs and mulberry trees to Mexico and later in Virginia and other colonies about 1619 but has been abandoned because this country cannot compete with the wage scales of China, Japan, India and Italy.

SHOOT THROUGH DOOR AND BURGLAR SHAKES HIS FEET

KINSTON, Jan. 28.—Dr. W. Thomas Parrott, a prominent physician, followed a determined burglar at his residence, 412 North Queen street, last night by shooting through a door at which the former was tugging in an effort to force it open.

Mrs. Parrott was ill, and a nurse was awake in her room and heard a noise at the rear of the house. She investigated and discovered the intruder's presence. She called Dr. Parrott. The burglar, unaware that he had been found out, was thinking of a desperate attempt to force the door, which was on the verge of giving way, when the doctor fired twice through the door. The man fled, leaving tracks in the snow on the street. There was no indication that he had been wounded.

European News and Views

(Continued from Page Four.)

ment constituted by the German ships, this disposition arising from the fact that the tonnage given up by Germany.

Not putting into force the measures contained in article 17 of the Treaty, which according to these articles may be financial, economic or of any other kind.

M. Tardieu wishes to prove by the above statement that during the year 1919 the carrying out of the treaty was relatively satisfactory. But that since January 1920 little has been done in the matter, and that on several points the Allies have been persuaded to give way and modify the clauses. He fears that the Allies are giving Germany the impression of being of men of straw with her an amendment. "This," he says, "is the danger. If this is to be prevented, the methods used must be changed this year."

"PACIFIST" GOTRAS

L'Eclair publishes an article on the present state of aviation in Germany. It says "Germany having been obliged to reduce her army and her navy is using all her efforts for aviation purposes and is going to create an enormous air fleet. The work of controlling the government aeronautics is very complicated, but what will happen when it disappears altogether? It is easy to guess. We shall see an immense quantity of civil aeroplanes spring up, which in twenty-four hours can be turned into excellent military air-ships. The aeronautics commission has often been reproached for allowing the creation of air services, but it must not be forgotten that these services are placed under its control and by this means must be permitted everywhere. Besides this, these air services can only operate in Germany itself. Not only are the Germans not allowed to fly over the border, but aviation traffic is forbidden in the neutral zone. So that, if from a military point of view the giving up and the destruction of machines seem to be at an end, on the other side civil aviation is advancing rapidly. When there will no longer be any control, we shall perhaps see 'pacifist' Gothas flying over Paris.

DUCK SHOOTING IS GOOD IN THE MAYCOCK COUNTRY

(Special to The Star)

WILSON, Jan. 28.—W. H. Bryant and Henry Marshall, of this city have returned from Maycock. They report that Mallard canvasback and other ducks are numerous in that locality, but on account of rough water, shooting is very difficult. However, they bagged 13 of the feathery beauties.

Up to 12 o'clock Wednesday night not a flake of snow had fallen in the Maycock section and they were surprised on their return to find a six-inch covering of the fleecy spread over Wilson.

The End of Hudson's Dream

It was there in James Bay, the shallow southern arms of Hudson Bay, that Henry Hudson suffered the keenness of disappointment that can come only to the world's great dreamers. His dream was to find a passage to the "South Sea," and therefore a short cut to India. When he sailed into Hudson Bay and found that it was a dead body of water he was sure his dream was about to be realized. But when he reached the shallow James Bay, and nosing across, found that there was a west coast to the great expanse of water, his dream came to an end.

"It was on the shores of James Bay that Hudson and his surly crew wintered following his discovery and only a short distance to the north that the great explorer met his tragic end next spring, when, bound by mutineers he was set adrift in a small boat with a handful of sick men, to perish.

Given Right to Make War

The company of gentlemen adventurers trading to Hudson's Bay, which covered the dominion for Great Britain across North America, established its first post near Moose Factory soon after King Charles II signed its charter in 1670 and blithely made its members "true and absolute lords of three quarters of a continent, vested them with trading monopolies, rights to pass laws and impose punishments, and even gave them power to make war on non-Christian peoples. During the three and a half centuries since that time Moose Factory has remained one of the important posts of the Hudson Bay company, gathering a rich harvest of furs. It was the scene of many raids and counter raids in the early days between the French and the company's employees.

"Hudson Bay is one of the most characteristic features on the map of North America, standing out as strikingly as the Gulf of Mexico and covering almost as great an area. Though it falls far short of furnishing a passage to the "South Sea" as the early explorers hoped, its westernmost coast is on the very center line of the continent. Much of the surrounding territory of the bay is unexplored wilderness. This is especially true of the eastern coast toward Labrador.

May Become American Baltic

On the west coast are Port Churchill, the bay's best harbor, and about a hundred miles to the south, Port Nelson. Both these ports are to be connected by railroads with Winnipeg and the wheat and cattle country to the west. Sailing vessels ply Hudson Bay between July 15 and October 1, and steamers for a slightly longer period. When the railroads increase the importance of the Hudson Bay parts it is believed that ice-crushing ships will make possible the shipping of cargoes between June 15 and November 1. By the Hudson Bay route Edmonton, Alberta, is 1000 miles nearer

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF STATE CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION

To All to Whom These Presents May Come—Greeting:

WHEREAS, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office that the FARMICO COTTON MILLS COMPANY, a corporation of this state, whose principal office is situated in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover, state of North Carolina, (J. Walter Williamson being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of Chapter 23, Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Corporations, Preliminary to the Issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, J. Bryan Grimes, secretary of the state of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 22nd day of January, 1921, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1921.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

A Tonic

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is simply Iron and Quinine suspended in syrup. So pleasant even children like it. The blood needs Quinine to Purify it and Iron to Enrich it. Destroys Malarial germs and Grip germs by its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. 60c.

Healthy Blood and a Healthy System is Humanity's best protection against Colds, Grip and Influenza.

A PORT COLUMN

News and Gossip of the Water front—Movements of Craft, Reported Locally And By Telegraph.

Information has been received here that the American steamer Louis K. Thurston, with a cargo of nitrate from the west coast of South America for this port, passed through the Panama canal Sunday. The Thurston should arrive here about Tuesday.

SAILED

Standard oil tanker Communipaw, light for Baltimore.

Clyde steamer Lake Filmore, for Brunswick, Ga., with part cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT

Steamers

Ansaldo-V (Italian), Alex. Sprunt and Sons.

Schooners

Matowac (American), Heide & Co. (disabled).

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YOU SHOULD ENJOY OUTDOORS

Pepto-Mangan Will Fill Your Blood With Vital Red Corpuscles, Able to Stand Cold Weather

Some people dread cold weather. The least frost in the air shrivels them up. They put on heavy fannels, hug the fire and still feel cold. It is pretty safe to say that people like that have thin blood.

On the other hand you see other people who take on a healthy glow in cold weather. Their blood shows red on their cheeks and the color of their lips is brightened. They step out briskly, breathe in the cold air, and it seems to set like a tonic.

That's what it means to have plenty of rich, healthy blood. The ozone in cold air touches the good blood in the lungs and puts new strength into the body. You square your shoulders. The sting of clean, crisp, cold air feels pleasant. You really enjoy the cold.

On the other hand, people with bodies that are fed with weak, impoverished blood, lacking in red corpuscles, hate cold air. Their faces and lips seem to turn blue and look pinched. Their eyes look watery. There's no pleasure in winter for them.

So be sure your blood is healthy. Pepto-Mangan needs a lift right now. To its normal state. Doctor have prescribed it for years because it has the right ingredients to make new blood. It is easy to take. Comes in tablet or liquid form. Both have the same medicinal value.

Be certain that you get the genuine Pepto-Mangan. Ask for "Gude's" and see that the name, "Gude's Pepto-Mangan" is on the package. (Adv.)

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Men's Suits \$20.00 to \$40.00, formerly \$40.00 to \$80.00
\$5.00 Down, \$1.00 Weekly

Boys' Suits \$6.00 to \$12.00, formerly \$15.00 to \$30.00
\$3.00 Down, \$1.00 Weekly

Ladies' Department

Ladies' Coats \$15.00 to \$50.00, formerly \$32.00 to \$100.00
\$5.00 Down, \$1.00 Weekly

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