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SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1921.

A Verdict On Baseball

Generally gratifying news is contained in the announcement, appearing elsewhere in this issue of The Star, of substantial progress in the direction of professional baseball for Wilmington. The fate of the entire project is likely to be settled at the meeting which has been called for Friday

The enterprising gentlemen who have undertaken to get something under way are naturally desirous of further instructions from Wilmington fandom, now that the matter has been brought to a stage at which final arrangements may be made. They will appear at the meeting with a concrete proposition, holding out the hope that a favorable verdict of baseball enthusiasts will seal the matter. They have worked quietly, but with energy and effectiveness. They are convinced by reports from other Eastern Carolina cities that the resuscitation of the abandoned league is entirely practicable, and that Wilmington, on the basis of a satisfactory popular showing, will experience no difficulty in obtaining a connection with the restored circuit.

It is one thing to express a desire for baseball; it is quite another to translate the wish into concrete evidence of support. The matter is now placed squarely up to the baseball fans of Wilmington. The meeting Friday night will probably tell the story. We look forward to the outcome with confidence. Our observation has convinced us that no city of Wilmington's size is more zealous for the great national sport, and we are sure the outpouring at Friday's meeting will bring to the promoters of the new circuit just the comfort and encouragement they are now awaiting.

The Problem of the Unemployed

That there are 3,500,000 workers in industrial fields now unemployed does not portend a general and tragic collapse of business nor a period of pauperism. Yet the fact that so many men and women are out of work, in mechanical industries alone, brings the need of immediate relief before the country. The real cause for unemployment is employment, says John B. Andrews, the secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation; in the meantime he recommends relief of various kinds. The nine proposals covered by the Association's program include, among others, education, emergency relief, separation of unemployable and unemployed, public work, unemployment insurance, and employment exchanges.

The non-existence of the latter means of distributing labor is the greatest handicap to the efficient handling of the problem. Because of this, the Springfield Republican has come to the conclusion, concurred in by many others, that "the destruction by Congress of the system of federal employment agencies built up during the war now seems more than a blunder. It was almost a legislative crime." In view of the control and intervention of government in so many forms of business, the same paper asks "what grave menace to our institutions is there in a federal system of employment agencies to facilitate long distance job-getting by wage-earners out of work?"

The employment agencies were abolished of course, in the period of reaction following the war when we "scrapped" many things which would have functioned well in peace. Then the need was to get the worker for the job; now it is to get the job for the worker. The one need is as imperative as the other was.

The floating laborer and the unemployed have always been cause and result of both social and economic pressure, hence society's responsibility. That responsibility can not be assumed by unrelated units, but must be undertaken by some agency which can reach every section of the

Consider the present situation. Michigan reports an 82 per cent reduction in employment; Ohio and Indiana 50 per cent, Illinois 44 per cent, Massachusetts 38 per cent, and so on. Not knowing the industrial situation in towns in any one of these states, men might drift from town to town in search of work, whereas, guided by an employment agency, they could save railroad fare at least.

It is probable that if the industrial depression has reached its lowest point, any federal machinery for relieving unemployment would hardly be in motion before the great emergency would be over, but it should not be laid aside for that The unemployed we have always had with us, and always shall unless we attack the matter scientifically.

Cameron Morrison may be described as one of the State's coming young men.

The Fee Bill Hearing

Yesterday's conference on the fee system must have revealed to Senator Burgwin what the community has known for some time: that the sole avowed support which his measure is receiving comes from a small professional group which is placing its own interest and convenience above every other consideration.

Among some fifty citizens who attended a hearing at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, including taxpayers, business men, and committee from the Kiwanis Club, the Central Trades Council, and the Woman's Democratic League, only one voice was raised in behalf of fees and the argument in this instance was based upon indicated cases of official negligence and upon the expectation of improvement when fees become the order of the

Senator Burgwin, who stated at the meeting that although he had introduced the fee bill at the request of the County Commissioners, he still possessed an open mind on the merits of the subject, and should now have little difficulty in deciding that the measure should not be pressed.

On the one hand he has the natural desire for increased income and the mistaken attitude of the Commissioners and of some lawyers. On the other hand he has the manifest resentment of the majority of the people whom he is representing at Raleigh. He has frankly stated his personal opinion on the subject, which is that the fee system is desirable. But he has also shown that this not an immutable conviction. And he must have heard arguments yesterday profoundly persuasive of the feeling of the community against the re-establishment of the fee system.

Lawyers and others having to do with the Courts and the County offices are clearly and honestly conscious of the need for more efficient service, but the defect in the position which they take is that intending to offer a remedy they present a poison. The way in which to improve the conduct of the County business is not through the fee system.

Gregory Institute

For a long time the South has had working within its boundaries the representatives of various Northern or Eastern philanthropists or organizations, who wished to help solve the social problems faced by a section struggling to recoup its losses and build its future on a new basis. Slowly, but surely, however, the feeling has been growing that the people of the State, if not the government itself, should support their social agencies, whether for welfare, education, moral or religious improvement. As evidence of this sentiment we have the community school movement, supported in part by local contributions, in party by State appropriation.

The colored as well as the white population of the State is realizing its responsibility. The meeting to be held Monday night at Gregory Institute will mark the beginning of a change in the support of that school which is of great significance. Having been supported for half a century by outside contributions, the school now faces the end of its work unless it can contribute materially

The closing of the school would be a serious loss, from the point of view of our schools alone, as many of the colored teachers of the city have come from the Gregory Institute. For this reason, if for no other, the response to the Institute's call for help should be generous. If the Institute can broaden its scope, functioning for the social and recreational welfare of the negro inhabitants of Wilmington, it will have an unequalled opportunity for constructive work.

Free Seeds Are Safe

All over the land, when spring comes, the free seed will be planted and the amateur gardener who measures his beans before they are grown will be convinced that his congressman is on the job. From the reports of the free-seed battle just brought to a close, the congressmen worked on that particular job with an intensity worthy of a great cause. With only twenty-nine legislative days remaining, in which six important appropriation bills must be considered, the House spent six hours upon the free seed amendment to the agricultural bill. Appropriations for millions pass with a few minutes discussion, but "drastic economy" of time and money counted little in the disposal of a question so close to the hearts of congressmen. And while they were about it, they granted an appropriation of \$360,000, though the Department of Agriculture asked for only

It might not be a bad idea to use surplus for the making of a survey to determine the actual value of all vegetables grown from congressional seed, when the cost of the government for transportation has been deducted. The market value of hens fattened upon the seeds of the recipient's garden should be included, though the diplomatic exchanges between neighbors necessary to determine this might tax the investigators too severely. The amateur gardener would like to include the value of the exercise obtained in connection with the planting of the seed, also, and the proud father might well include the educational development of the child who investigated

the progress of the seeds. Unless this be done, we fear the congressional sowing will bring scant harvest. This, of course, would not be true if we consider the security which comes to that congressman whose constituents are convinced that his free garden seeds are worth six hours of the representative's time.

A campaign which should enlist the heartiest support of every citizen of Wilmington is that to be started soon in behalf of the projected nurses' home at James Walker Memorial hospital. One hundred thousand dollars-is relatively an insignificant sum when we consider it in comparison with the value of the proposed building. It should be remembered that the addition of a nurses' home will not only serve its more obvious uses, but will also make possible a substantial expansion of the hospital's service by providing sorely needed room in the main building. We are confident the people of Wilmington will respond with sympathy and liberality when the call for this fine purpose is formally made upon them,

The Germans now know what they will have to pay. The sum should not strike them as unduly high if they will compare it with the receipt which they took in 1914-18.

It is conceivable that the State may throw away money on its highways. This and other States have in the past wasted money on their public roads. But no State has ever wasted, or will ever waste, any money legitimately spent in the building of GCOD roads.

On the eve of his departure for Europe, Mr. Cox is said to have received from President Wilson directions as to some trustworthy sources of information over there. It is enough for most of us to know that there are some.

It is reported from Berlin that Grover C. Bergdoll is about to become a citizen of Germany. His record over here indicates that he was only visiting in the United States in the first place.

Contemporary Views

STATE MAINTENANCE PLAN THE BEST

Winston-Salem Sentinel: The Sentinel feels that the advocates of the state plan of road maintenance have an argument that is decidedly better than that of the county maintenance advocates.

It is to be hoped that the general assembly will definitely adopt the state upkeep system. North Carolina has had the county maintenance plan in the past (at least, where there has been any at all) and it cannot be said to have been

proven an unqualified success. It is hard to imagine a uniform system of road maintenance under such a plan for naturally the more progressive and prosperous counties will pay more attention to highway upkeep than the others. And yet uniformity in maintenance is essential if there is to be the best possible highway system in North Carolina.

THE LAST RESOURCE

Durham Morning Herald: University trustees are to appeal to the legislature for appropriations sufficient to put the institution on a solid basis and enable it to care for the hundreds of boys and girls who are today denied the advantages offered by the state's colleges. There would be less demand for the aid if Davidson, Trinity, Wake Forest, Elon and Guilford were able to take care of all applications by young men and women seeking an education. But it is admitted that the denominational schools have reached the length of their resources in taking care of students, state institutions are also unable to handle the applicants, and, under that condition there is nothing left for the state to do except to provide a way for meeting the demands of those desiring a higher education. None of the sectarian schools are able, and probably not willing to use their own limited and often insufficient funds for educating the boys and girls of the state. By their nature they appeal to students of their denominations. Then where are the others to receive training? The only source left is the state, for which reason funds should be liberably provided.

MORE THAN THEY CAN USE

Charlotte News: We have little doubt that Congressman Doughton will be able to show conclusively that there was neither fraud nor irregularity in his election to congress from the eighth district, but he will not need to rely entirely upon the truth to support his contentions. The chairman of the congressional committee handling these contests has stated that the Republicans already have so many congressmen in Washington that the committee will not aid any contestant who does not seem to possess an irrefutable case. It is not difficult to read into this statement the purpose of Dr. Fess' committee to have but little to do with the allegations of Dr. Ike Campbell, defeated Republican candidate in the eighth. In fact, if we catch the drift of the remarks of Dr. Fess, he would be very glad if some defeated Democrats would assume the role of challengers and take some of the bountiful Republicans out of the

ON THOSE WHO BENEFIT

Greensboro News: Neither good morals nor good sense will permit the settlement of bills for current expenses of the state by bond issues. It has been done, but practice does not justify it. The people who enjoy the benefits of a given expenditure ought to pay its cost.

But, by the same token, if the greater part of the benefit of a certain expenditure must be enjoyed by the next generation, then the rule works just as strongly the other way. The erection of an adequate educational plant in North Carolina will involve an expenditure whose benefits will accrue in the main to the boys and girls new of school age, and their successors. If the cost is paid by bonds to be retired serially during the next 30 years, the burden will rest in large measure on the people who get the benefit. Where is any injustice in that?

The same reasoning applies to roads just to the degree in which the road construction contemplated is permanent. The building of mud pies that are certain to dissolve under the stress of the first hard winter that strikes them is not a permanent improvement; but the building of a road that is certain to last ten years, and that, with reasonable care in maintenance, may be made to last 25 years or more, is altogether a different proposition. It approaches the sort of investment that is represented by an educational plant, which will last indefinitely.

The issuance of bonds by North Carolina for permanent improvement of her educational plant and for permanent road building would not be laying a burden on the future, but releasing the future at a very small cost, from the double burden of mud and ignorance.

GREENSBORO AND HIGH POINT

Asheville Citizen: The state of North Carolina may listen to the siren appeals of economy and neglect to deal generously with the needs of its educational institutions but the cities and towns of North Carolina are not permitting this milk-andwater argument to intrude between them and their duty to their school population. Greensboro goes blithely to the polls and votes a million-dollar bond issue for the erection of a new high school building, while High Point authorizes \$600,000 for a simlar purpose.

"HONEST AND FAIR" ELECTION LAW

Raleigh Times: We see by the morning papers that last night's caucus of the minority members of the general assembly went on record as demanding an "honest and fair" election law. We hope it not only gets it, but that the honest and

fair law is administered. After all, there's nothing inherently dishonest in the laws now governing the elections of North Carolina. The trouble lies in their non-enforcement-we do not refer to the primary law, which should give the Republican very little concern, any. how; it isn't our idea of honesty to have a law

that won't let you "behind the returns." And the minority party is not wholly blameless in connection with non-enforcement. Biennially its candidates charge fraud, and just as frequently press these charges no further than the public prints or, in the case of congressional elections, the floor of congress. No warrants are sworn out; nobody goes before the grand jury to secure indictment of violators of the law.

Until both minority and majority in North Carolina come to look on the ballots of the voters as belonging to the voters rather than to party candidates we will continue to fall far short of an "honest and fair election law."

Daily Editorial Digest

Allied Neutrality Toward Russia

President Wilson's latest note on Ar-, partment and is thus "a part of our assault. Altogether his program is a foreign policy" it is "presumptuous pretty example of opportunism." to the point of insolence."

The main issue raised in the note. most of the writers agree, is the emthis theory the Springfield Republican

Communism cannot be overthrown, the State. Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. Dem.) declares, and the Allies "should follow the lines (Rep.) and the Canton News (Dem.) greatness of the industrial and laid down by President Wilson" for a agree that the Reds come off too easy cultural efforts is a real alseover "unified Russian policy." The Presi- under Wilson's plan, for, as the former me. The visit to the factories and dent's utterance, which the Worcester puts it, "while the President is seeking cultural Telegram (Rep.) thinks is "likely to assurance prefatory to his Armenian greatly. rank as one of the clearest, most ra- task, he might ask for some from Mos- dustrial country, but I did not en tional and most convincing" of his cow." The News is certain thatwritings, presents a solution of the Armenian question and the problem of solved along the lines suggested by of hygiene and safety the peoples without and within the President Wilson until the Soviet Govborders of the new Russia which can- ernment of Russia as it is represented tural exploitations. Everywhere not but "appeal to the student, the so- by Lenin and Trotsky gives up the idea is done methodically. I had occasi ciologist and the taxpayer-however it of spreading the doctrine of Bolshe- talk with the workmen in the may impress the nervous chancellor- vism into other countries." The Chattanooga News (Dem.) is another newspaper which thinks being helped instead of hindered by the work in the reconstruction this "most discreet of state papers" pronouncement is carried further by will bring the President "again into the New York Tribune (Rep.) which relations between workmen and the position of world leadership" for reverts to certain views expressed dur- ployers, and I must say that "if his views are adopted, he will become a vital factor in the geeneral

peace movement.' if his advice be followed, it is hoped, -that you cannot escape helping one tien, shown for the President with equal success" for "the President side or the other. is absolutely correct both in his diag-

renewed hostility on Lenin. bring France and Japan to heel," would "strengthen the moderate parto the Balkan states and Poland."

without criticism:

the question of the succession of the

"Among the Hapsburgs there are

four candidates for the Hungarian

throne. The competition among them

is sufficient to make an immediate

restoration impossible, such as might

Princess Zita of Parma, is the candi-

date of the Hungarian royalists. For

"The ex-king of Hungary and Em-

be the case if there were only one.

on account of the following theory.

"Although Charles is living

right of free decision to the Hungarian

corded by the Magyar Premier and be-

formalities did not take place, Charles

continues to be King. It also follows

then that as he did not sign the Peace

tend over the territories which were

Hungarian until 1914, at present 'oc-

cupied by the Roumanians, the Jugo-

The writer points out that this judi-

cial argument of the Hungarian leg-

itimists shows that the restoration of

of the Trianon and St. Germain

Treaties and consequently would shake

the Treaty of Versailles. Also as the

ex-King Charles is an adherent of an

Austria-Hungarian Union, the realiza-

These reasons, he continues, show

why the Czechs, the Jugo-Slavs, the

Roumanians, and the Italians are pre-

paring to resist with all their strength

a revolutionary measure which would

reinstate Charles in Vienna and Buda-

"The Otto plan," continues the writer,

"is a make-shift held in reserve by the

Hungarian legitimists in case a return

of King Charles should be looked upon

as impossible. Arch-Duke Otto is the

son of ex-King Charles, but as he is

only eight a regency would be formed

consisting of three members: Admiral

Horthy, the Cardinal Primate of Hun-

dentist, and also a great magnate such

as Count Andrassy or Count Appenyl.

So that the Otto plan is pust as pro-

German as that of ex-King Charles

himself, and would certainly be pre-

vented by the neighbors of Hungary.
"Archduke Albrecht is the son of

arch-duke Frederick, who was Com-

mander in Chief of the army during

the war, so that his memory is detested

by all the Slavs and Latins who were

subjects of the Habsburgs. Archduke

Albrecht is 23 years of age, and lives

at Magyarovar. He is intelligent, and

well educated, but is known to be a staunch adherent of Prussian Milt-

"Arch-Duke Joseph is the grand-son

of Louis Philippe on the female side.

His father was the first Commander in

Chief of the honved or Magyar terri-

torial army, who hated the Habsburgs

known as a determined irre-

tions of the Pan-Germanists would be

Slovenes and the Czecho-Slovaks,"

Treaties, his sovereign rights still ex-

friends.

facilitated.

suspended his royal power and left the Europe.

Hungarian throne. The writer says:

European News and Views

Can the Hapsburgs Come Back?

Andre Cheradame, whose writings of Vienna to such an extent that he from France are familiar to the Ameri- would not go in to the Austrian capital.

can public, discusses in the Paris Matin in the country; surrounded by peasants

never abdicated. When he left Austria Joseph would be a favorable candidate.

nation and this paper was simply French people on account of personal

circulated among the King's personal qualities. But France can not take

ing to Magyar law, ought to be re- most interested in the matter.

This is no abdication. The act of candidate has been accepted by the

say by the two Chambers. As these to find a candidate who is not a Habs-

King Charles would mean a disavowal states; but it is thought generally that

and gipsys.

"Taken with its context this conveys the international labor bureau menia, involving as it does the whole the impression that Mr. Wilson is Russian question, has given rise to a rather mixed in his ideas. He offers a wide range of newspaper comment. To curious conglomeration of the theory some the document proves, in the of watchful waiting and the sacredness words of the Louisville Courier-Jour- of the doctrine of the status quo as nal (Dem.), that "he is still a leader" taught in Article, X of the League. He while others agree with the Chicago condemns the Bolshevist regime as Tribune (Ind. Rep.) that, since it was something evil but advocates a guarsigned by a member of the state de- antee of its neutrality against outside

The "digressions" from the question which has won its national ind of Armenia itself, in the opinion of the ence and which is now making in phasis on a "hands off" policy toward Buffalo Express (Ind. Rep.), with re-Russia as a whole, not merely that gard to the Bolsheviki and Turks "are part of it which affects Armenia. To the circles within circles by which pression I had during my (Ind.) gives its unqualified support: President Wilson's letter completes the it comes at a time when the Russian whole round of futility." The Boston policy that the Allies have hitherto Herald (Ind. Rep.) finds "the dispatch pursued has ignominiously broken and exercise in non sequiturs" which the Czecho-Slovak Republic has down and an effort is being made to leaves "Armenia in the lurch." What covered from the consequences of agree upon a substitute. No better is "unjustifiable" in the Herald's opin- war. The foreigner who visit substitute has been proposed than the ion, is the fact that it links "the gov- towns can scarcely believe that ernment of the United States with Mr. Unless the "menace of invasion" is Wilson's extravagant scheme" since it was suffering from the removed from the Russian people, was signed by an under Secretary of ern Europe we are not

"The Russian problem will not be is performed under the best condi

The idea that the Communists are with their wish to collaborate ing the war:

The "homely but convincing princi- trolled him when he recognized what workmen and employers seemed to ple that if the Bolsheviki are given Germany was but continuously labored derstand, each other better the enough rope they will hang them- to help Germany by keeping up a fire other countries. It seems to selves" is the basis, the Memphis Com- of criticism against those opposed to there is a greater mutual esteem, w mercial Appeal (Dem.) considers, for her. Soviet Russia is now the bene- helps in seeing the adversary's the President's suggestions. "He would ficiary of his course but here in 1921 of view. treat Russia in much the same way," he seems unable to understand that it remarks, "as he treated Mexico and, conditions arise forbidding neutrality admiration, I might almost say a

Unable to see the logic of Mr. Wil- not only to respect his authority nosis and his prognosis." The Boston son's action, especially in his refusal they really have attachment Post (Ind. Dem.) finds his doctrine of the Allies' request for American man himself. This feeling of filled "sound", statesmanship and the Phila- commission to settle the question and votion is unique. The head of need delphia Record (Ind. Dem.) finds that "insisting on employing none other State has such a position. it analyses "with perfect accuracy" the than a personal agent" and thus vircause of conditions in the Near East. | tually "entrusting to a single private Such "strategy" as the President citizen the Turkish interests of all the suggests, the New York Globe (Ind.) Allied nations" the Baltimore News rid) publishes an article on the feels would place the responsibility for (Ind.) suggests that perhaps the Pres- tion of Spain "would ident is really simply permitting the England, pleading for greater and Allies to refuse his co-operation by ments to protect Spanish rights "laying down impossible terms." The says: ties in Russia" and would "give peace Manchester Union (Ind. Rep.), which admits that the note sounds "reason-A large number of writers, however, able" to Americans, feels that, if read ake quite a different view of the mat- from the viewpoint of London or Paris, ter. The Detroit Free Press (Ind.) "it has a far-off sound and quality." does not accept the "hands off" idea But, it adds. "perhaps we are imagining all this."

He always lived in Hungary, mostly

"The present Arch-Duke Joseph, who

Franz Joseph, has inherited his father's

Magyar, he wishes like his ancestors to

any initiative in this matter until the

burg. It seems impossible to try to

the jealousies among them. This same

solution was once thought of. The only

The writer continues to relate that

the Hungarian people really thin these different candidates and of

> neva to study the question of hour work day in agricultural introduced the eight ! gives his impressions as follows

"Prague," he says, "had b capital of a large province, Toda has become the capital of a great g The centre of life of a great peop felt here. It is a new life of a na

this liberty to increase its well. and raise its intellectual level work in the factories and in th the betterment of social institution

The Albany Knickerbocker Press Czecho-Slovakia. This is to find model factories, in which

something quite new, that I had

and in the country and I was tor

"President Wilson seems to labor nowhere before. In spite of different under the delusion," it says, "that con- of opinion and economic strug

The Correspondencia Militar (V

"I must also remar

Republic, Masaryk.

"A considerable number of poli men in France are beset with the fe of a speedy recovery on the part Germany and see all sorts of danger arising from it.

"England, now free from Ger competition both on the sea and on mercially, considers that Germany a necessary element in Europe, is resolved to press forward her er

nance in the Mediterranean, and I between France and England is in possible, because each of these con tries sees all these problems f a completely different point of vi "It must be remembered that h tory repeats itself and that the evitable consequence of these

agreements will soon make itself (The paper continues to say that married Princess Augusta of Bavaria, dilemma will one day arise for the M whose mother was grand-daughter of ple of Spain to decide whose part will take, in case of the disagreement of France and England, making it sentiments. Anti-Austrian and very possible to be good friends with h "Commercial relations," continu

peror of Austria, Charles, married to be buried in Budapest, not in Vienna, the paper, "our proximity to France Europe and Africa, the exchange during the war he made himself yery our products and a thousand them Charles is still King of Hungary, popular with the soldiers by visiting reasons make us wish to ten them in the trenches and trying to friendly with France, but the cond in help them. He is known as an honest, of this country has not been as in Switzerland he is still in possession of generous hearted man with plenty of as might have been desired and st all the power and privileges which common sense. He is not liked by the has happened at Tangiers shows is the coronation ceremony conferred on magnates probably because of his we are not even allowed our in him. This is the case because Charles democratic tendencies. Arch-Duke putable rights.

"We will not speak of the egoism after the collapse of 1918, Charles but the fact that he is a Habsburg is Great Britain; but she is mistre simply signed a paper declaring that he against him with regard to Central the seas, Spanish ships and the seas, ish coast are today at her mercy. He would be supported by certain more than ever the old saying must remembered 'at war with all the wo and at peace with England." "Our line of foreign policy is of

sequently not easy to follow a abdication, to be of any value, accord- neighbors of Hungary, who are those Spanish statesmen ought to be sides this the abdication ought to be is so great that the Magyars and some fleet in proportion to our

accepted by the Parliament, that is to of the royalist Hungarians are trying Spanish friendship would be quoted the international exchange at a m higher rate and we might be able choose among the magnates because of remain friends with everybody. cause no one would wish to leave reason prevents the Governor Admiral his adversary the advantage of h Horthy from being made King, which ing us at his side.

thing that remains is to find a foreign African railways have their natur prince. But an English or an Italian continuations through our territor would meet with opposition either This circumstance would make a from the leaders of the Magyars or tral attitude more and more diff. from the leaders of the neighboring in conflicts which might take place "We need more than ever no be the most popular of foreign candi- should be made to feel that enmit with Spain would be contrary to the It remains to be seen, however, what interests."

Our Reputation

The bank that is known for the service it gives and the friends it keeps; for its readiness to advance the interests of our community; and, above all, its strong position and ability at all times to care for the needs of its depositors.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

"Oldest and Largest Savings Bank In North Carolina"