# The Morning Star

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MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1921.

.The War Against the Boll Worm

Prevention is to be the basis of the campaign against a potential enemy of King Cotton. The annual agricultural appropriation bill, just passed, carries an item of \$554,840 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to fight the pink boll worm in Mexico and prevent its establishment in the United States. We do not know a great deal of the depredation caused by the pink boll worm, but judging from our disastrous experiences with the boll weevil, every means that can be employed to prevent the encroachments of another plague to cotton should be employed.

The program provided for by the act includes the prevention of the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, the making of surveys to determine the distribution of the worm in Mexico and to exterminate local infestations in Mexico near the border in co-operation with the Mexican government, and the conducting of surveys in Texas or other states to detect infestation.

In addition, the department is empowered to investigate possible control methods, and to conduct control measures in co-operation with the states. The latter may include the establishment of cottonfree areas to stamp out infestation.

Adequate measures should be vigorously performed, lest King Cotton who has been so often reckless in his waste of soil and human force take a heavier toll from the land on which he lives.

### The College Professor And Business

Not the least vital phase of our educational crisis today is the difficulty of keeping college professors in academic fields of endeavor. The war begave it, of course, with the cuts in faculties combined with the calls for trained men in all types of work. Men who had spent their lives in preparation for instruction of youth left college halls, and many of them have not returned. The reasons for this are many, but are well expressed in an article written by a doctor of philosophy for Harper's magazine in 1920. It may be well to review these briefly, for the conditions of which he spoke still exist, and the public as well as the institution are to blame.

The first consideration, but by no means the most important, is the financial one. After years of service as instructor, then as assistant professor, and finally as full professor, if the other older men in the department did not live too long, the college teacher can expect a salary of from four to six thousand dollars a year, and he can not "hunt for a job" as a business man can, when promotion in his particular industry is blocked. As an illustration, the ex-instructor who states his case was receiving, at the end of two years in industry, a salary of \$3,500; if he had returned to the university, his income would have been \$1,800

This salary situation is true in spite of the great material growth of the universities. The great sums bequeathed to universities in the past two decades, says the doctor of philosophy, "instead of being devoted in large part to the development and improvement of the teaching staff, have been spent almost entirely on new buildings and equipment." We in North Carolina can hold ourselves clear of any such charges, yet for the country at large there is evidence of the truth of his contention that architectural grandeur and impressiveness seem to have been the keynote in the recent progress of universities. Human equipment has ssuffered in comparison with material equipment in education.

Even this would not have moved him to stay in industry, in a position which used to great advantage his scientific training, had he not found in his contact with industrial executives and industrial literature a more active interest in human affairs than in his entire academic career. "Service, generosity, and humanity, instead of being ideals, were being regarded as every day breadand-butter facts." Contrasted with this, he found the professor's "interest in the masses is intellectual rather than active, and his sympathies are

academic rather than practical." -Furthermore, this former university instructor has found the university not the center of the free exchange of speech and ideas which tradition makes it. There is, he says, an intellectual hardness and inflexibility among college professors, due probably to their years of laying down the law to those who dare not contradict, in marked contrast to the mental alertness and openness to conviction of the big men in industry. The latter Ilustrate this by their willingness to use in business the fruits of academic endeavor, as university professors are placed in important technical positions and given a chance to make good.

The New York Police

The Whitman investigation in New York, in connection with allegations of widespread graft among the city's police, gives promise of developing a fair-sized scandal. A decade ago, when the gentle art of muck-raking was at the height of its vogue, we learned a great deal about the darker side of American municipal affairs. There were scattered convictions here and there, a few jail sentences for persons of local importance, whereupon most of us proceeded to forget all about. We had found out the worst, and there was some consolation at least in the feeling that any change would necessarily bring improvement. Undoubtedly, an improvement there has been. But we are about to be reminded, as a people, that the complex life of our great cities makes it necessary to adopt a more intelligent remedy than an occasional house-cleaning, if we would keep our municipal governments straight and effective.

We are used to the impression of New York as a city of vice and corruption. Perhaps the city is not, in fact, as vicious as it is ordinarily painted. But it is less startling to hear that the first American metropolis has a wicked underworld than it is to be told that its police department, first. and chief line of defense for public safety, has sold out its principles and no longer represents the people of the city at all. Former Governor Whitman, who is conducting the investigation of the police situation, asserts that graft flourishes today more vigorously and openly than it ever did under the notorious Becker. Unprincipled members of the police department formerly plied their trade of graft among the criminals of the city, accepting bribes from those who operated in defiance of the law. The Whitman inquiry now is bringing out the fact that the graft levy is being laid most heavily today upon the city's legitimate

Says The Herald: "The old-time crooked policeman got money for protecting law-breakers-for ignoring his duty. Now he gets it for protecting honest business aganst law-breakers-for doing his duty. And the possibilities for graft under the new system are much greater than under the old, as Mr. Whitman views them."

An illustration is found in the allegation that a total of \$450,000 was divided last year by seven members of the police department as rewards for the recovery of stolen automobiles.

Indictments are coming with increasing facility, and the prospects are that a pretty large degree of rottenness will be shown before the inquiry ends. Whether we shall merely have another vil odor for a time or something resembling an actual purification remains to be learned.

"No Magic Date"

Apologists for Mr. Root in his opposition to the Borah disarmament resolution are reminded by the New York World that "March 4 is no magic date, marked red in the calendar, on which the ills of the world will vanish." Mr. Root argues for delay, "not seriously hurtful," because of the approaching inaugurtton of Mr. Harding, holding that the Borah resolution, if adopted, would only serve to embarrass Mr. Harding and his cabinet.

The World's rebuke is appropriate, not only to the obstructionist plea for more time, but markedly also to the indecision of the President-elect in the matter of selecting his cabinet. Particularly with reference to the positions of Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, there had been a widespread popular hope that the President-elect would decide promptly and take the public into his confidence. Despite frequent suggestion to the contrary, there is little evidence that he has decided at all. Certainly, if he has arrived at any choice for these important posts, the moral value to the nation of an early announcement has not been consdered. It has been wisely argued that a prompt selection for these places would exert a stabilizing influence on the public mind. It may also be considered that a speedier choice of a Secretary of State would provide an interval of preparation for the man chosen for the post But everything, it appears, must await the "magic date"-five weeks distant now, four months away when Mr. Harding received his call from the Amer-

### Excusable Tardiness

Thanks to a resolution offered by Senator Smoot and adopted with good-natured abandon by the Senate, the four or five state messengers who arrived at Washington behind time with their respective collections of electoral votes will not have to pay the fine of \$1,000 prescribed by law. Our own interest in the case has been heightened by the fact that North Carolina's messenger was among those who tarried somewhere by the way and failed to answer when Vice-President Marshall rang the electoral college bell. It appeared for a time that, perhaps, we had wasted our time and energy in casting our block of votes for Mr. Cox last November; that is, that the waste had been somewhat more pronounced than it seemed all along. Anyhow, we very particularly wanted Mr. Cox to get those votes. We are gratified to learn that he did and that the man who took them to the capital won't have to pay a thousand dollars because he stopped off somewhere to get a soda

Senator Sherman has offered a-bill to raise the salaries of Congressmen, who, he says, are unable to live comfortably on their present pay. We would like to propose an amendment, making the raise apply only to those members who were earning more than \$7,500 before they went to Wash-

Tennessee's anti-cigarette law, an old and very feeble statute, has been repealed by the legislature. We don't know why the solons happened to think of it. There has been no indication that the law ever made an impression on others in the state,

Perhaps Mr. Harding wouldn't find his devotion to the principles of party government so productive of trouble if he had any reliable means of telling which of the several G. O. P.'s may properly claim him.

The House has voted to accept J. P. Morgan's London residence as an American embassy. Thus, by the generosity of a private citizen, we are about to make a start on the long neglected business of providing our diplomats with a place to call

Mark Sullivan says it may be taken for granted that Mr. Harding will appoint his friend Daugherty to the cabinet. Taking things for granted, where Mr. Harding is concerned, has been a precarious sch t of sport in some respects as far as the public is concerned, but we suppose the men who really know him know all about

### **Contemporary Views**

WHERE TO BUY

Whiteville News-Reporter: Approximately four thousand dollars per month goes out to the mail order houses up north from the two Whiteville postoffices. In practically every instance this money goes for goods that could be bought just as readily and just as cheaply from the home merchants. The same conditions can be found at all other postoffices in the county. Enough sightunseen trading with Chicago and other northern mail order houses is done from Columbus county each year to maintain a town the size of Whiteville, the largest town in Columbus. On one day this week alone, twenty mail bags full of mail order catalogues were received here. A like quota was received at all other offices in the county. As we have said before, we welieve that practically every article that is bought from the Chicago mail order houses could be bought in Columbus county just as cheaply as it can be bought in the north and with the added advantages of the buyer knowing just what he is getting and also getting it quicker. The patrons of the mail order houses should stop a moment and ask themselves if the mail order houses in the north contribute anything in the way of taxes for the support of our schools, roads and county and state government. They do not. The merchant who is inclined to criticize these mail order patrons should stop a moment and ask himself if he has the backbone to compete with the northern houses and make an honest effort to keep trade at home where it

A GO-AHEAD LOOK

Asheville Citizen: A modern Rip Van Winkle was released not long ago from the Charlestown state prison. He had been a prisoner for twentyfive years, and although he had read and heard of improvements that had taken place, he had not seen them. His observations are of peculiar interest. Particularly his impression of children! For the young people have been the object of much criticism for their freedom of manner, disregard of the advice of elders, and many other changes for which they are compared unfavorably with the young people of a quarter century ago.

The man looking on the outside world the first time since 1895 was amused by the short skirts worn by the girls, and said they appeared as if on stilts. But he added: "Young people today appear to be much more intelligent. They've got a go-ahead look that only one in a hundred used to

Sampson Democrat: Governor Morrison is reported as favoring the construction of at least 3,000 miles of hard-surface roads, even at the cost than through the imposition of an advalorem tax. The Democrat, too, is confident that the income tax is the only proper means of securing the funds necessary for the execution of the progressive road and educational programs. That is one tax that a man necessarily has the means wherewith to pay. He is allowed a living income before the tax is levied, and then only a small percentage of the surplus is demanded by the state. When his income is cut, his tax is automatically reduced. Furthermore, the place to get money is

WHY CAN IT NOT BE DONE GENERALLY? Winston-Salem Sentinel: Why would it not be good idea to abolish the office of treasurer in practically all the counties having such an official? It would be an entirely reasonable measure of economy, it seems to us. .

We can see no good reason for continuing the office in the average county.

The plan has worked well in counties where the office has been abolished.

It has been decidedly successful in Forsyth. If a large and important county like this can get along without the office certainly it would seem that others could do the same.

YOUNG ELEMENT IN LEGISLATURE IN ARMS Charlotte News: The younger element in the legislature will neither be brooked nor denied. It has declared war against the older and more experienced members of that body and is calling them the name of reactionaries and stand-patters. They seem to have it in for Doughton, Grier and Bowie particularly, but there are a few others also included in their anathemas. They insist that 'the leadership of the legislature must be wrested from the hands of these old-timers and be passed over into the paims of the younger, more alert and virulent manhood of the state as it is represented by youth in the legislature. The ambition to be active is commendable on the part of the young men, but they will discover that if they throw the combination referred to overboard, they will be very much in the shape of a ship that has been deprived of its captain. Old age is very useful to youth. It helps it to stay within the right paths; it brings to bear the experiences of maturity which are always worth while and it mixes wisdom with enthusiasm and knowledge with zeal, a very important comcomitant in proper legislation. Maybe Messrs. Doughton and Grier and Bowie have to lean backwards a little bit in order to provide the right balance. It might be that the younger element in the legislature is inclined to lean too far forward and to be a little bit too progressive and far-sighted. Progressivism is no virtue unless it has the ingredient of common sense to go along with it and progress without prudence is worse than standing still.

WHERE ARE THE BILLIONAIRES? New York World: No more disillusionizing disclosure of the limitations of American prosperity could be imagined than that contained in the

statement from Washington that "one return of income of \$5,000,000 was filed in the calendar year Only one? There should be at least a thousand

incomes of this meagre size if popular ideas of swollen fortunes have any basis of fact. Five millions is 5 per cent per cent on only \$100,000,000. Is this the best American genius for finance

Where are the billionaires? Where are the snows of yesteryear? It is to be feared that a good deal of accumulated wealth has melted away under the torrid rays of income-tax returns. A large part of it no doubt has been dissolved into Liberty bonds and municipal and other tax-exempt securities; peradventure a lot more has been as wax in the hands of lawyers skilled in transmuting taxable income into non-taxable. What seemed to be assets, and were such for ordinary purposes, very likely assumed the aspect of liabilities under stress of the same artistic manipulation. A fortune, like a company surplus, is

composed of many elastic ingredients. Non the less, it is a disappointing showing. If \$5,000,000 is the maximum of individual income, where is the boasted expansion of multi-millionaire wealth in half a century? Perhaps it will be more satisfactory to American pride to take the figures as exemplifying the development of legal talent rather than as indicating the decadence of duty was to defend the bourgeoiste national finance.

## Daily Editorial Digest

### Unemployment and Its Remedy

At a time when editorial columns pulses." speak of the "army of unemployed" further: and news columns carry stories of closing plants, decreased labor forces, and even of bread lines and soup kitchens, the report just made by the Federal Employment Service does not reassure the press as a whole. A number of papers take the position that are starving in the rich cities of Ameran analysis of the employment service's figure of nearly three and a half stances, it is well to remember that million unemployed will show that it makes no allowance for redistribution

is keeping the whole country awake stability of the state when governnights," according to the Flint (Mich.) mental authorities do whatever may Journal, Independent, and the Boston prove to be within their power to sup-Transcript, Independent - Republican, ply willing but workless workers with present level of unemployment will continue indefinitely,' warns that so private as well as public 'initiative, strikes a blow at the comfort and hap- the way, in the opinion of many writ-American citizens.

public decides to buy more gods." As worry. widespread in the nation \* \* \* is but | gle, Independent-Democrat, "have alone of the manifestations of the proc- ready put into operation the idea of ess of industrial readjustment" and it voluntary lay-offs for one week or two stopped the economic evolution is "temporary in its character." The weeks to avoid discharging men." Now whole world even of the neutrals New York Herald, Independent, feels with the plan proposed by the railthat "the country has seen the worst roads, "they may come to the uniform of the readjustment," and that while five-day week notion." While there cret or official. From now on unemployment figures are admittedly may be some disposition to question industry and business." But to the ductions, the Rochester Democrat and line on the chance of getting it" sug- rious economic loss" involved in re- known people; the unknown Rus gests the fear that business readjust- adjustment: ment and deflation of wages must, af-

soup kitchens have been opened in the worst evils of any period of unthat city to relieve acute distress re- employment is that it means the scatsulting from unemployment has pro- tering of groups of men who have duced something like a gasp of aston- worked together and have been welded ishment from editorial writers, to into an efficient organization. Expewhom, as to the Cincinnati Enquirer, rience in the past has demonstrated Democrat, it has "a strange sound in that an organization thus scattered this land of teeming plenty, of tremen- never can be brought together again dous resources, of prideful moral im- in its original elements."

And the Enquirer points out

"What is true in Toledo may be true in varying degrees of other cities. The complex problems of readjustment and recovery from the abnormal period of wartime naturally present aspects both sordid and tragic. But if people ica, or even are in stressed circumcharity should begin at home."

and is consequently merely an enu- want," the New York Times, Indemeration of those who have been pendent-Democrat, replies, "is work, droped from the payrolls of industrial not benevolence or charity; and work concerns during the year. But the is being found by many municipalities press on the whole is inclined to view to the limit of their resources." Disthe unemployment situation seriously, cussing the contention that periods of and many writers point to the action unemployment should be . relieved of the Pennsylvania and other rail- through the construction of public roads as a possible way of meeting works, the Spokane (Wash.). Spokeswhat threatens to develop into a man-Review, Independent-Republican, Already "the unemployment problem advantage of society and makes for the But the situation can be met through

long as the condition obtains it pre- it is pointed out, and the method prosents "one of the most pressing of posed by the Pennsylvania railroad our domestic problems," since "it and other large employers indicates piness of hundreds of thousands of ers. In presenting to its employes Serious as the present situation is tion to five days a week in working! admitted to be, it is regarded by most time, with a corresponding reduction writers as a passing phase, caused by in weekly income, or of 20 per cent of normal readjustment from war pros- the whole losing their jobs entirely, perity. Some view it more specifically the New York World, Democrat, feels considers India as such now. as the result of the "buyers" strike," that the Pennsylvania has found a betwhich in the nature of things cannot ter way that "the older methods of continue indefinitely. The Richmond meeting a similar situation of business to the fore through the war (Va.) News Leader, Independent-Dem- | depression. It is a case of tempering | ocrat, for instance, thinks "it has been the wind to the shorn lamb, rather our wounds, it will be our own apparent from the first that the chief than turning him loose in the cold, as if we do not figure as the four cause of unemployment is the so-call- used to be done." The Seattle Union the great powers. All means of ed 'buyers' strike.' The moment the Record (Labor) recommends the five- cess are in our hands. demand for goods ceased, production day scheme or lay-offs for a definite began to decline. It will not be re- period to the workers, since under such sumed on an adequate scale until the a system "you aren't haunted by the Washington Post, Independent, As large number of industrial consees it, the "unemployment that is cerns, according to the Brooklyn Ea-

they do not, "thank the wisdom of the Pennsylvania's aceaven, spell the doom of American tion in deliberately avoiding wage re-Baltimore American, Republican, the Chronicle, Republican, feels that the fact that crowds of men in that city five-day plan is the better way bewant work badly enough to form in cause it overcomes "one item of se-

tact instead of disrupting it by dis-

which Germany possesses and

she is preparing are those of inter

"France feels that while Ger

coming to life again she

is declining; her military effort

killing her. And yet she sees no

means of coming out of this

self by her own inflexibility.

situation in which she has placed

strike a mortal blow at her adver-

pretexts so as to act with an ape

is the first step on the road to

"But France alone cannot and

accomplices in the Treaty of Versi

but it does not look as if her ac

fication of the powers before and

of pre-war states is headed toda

are settled she will be like an

mense company of peoples, s

widening her ideas of 'Dominions'

United States and Japan have

"There is no need to show how

"As to France, when we have he

balanced our industrial situation:

he indispensable mines.

"The war made

territory.

the seas.

"1st. Because it has freed us

"2nd. Because it has freed us

"Our Colonia! domain is reper

and freed of all foreign mortgage,

Africa is more like another Fra

than a colony. Our future, with

interfering with anyone else is be

"There are new economic groups

main strangers. There are many w

easily be determined if the poli

the new Republic becomes firm

"The war has not meant her

downfall, her industry has not s

fered irreparably. Germany remain

the industrial side is yet to be

veloped; the Asiatic group, the lat

American group ,and the Color

group. They may become economical

"A reaction may come from

nuarter against industrialism and

to the products of their soil a

manufactured shape. It is the infan

produce in its first stages at least

old countries of civilization would

deavor to retain their superiority

perfecting their methods. But the

sult of the tactics of the product

countries would make the two all

"We are coming to the reign of

first producers; it is Sully's theory

veloped, and applied to raw materi

generally and not only to food #

"This evolution will no doubt

long. Already today it seems und

France has nothing to fear from it.

will not be jealous of her possession

Germans Lose World's Largest 16

The German steamship Tirpitz

of the masterpieces of German

building, and at present the lar

steamer afloat, is now completed

is shortly to be handed over to the

She was originally intended for

Panama Canal route, and was

structed to carry 2,000 passengers

the Hamburg-America Line's wester

service to China. As in the case of

Vaterland the Tirpitz was fitted out

most elaborate manner. For

saloon passengers there is a man

swinming bath, said to be the lar

afloat. The Tirpitz was laid up dur

the war and suffered some dama

but this has now been repaired.

lies, according to the London Ti

and dependences.

of the art of production.

"Let us look at the countries when

and the unknown German.

three great powers, England, A

"Once England's present

lin, the pretext to which is the

ance of justice.

tion of disarmament

"Therefore she seeks all sorts

But "what most of the destitute believes that "it is certainly to the

"the alternative of accepting a reduc- and Japan.

ter all, come "by way of the bread- week, and one important point, is that line, a method that all wish to see it holds the working organization in-The news dispatch from Toledo that charging part of the force. One of

# European News and Views

### An Italian Plea for Germany

the absurdity of the Allies' demands struggle against regular troops. in expecting Germany to reduce her army to 100,000 men and compares the

ditions. He says: "Let the reader imagine Italy vanquished and subsequently a prey to a Bevarians have still too vivid a recolrevolutionary upheaval; a hungry Italy lection of the Communist experiences which would give rise to stupid riots, to consent to obey France. and let him imagine that the enemy

to our carabineers. "The reader would say it is absurd, and I am quite of his opinion.

"And yet such an absurdity sanctioned by the treaty of Versailles with regard to Germany. According to the treaty Germany is supposed to keep order within her borders and on her frontiers with one hundred

"Germany is a country of 60 million inhabitants comsisting of many large industrial centers, some of them with a population of 3 and 4 million inhabitants; Germany, a prey to terrible internal upheavals threatened on her frontiers by the Bolsheviks who wish to spread revolution into the heart of Europe, and also by the Poles intoxicated by their rapid and unhopedfor revolution, Germany, I say, is supposed to entrust her security to 100,-"And yet Italy, in normal times and

under very different conditions to those of Germany needs at least 250,-000 men to keep public order. "Only hate could suggest such an absurdity!

"It was the hate of Clemenceau who would not even listen to what Marshal Foch's common sense suggested, viz. ti leave Germany an army of 300,000 men. If Foch had been listened to the Entente would have confronted Germany with two contingencies: either to act in good faith and carry out the conditions fixed, or to violate the conditions, showing bad faith, and thus give the Allies the right to take the most severe reprisals: "But to expect of Germany to carry

out such an absurd agreement in good faith was and is foolish "We must not forget either that it Germany had obeyed the different orders for disarmament Europe would today be a prey to Communist revolu-

"It is necessary to have seen Germany in the midst of the violent soctal struggles in 1919 in order to under stand what danger was threatening Europe at that time. "Germany at that time saved

Western civilization; impartial history will give her credit for this. "It was only natural that Germany should try to avoid carrying out the conditions of the Treaty in order not to commit sucide.

"In the first place she tried to remedy the weakness of the amy by creating a body of armed police resembling our

"She then tolerated, or encouragedif she did not organize them-the institution of a civic militia of volunteers which were called Einwohnerwehr. This was a militia whose first from the Communist mob. A militia,

General B. Bencivenga writes an doubtless very useful in suppressing article in the Tempo (Rome) showing civilian troubles, but of no use in a

"But, it must be remembered that

but would be quite impossible when the army consists of 100,000.

-They are not completely made up of faults. Of all the Germans they are materially the most in contact with Bolshevism, though their thoughts are farthest from it. And then East Prussia still bears the delicate foot-prints of the Russians in the autumn of 1914. "How can it be imagined that Germany will be able to keep order with

only 100,000 men if the people should revolt against the heavy taxes necessary to meet the Entente demands? "And really if the German army should be greated than the Treaty stipulates, there is no real danger for anyone. Especially not for France with her 800,000 men armed to the lonials-are soldiers by profession. "Just imagine the civic militia of is to undergo her trials at Swineman East Prussia, deprived of cannon and in the course of a few days, and

troops on the Rhine? "And even if the German armaments did constitute a menace to France soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to granter and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton, corn, wheat and menace to the soil for cotton to what an extraordinary method of de- other field crops.

"The civic militia was disbanded progressively as a relative social peace situation with Italy under similar con- became established. Those of Bavaria and of East Prussia remained.

"The reader will remember that in would insist on the carrying out of order to destroy the Communist fortthe following conditions; Demobiliga- ress of Munich, a veritable military tion of the entire army and disbanding expedition was necessary consisting of of the royal guard. Public order to more than 50,000 men fully equipped kept by 60,000 men, a number equal This was possible when the German army comprised more than 300,000 men

"And the Prussians of East Prussia

machine guns, crossing the whole of then, after a short voyage, be hand

Germany to come and fight the French over to her new owners. In Texas the black loam is a

# 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.

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