

# The Morning Star

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1921.

## A Treat in Store

President Wilson has entered the preliminary stages of arrangements for presenting the world with a history of the Peace Conference. Former Secretary Lansing has published a book which, out of deference to the President or to the President, will not be released by the publishers until March 5th, the day after Mr. Wilson leaves the White House. Secretary Daniels intimated in his recent address at the Naval Academy that he intended to brush up on his dictation or typewriting or goose-quilling, and added that he would not be deterred by any dearth of subject matter. It is entirely probable that various gentlemen, who have heretofore felt the restraint imposed by public office, will "take pen in hand" before the incoming administration has passed beyond the seat-warming stage.

The President, we are led to believe, has in contemplation a comprehensive account of the conference at Versailles. There will be a feeling of disappointment over the intimation that his product will be in no sense autobiographical in form. His preference, it is explained, "has always been toward history as a form of literary expression." Doubtless, the interest of the public would have been quickened more perceptibly by a forecast of something resembling a hide-ripping piece, with particular attention to certain gentlemen who have come into collision, so to speak, with the President in comparatively recent months. There is still a strong probability that the literary Executive will, at least by artistically indirect touches, pay his respects to some well known American statesmen. But, whether he does or not, we may confidently look forward to a real contribution to world history in his literary offering.

In Ray Stannard Baker, the President has chosen a capable assistant. Mr. Baker was attached to the American commission at Versailles. He is a thorough workman in literary matters, and his assistance as keeper and assembler of the records desired by Mr. Wilson for his book (or books) will be of great value.

The President, it is hardly necessary to state, will ask no aid in the purely literary performance of the task. One or two critics have found occasion to attack the Wilson style, but his bitterest foes have usually conceded his mastery of language we use. His profound knowledge of history, his peculiarly intimate understanding of the things that were done and said at the Peace Conference, his skill as a writer on historical themes—these give assurance to the public of a production that will instruct and entertain far beyond the measure ordinarily achieved by the books we pronounce good.

## Mr. Hurley's Suggestion

Having heard a great deal about the over-emphasis given by minor workers to the unproductive distractions of play, joy-riding and sand-raising, we may not find it inappropriate to attend for the moment to another aspect of the picture as presented by Mr. Edward Hurley, former chairman of the Shipping Board. Mr. Hurley comes forward with the suggestion that one cause of the fairly acute suffering which business has felt may be found in the large waste of time on executive conferences, national gatherings and golf excursions. In short, our leaders and organizers have been too busy playing to devote the proper attention to work and the workers. He is apprehensive of the seemingly prevalent belief that a paper organization is sufficient; that its functioning is not dependent upon the supervision formerly given by executive chiefs.

It is interesting, in this connection, to note the ultimatum which is said to have been issued recently by certain New York bankers; that is, that "unless more time is devoted to personal supervision of business, credit accommodations will be cancelled."

Generally speaking, we may safely assume that the men who have risen to positions of authority in the business world rose on individual merit. They have been elevated to command because they displayed the qualities which are ordinarily taken to fit men for such posts. It follows quite obviously, then, that any widespread dereliction on their part must be reflected by a decided deterioration in our business organization. Their direction and encouragement are essential to the maintenance of the business machine. They must relegate pointless conferences and excessive golfing to a more logical position in their scheme of life. We have never needed their personal efforts more.

Mr. Harding seems to be having a corking good time down in Florida playing golf, a game in which the task of getting out of a hole isn't of paramount importance.

## General Will Hays

The generally prevalent belief that Will Hays will become Postmaster General in the Harding cabinet gains new force and interest by the announcement that he has been chosen to direct the reconstruction of the Republican party in the South. Mr. Hays may in time be known as Mr. Harding's Hitchcock. The vast power which Mr. Hitchcock developed as a Republican machine man was a natural product of the hold which he took upon the Southern wing of the G. O. P. during his term as Postmaster General. The office is one which, though not to the extent of former days, lends itself with peculiar readiness to political uses. Through the skillful handling of his chances, main and small, Mr. Hitchcock made the office yield a measure of political strength not often exceeded by a cabinet member.

Will Hays is not essentially of the Hitchcock type, but this does not mean that he would fail to build as well as the latter built upon the advantages of the Postmaster Generalship. He has demonstrated his superior qualifications as a swivel chair general in practical politics. It is probably true that he knows more little tricks pertinent to political organization on a large scale than any other man now active in his party. He is a great distributor of oil for troubled waters, but his chief source of strength lies in his ability to apply a multitude of relatively minor devices to the task of building up an effective political organization. We sometimes suspect that Mr. Hays learned much from the German foreign office. In any case, he is the foremost American propagandist, and if he should fail to inject some life into the Republican party of the South, there would be no further basis for hope.

## Faith in the Beach

It is most gratifying to catch the strong note of optimism which pervades the expressions of persons who have a substantial interest in the safety and permanence of Wrightsville Beach. We are publishing elsewhere in this issue several brief statements on the condition of the Beach following the recent tidal attack, with individual forecasts of the future at this cherished bathing resort.

The first impressions gained by casual visitors at the Beach since the storm have naturally been more discouraging than those in which the present injury is considered in its proper relation to the history of the Beach as a summer resort. The men whose views are given in The Star today are clearly not considering the incident as detached or isolated; they are remembering what has happened before. They are unwilling, in the light of long experience, to subscribe to the belief that the damage which has been done is irreparable. Some of them are convinced that nature, unaided, will carry on the work of restoration effectively. We gather that none of them would be averse to an arrangement for a scientific survey of the Beach situation, with a view to obtaining the best obtainable advice. The matter is one that the people of Wilmington can not afford to neglect. If it should be decided that the natural process of rebuilding may need the assistance of an engineering device, the matter of expense ought not to be permitted to prevent the experiment. We are confident that the suggestion to this effect, credited to several of the gentlemen interviewed in this issue, will be given immediately favorable attention.

## A Banking Basis for Optimism

Our banking system is sounder and stronger today than it has been for many months. Business, at first over-exhilarated and then unduly depressed, has recovered its normal state of mind. The significance of this fact is apparent to us all, and we are warranted in looking to the future with a feeling of conservative optimism, with renewed courage and restored confidence, which will make easier our task of overcoming the problems which are ahead of us.

W. P. G. Harding, who, as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has an intimate knowledge of the banking situation of the entire world, is not a man given to loose thinking or careless statements. Hence his optimism is particularly significant at a time when many people, less attuned to financial tremors, are fearful of continued depression. Many of these were among the men who, in 1919-20, admitted that though readjustment must come, they themselves would escape it.

During that period of expansion, when speculation was rife, some banks may not have done everything possible to check the demands for bank accommodations; they have since then redeemed themselves. Early in 1919, says Mr. Harding, the Federal Reserve Board urged corrective measures, to bring about liquidation, but found that advances in discount rates did not help materially. The banks were then urged to give preference to loans for essential purposes, and, aside from the advance to agriculture, a marked reduction in federal loans was brought about. The extent to which the banks have held their own is thus expressed by the Governor:

I believe it is now quite generally conceded that our present banking system, which has been put to the severest tests during the last few years, has met them all. It has demonstrated its ability to extend credit in volume sufficient to meet the requirements of the country in time of war and during the last year has shown its ability to hold expansion in check and ward off any danger of a money panic.

No matter how strong our banking system might be, it would be of little stimulative value if pessimism should be as deep as optimism was high, a year ago. Mr. Harding, however, is convinced that this condition will not prevail. With evidence that the wool, cotton, and wheat industries are improving, his attitude is one of security, as he says:

A hopeful factor in the present situation, as I see it, is that we have returned to a normal state of mind. Extravagant tendencies have been checked, and the importance of the individual living within his means has been brought home to us. At the same time the wave of profound pessimism has passed by. The main thing for us to do now is to retain a normal state of mind and be safe, sound and calm in our judgments.

## The Automotive Revival

The impressive attendance attracted by the New York Automobile Show, with every indication of the keenest popular interest in models and prices, demonstrated to the manufacturers that

the public has not become indifferent to the motor car and is still able to make reasonable investment in it. The conviction was re-inforced by the remarkable out-turn for the Cleveland show.

Stimulated by the display of interest in these and other motor car exhibitions of the season and responding to the urge of a healthy crop of advance orders for the spring, the automobile industry is rapidly coming back to life. There is definite promise now that one of the country's chief sources of unemployment and, consequently, of depression, will quickly be eliminated. Throughout the automobile world, there are unmistakable signs of the re-awakening. The announcement of Ford's re-opening on a fifty per cent is said to have been a generous contributor to the revival of confidence in the motor trade generally. Other well known manufacturing companies have announced a steady increase in operation. Upwards of thirty thousand workers have just returned to their posts in Detroit. The Hudson, Cadillac, Standard, Fisher, Briggs and other companies have returned to a basis of operation which provides for about fifty per cent of their recent employees.

The industry is "looking up." One of the earliest to feel the full force of the slump in the early winter, it now gives promise of being a leader in the return to what a well known gentleman has described as "normalcy."

## Contemporary Views

### FINE OFFICIAL STEPS OUT

*Insurance Field:* There has just passed out of the public service a man who should not be permitted to go without deserved remark. That is James R. Young, for twenty-one years Commissioner of Insurance for North Carolina, who, on January 1, retired to private life to build his fortunes which many honest and conscientious public servants find it necessary to do upon the usual rewards that come to their service. There are plenty of honest men retiring from public service every year and we are not referring to Mr. Young as a rara avis in honesty. He would resent that as many others would have a right to; but he happens to have occupied a peculiar relative position and exercised a peculiar influence that reacts to his peculiar credit. He was an excellent insurance Commissioner for North Carolina, which is not an important state in the volume of insurance produced, but he was also an excellent member of that institute of insurance practice known as the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners. He has been a conservative, but not a reactionary, and has held a most wholesome influence upon that body. He has checked many a radical move and his work has been constructive and careful in the highest degree. For this reason his retirement will be a distinct loss to all branches of the business to be felt in all the states.

The effect of his labors in his own state of North Carolina are well worth observing for the benefit of other Southern states. Under his persuasion and guidance and through the force of his character the "North State" has enacted wise laws. There is not a restrictive insurance law in North Carolina. Instead of fighting insurance companies he has fought foolish laws.

North Carolina's condition as to insurance suggests a deadly parallel with Mississippi where general business is again plunged into trouble because of obsolete and barbarous laws.

This is a mere side-light but it illuminates concretely by sharp comparison the influences of such an official as James R. Young upon the state he served so wisely and so well. He has highly earned and will carry with him into retirement the great respect, esteem and honor of all who have come into contact with him during his long labors.

### A WORTH WHILE MOVEMENT

*Charlotte News:* The Young Women's Christian Association has designated February 1 as a day when all the cafeterias of the association will observe "Invisible Guest Day" and turn over all gross cash receipts of the noon meal to the European Relief Committee. There are over 250 such cafeterias in the county and many more lunch rooms and in one of these cafeterias alone, one of eight in New York City, the noon-day patrons number on an average of 2,344, so it can be seen what the possibilities are of this plan.

And it seems to us that in addition to being a practical plan by which the starving millions in Europe may be relieved, this ought to be the suggestion of a widespread movement among the families of this country to observe some such sort of a day also when a part of the cost of the daily meal might be shared with the little children abroad who are perishing for even the crumbs that are falling from our tables. The children in the households this community, if they could be impressed with the urgency of the need yonder and with the merits of this charity, would take great pride, the most of them, in denying themselves some of the good things to which they are accustomed and sharing them with the little tots in famine-stricken countries overseas. The Y. W. C. has started a very worthy movement. It deserves to be widely imitated.

### FOLLOWING WRONG LEADERS

*Raleigh News and Observer:* The Charlotte Observer accurately sees in the Norlina affair the outgrowth of bad leadership among the negroes. It says: "Out of a trivial circumstance at a local store there sprang up a bit of bad feeling among a portion of the negro population and this feeling was fanned by a couple of negroes, with outlaw tendencies."

The difference between the outstanding types of negroes is well illustrated by popular estimates of William Bullock and Matthew and Plummer Bullock, sons of William. William is described as an inoffensive, hard-working man. His boys, having come under the influence of that variety of negro leadership which tries to inflame the negro with hatred for the white man, were cordially disliked by the whites because of their insolence and presumption.

The negro race, for its own good, needs more safe, wise leaders. It has some such leaders, but not nearly enough. The white people can help by giving encouragement to negro leaders who counsel peaceful ways and lives on the part of their fellows and by doing everything possible to defeat the efforts and teachings of those who teach the negroes to endeavor to secure mass action for revenge when one of their number suffers a wrong, real or fancied.

*Raleigh News and Observer:* Dann is setting a good example in fostering poultry raising. Farmers who "planted" some poultry last year are finding that they are in better shape to stand losses on cotton and tobacco. It is an interesting fact that a number of Californians are to come to North Carolina to engage in poultry farming. They have heard of the fine climate in this State, of the plentiful markets of the East and they have made up their minds to cross the country to take up the work here. If these men can come so far to engage in poultry farming it would seem that there might well be more poultry farming by men all ready here.

## Daily Health Talks

By William Brady, M. D.

### STILL MORE AUTODETOXICATION

Physiologists and pathologists who have nothing to sell find little if any evidence that a resorption of harmful waste matter or poisonous material of any kind occurs from the intestine in cases of delayed bowel action or constipation. In that sense, then, I am entirely serious when I say that no one has yet proved that there is such a condition as autodetoxication.

If any deleterious effects can be ascribed to retention within the body and blood of the waste products of normal metabolism of life processes, or to the formation of abnormal products through disturbed functions, and physiologists and pathologists have every reason to believe that such poisoning does occur as a feature of a great many disease conditions, the individual obsessed with the autodetoxication idea should realize, for the sake of his own peace of mind and sanity, that this is seldom if ever due to a costive or constipated habit.

One who eats too much may or may not be costive, may or may not depend not be costive, may or may not depend on regular bowel action, but is pretty sure to be autodetoxicated. One who eats too much can never be uncertain about it; all he need do is step on a scale and find out whether he is overweight. If such a one were a horse his owner would know at once why the animal was out of condition, but being a human being he keeps on over-feeding (or neglecting daily exercise, which has the same effect) and takes Hoodwink's Lovable Liver Pills.

Any real or potential poison in the nature of retained waste products (retained, I mean, in the blood or tissues, which has the same effect) and takes Hoodwink's Lovable Liver Pills.

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The late Metchnikoff was on the right track but perhaps in the wrong tract in his search for a preventive or curative action on the bowels. His remedy for autodetoxication, over and above the usual means of increasing the elimination of waste through the various excretory organs (lungs, skin, kidneys, liver and only in a limited extent in the bowels) and innocuous by combustion or oxidation within the blood and tissues. This latter fate is favored by (1) temperate eating and (2) sufficient general exercise daily. Exercise increases the absorption of oxygen into the tissues and therefore greatly aids the tissues in disposing of real or potential poisons. Exercise is perhaps the best remedy we have for actual autodetoxication, over and above the usual means of increasing the elimination of waste through the various excretory organs (lungs, skin, kidneys, liver and only in a limited extent in the bowels) and innocuous by combustion or oxidation within the blood and tissues. This latter fate is favored by (1) temperate eating and (2) sufficient general exercise daily.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

*Seaside*  
The finest thing I have ever used for dryness or harshness of the skin and scalp was a sesame oil formula you printed. I had it prepared by my druggist several times, but now he has lost the formula. I am sure it would please many readers if you would good enough to reprint that formula. (Mrs. S. E. O.)

**ANSWER:** Five grains of powdered benzoin is to be placed in each ounce of sesame oil (also known as teel oil and benne oil), and digested over a water bath for three hours. Then add three drops of absolute alcohol to each ounce and filter. A few drops may be applied daily to skin or scalp. It is better to confound the fellow who seems to take such a childish delight in misprinting my formulas, I'll repeat the quantities:

"Powdered benzoin, 20 grains; oil of sesame, 4 ounces; absolute alcohol, 12 drops. E. O. Underwear"

I have heard several people say that porous knit underwear should be worn in the winter, and that wool underwear is not good. I am a high school boy. What kind of underwear do you advise for me? (H. B. W.)

**ANSWER:** Very light weight porous knit wool or wool and silk underwear. By porous knit I mean the material that is knitted on the vasmotor mechanism which controls distribution of blood. Thus when you plunge from the street, at say 70 degrees F., into the school room or other inside air tank, at say 70 degrees F., the wool or wool and silk, being a slow heat conductor, makes the wool rather strenuous; cotton or linen would rather add to the severity of the change. I do not maintain that a high school boy necessarily needs any armor, but if he is to wear underwear it should be very light weight wool or wool and silk, not cotton or linen in winter. Try silk, not cotton or wool, for a bathing suit on a cool windy day, and then a wet woolen suit, and you will understand the difference.

### GERMAN DEMOCRACY AND THE ALLIES

Have the Allies made a mistake in not encouraging moderate republicans in Germany? The semi-official Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says: "The Temps, on the occasion of the last debate in the French Chamber, made many comments worthy of remark: 'Fearing the possibility of a military or communist dictatorship, the Temps declares that it would be to the interest of France to see a really firm democratic republic established in Germany, and that France might contribute to it.'"

In saying this the Temps is only repeating what has so often been said on the German side, that the attitude of the Entente, which threatens continually the political and economic existence of Germany, can only weaken the republicans, and strengthen the two extreme parties. "Such is indeed the political evolution in Germany since the Treaty of

### WOMAN MEDICAL LECTURER IS COMPLETELY EXONERATED

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31.—Dr. Margaret Hoskins, a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Virginia, was exonerated by the executive committee of the board of visitors for remarks she made to students in the French Chamber of marriage in the form of a resolution unanimously adopted by the committee and representatives from the four medical classes of the students present.

Testimony taken during the proceedings on the fact that the discussion regarding inter-marriage did not take place while the class was in session and did not form part of any lecture delivered by the doctor. The students' testimony brought out the fact that Dr. Hoskins in a conversation with one of them had made remarks regarding the inter-marriage of races.

The committee in addition to the testimony of the students had before it a letter from Dr. Hoskins in which she stated she had no intention of addressing the inter-marriage of the races and that she regretted the incident.

### NEW COAST-TO-COAST LINE

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 31.—Announcement here today of the inauguration of another coast-to-coast steamship service with the sailing from New York on February 2, of the steamship C. H. Livingston, of the United States Transport company of New York and Philadelphia, bringing the number of intercoastal services to this port via the Panama canal to 10.

The new company recently acquired six vessels from the U. S. shipping board.

# European News and Views

## A French Appraisal of Wilsonism's Cost

The withdrawal of the United States from the Conference of Ambassadors is taken by the Paris *Leclair* as only another example of the strained relations produced by "Wilsonism." The writer says: "The United States has withdrawn from the Ambassadors Conference and it is impossible to persuade us that Germany is wrong in rejoicing over it. The fact is that the American government, which had little interest left for the business of the Entente, has broken the contract which bound it. It is a great disappointment for those who had put their trust in Mr. Harding.

"The terrible frivolity of those who negotiated the Treaty of Versailles is shown here, where the American agent, M. Beck already pointed to this fact in his book, 'The Passing of the New Freedom.' He imagines a situation in which Mr. Clemenceau and Lloyd George inform the American agents of their own peace of mind and sanity, that this is seldom if ever due to a costive or constipated habit.

"We should be deceiving the great interests in our keeping," said M. Clemenceau, "if we should continue to ignore that, according to the Constitution of your country, no treaty concluded by you has any moral and legal significance without the consent of two-thirds of the Senate."

"Full of conceit, Wilson declares that he may be relied upon completely. 'The senate,' he says, 'is only putty in my hands.' But Mr. Lloyd George insists and demands that the representatives of the Senate be called to Paris, which makes Mr. Wilson angry, and he threatens to leave France, but M. Clemenceau tells him very firmly that if he leaves France because he was asked very natural questions as to the extent of his power, he would suffer more than any one else, that he would fall at once from his pedestal. Mr. Wilson's vanity is hurt and hesitates when M. Clemenceau says, 'I am not in a position to bow down to your imperialist exigencies and afterward America gives you the lie and the peace of the world is in question, it is you, and you alone, who will be made responsible.' After which Senator Lodge, Mr. Hays, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson are called to Paris, and Wilson decides to be bound by the doctrine of Monroe and in the future only interfere in quiet and unobtrusive ways.

"The writer continues: 'The apostle Wilson will certainly be considered as one of the evil-doers of humanity. In James Beck's book he resembles Shakespeare's Malvolgio in 'Twelfth Night.' He is a man of the Middle West, who was not in favor of a settlement along the lines I have suggested. 'They all realize the moral obligation of America to share the global security for their loans which they obtained as the result of coming late into the war, with those who were in the first, and had to issue loans of doubtful security.'

Enlarging upon his experience as an American financial opinion, Sir Josiah states, 'I did not meet with a single banker in the New England present debtors will say, for instance, 'Alliance was made to one country in particular, which, though decidedly prosperous now, was said to be "selfishly" pushing forward this plan.'

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### Sea Safe for Civilization

Civilization is no longer threatened by any maritime power, in the opinion of the League of Nations, but it is influenced by the very general feeling that the task of this generation is to aim at the healing of past wounds, not the fiction of fresh ones; that the creation of international jealousies, but the voiced comparisons of fighting strength is a disservice to humanity."

"The League points out that with the disappearance of the German navy the world's naval position is changed, but that today civilization is not threatened by any maritime power."

"The view of the League is that the present time is specially favorable for proposing a conference between the powers whose geographical positions impose upon them the guardianship of the seas, and to decide what way this joint guardianship should be carried out."

"The League urges that the invitation to this proposed conference should come from Britain and America jointly."

# THINK!

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