The Morning Star

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1921.

The Sports Program

The tentative program outlined at the baseball mass meeting held in the chamber of commerce rooms last night sounds the keynote of an athletic awakening for which Wilmington has watched and waited for years. An athletic field, suited to year round sports, a professional baseball team and attractions to induce big league outfits to train here, has been one of the dreams of Wilmington sport lovers for a decade or more. The fact that it is now near realization seems too good to be true.

But it will be realized if the proper push is behind it. There is no reason under the sun why a city of 35,000 people, eighty per cent of whom are dyed-in-the-wool baseball fans should be deprived of the national game. There is no reason why Wilmington, with its ideal climatic conditions, cannot bid for the honor of entertaining the major league teams on their annual training jaunts. The advertising and publicity the city would receive as the training camp of a big league team would be worth infinitely more than the cost of entertaining the team during its sojourn here, even if the city had to bear the expense.

And baseball all summer. Zowie! What a change from the dull, bleak, sultry afternoons in summers of yore! Sitting out in the bleachers, with a pop bottle in one hand and a bag of peanuts in the other, listening to the melodious crack of hat against ball, heat is forgotten, business cares float away to a distant zone and nothing in the world matters save the home team's chance to cop

We are confident the sport lovers of Wilmington will not lose the present opportunity to make their dream come true.

The Right to Be Ignorant

News comes from Washington that North Carolina's senators have been deluged with telegrams in opposition to the Smith Towfier bill for the creation of a national department of education. Most of the protests, which came from the neighborhood of Charlotte, says the Charlotte Observer, based their opposition on the grounds that "this measure would result in the usurpation of state's 香蛋糕。 强约他的发达性

We have never conceived "state's rights" to mean the right of a state to hold its people in the bondage of ignorance. The individual is denied the right to interfere with the life, liberty, and happiness of others. Why should we allow a state the privilege of fostering a principle which would lower the standards of all other states? So far, our response to the demands of education have fallen far below the needs of society, and we fail to see how the expenditure of \$100,000,000 for schools, an expenditure controlled by the educators of the states involved, can be a menace to a democratic government.

A representative democracy based upon an illiterate people can not survive as a true republic. We sent to France thousands of men, native born, of native stock, who could not read the Constitution of the United States; could not read the names on a ballot; could not even sign their names to the payrolls of the country they were serving. It was not their fault; it was the fault of an attitude toward government which interprets freedom and individuality as the right to do as one pleases. Those men fought, and died, unquestioning, but that is not the ideal of a democratic state. The nations of Europe might well have pointed at the shame of a nation which, setting forth to make the world safe for democracy, had soldiers in the ranks who had been summoned by a draft questionnaire whose questions they could not read and whose answers they could not write.

Compulsory school laws and child labor legislation met the same kind of opposition: the sacred right of the parent to decide the future of his child should not be tampered with, no matter if it mean irremediable loss to the state. In North Carolina we have changed face on that to a great extent, yet opposition to a bill, one of whose measures provides \$7,500,000 for the instruction of illiterates over ten years of age, hinges on the objection to a demand by the national government for a certain standard in school work. This standard, as stated by the proposed law, would be:

(a) A legal school term of at least twentyfour weeks in each year for the benefit of all children of school age in the state.

(b) A compulsory school attendance law rejuiring all children between the ages of seven and fourteen to attend some school for at least wenty-four weeks in each year.

(c) A law requiring that the English language shall be the basic language of instruction in the common school branches in all schools, public and private,

The Smith-Towner bill may not be perfect-it probably is not, for few bills do all that their supporters aim at, but it, at any rate, shows a national has well done his duty in that sphere of life in to conform to reasonable policies.

consciousness of the need for education.

It is not a revolutionary measure—for there is already a bureau of education—unless we count the granting of money to schools as a procedure destructive of all precedent, and the interest of national government in its citizens as a menace to the smaller unit.

Morrison and the "Knights"

When Cameron Morrison assumed the office of Governor he declared in language of impressive vigor for the most scrupulous enforcement of the State's laws. We are much gratified, though not at all surprised, to learn now that he has no intention of delegating any degree or department of the enforcement job to un-sworn volunteers acting through a secret society. The announcement from Raleigh of the Governor's unqualified opposition to the so-called "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" will serve to fortify the popular confidence in his original declaration.

The history of the first and only Ku Klux Klan should be considered as bearing no relation to the problem presented by the mis-named brain child of one Colonel Simmons, otherwise known as the Imperial Wizard or something to that effect. "The Governor," we read, "is ready to concede the high service rendered by the Ku Klux Klan in the dark days of Reconstruction." The concession is one that fair-minded students of history have generally made. The Governor has taken, in respect of this issue, the only position consistent with his intelligence and high principles in holding that the present organization of "Klansmen" can not claim any safe or proper sphere of activity in North Carolina as an agency for law enforcement. Its individual members, if any there be, are charged with the same duties and responsibilities under the law that rest upon every citizen of the State. To say that, as an organized group, they may assert a right to any peculiar field of quasi official service is a manifest absurdity.

Governor Morrison is said to have under consideration a measure designed to prevent the operation of the "Klan" in this State. We believe good citizens would like to have the law passed, if only as a formal record of the State's position. But whether it is passed or not, we are convinced that the Governor will find ample means for the protection of the State against this menace.

Spokesmen for the "Klan" tell in high-sounding phrases of its lofty purposes, its dedication to law and order. The dynamite used in the construction of anarchists' bombs may be said, in certain cases, to have been manufactured for the peaceful use of stump blasting. Its effectiveness as a weapon of illegal violence is not thereby made less. Whatever the "Klansmen" stand for, in their own minds, only a fool will say that they stand, in fact and practice, for anything but the otter disruption of our social organization.

The Juvenile Court

I will tell you what I think of the juvenile court. I think it is the biggest farce that has ever been created by man or God.

Thus Senator Burgwin of Northampton County. We are afraid that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in the Senator's philosophy. He admits the poverty of the people whom he represents. If he be truly the spokesman of their wishes, they must be as poor in spiritual, as they are in material, things.

Mr. Burgwin's denunciation clearly warrants the conclusion that he knows nothing about the juvenile court. He has probably seen attempted, under the difficult conditions which prevail in his county, a work which has just been begun in North Carolina, which has not yet had time in which to find itself. He has probably seen an untrained and grudging superior court clerk going through the metions of acting as a juvenile court judge. He is charging up against the juvenile court the state's long failure to establish a system for keeping children from being ground through the criminal courts. He demands of an institution which has just come to life the same efficiency which he thinks he sees in other tribunals. He attacks a principle which has been immeasurably beneficial throughout the country, because it has not proved fruitful in his county. If he had said that the juvenile court has not worked well in Northampon there would have been regret but no occasion for demurring. But when he indulges in a wild assault upon the idea of the juvenile court, he reveals himself as a benighted provincial.

Criticism of the manner in which the juvenile court has been made operative in the state may he well-founded. In the effort to make the system universal, it was necessary to superimpose it upon unready, unresponsive communities and officials. The consequence is seen in the slipshodness with which some of our juvenile courts are conducted, as well as in the hostility which has been bred. But to admit this is an entirely different thing from failing to recognize the significance and necessity of the juvenile court principle. You can not transform and make recorders and superior court clerks into juvenile court judges in the course of a year or two, if it is ever to be done. But you can cling to the ideal of giving the children a square deal, of regarding the children who break laws and the children who suffer from neglect as the wards of the state, deserving and receiving the tenderness and the protection of the great commonwealth.

Dr. Sprunt's Chronicles

Writing to a friend recently, Captain S. A. Ashe, North Carolina's foremost historian, said of the Cape Fear Chronicles:

It stands unrivalled-I venture to say, in American literature—as the Chronicles of any locality whatever. It will be treasured on the Cape Fear as long as the river runs down to

It is praise well deserved. Mr. Sprunt's book is now out of print. Those who possess copies should carefully preserve them for they furnish a record which the future will be proud to own

Letters to the Editor

A TRIBUTE TO A FAITHFUL NEGRO

EDITOR OF THE STAR! I notice in your columns the announcement of the death of James E. Howard, janitor for many years at the Custom House in this city. The appreciation given in your announcement is proper, man of probity, of industry, polite, self-respect. ing and respected by others, it is well that the attention of our colored people should be called to the good example of this man of their race, who

which it pleased God to place him, and has merited the "well done" of those who have known him. I am glad to express my appreciation of his char-

-WALKER TAYLOR.

Contemporary Views

A STATEWIDE "DOE" LAW Charleston News and Courier: Game Warden V. S. Sloan is right, we think, in what he said in Woods and Waters in The News and Courier yesterday regarding the proposed bill to declare a five-year closed season on deer. It is undoubtedly true that such a law, if it were enforced, would lead to so great an increase of deer in the coast counties as to make the animals a serious nuisance to the farmers of this region. It is true, also, that an ironclad law prohibiting the killing of does for five years would lead to a sufficiently large increase of the deer in the Low Country as to cause them to extend their range further and further over those portions of the State from which they have been driven.

This latter-the restocking of the middle and upper counties with deer—is, as we understand it, the object of the proposed law declaring a fiveyear closed season on all deer. Not only would the same object be secured in time by a five-year closed season on does, but the latter plan would avoid certain lamentable results, in addition to those pointed out by Game Warden Sloan, which would be certain to flow from an attempt to prohibit altogether the shooting of deer.

The protection and increase of the deer in the coast country are due mainly to the interest and the efforts of the sportsmen of the coast, acting in many cases through the hunting clubs. But for the efforts of these men, there would now be very few deer even in the coast region. It would be unfair to them to deprive them altogether, for a five-year period, of the fruits of their efforts to preserve the deer, and should this be done, it is likely that the sympathies of many of them would be turned against the cause of game protection, so that they would cease to be the exceedingly helpful factor that they have been for years. This is, as a practical matter, one of the most potent of the reasons why the proposed five-year closed season on all deer would do more harm than good.

SENATOR JOHNSON SHOOTS TOO SOON New York Evening Post: In return for the courtesy shown him by the State Department in keeping him informed of the progress of the negotiations with Japan, Senator Johnson has issued a statement which misrepresents one of the cardinal features of the proposed agreement and violently assails the whole treaty in advance. The Senator from California attacks the agreement partly because it "will in effect abrogate and destroy the alien land laws of the State of California." This will be news to the negotiators. What Japan really asks is not the repeal of those laws but their extension to all aliens. Senator Johnson must have known this. Consequently he is arguing that the extension of the Alien Land laws will amount to their repeal. The argument

is not impressive. Senator Johnson is hardly more effective in his characterization of the regulations against Japanese immigration as constituting "a so-called gentlemen's agreement which does not exclude." He asserts that this is why Japan prefers a "gentlemen's agreement" to a treaty. Such a charge implies bad faith on the part of Japan, for by the "gentlemen's agreement" Japan undertakes to do all that she would be required to do under a treaty. But if there is to be bad faith, how much better off would California be under a treaty than under a "gentlemen's agreement?" If under the present arrangement there is smuggling of Japanese into California with or without the connivance of Tokio, what is there to stop it under a

We do not believe that the attitude manifested by Senator Johnson's statement represents the sober second thought of California. Even the Alien Land Law was carried in November by a much smaller majority than had confidently been expected, and hundreds of thousands of voters did not vote on it at all. The course of the Japanese Government in the entire matter has won the approbation of those Americans who have known most about the working of the arrangement. There is simply no reason whatever for suspecting the good faith of Japan in this matter, and for a member of the Senate to cast suspicion upon it in this connection is to show his unfitness to speak upon

THE REVIVAL IN BUILDING

Charlotte News: One of the first revivals that should attend the returning of prosperity applies to the building industry. It is hard to understand why the symptoms of a renaissance in this line of activity are not already discernible. When we contemplate that there has been more or less idleness and stagnation in this industry for the past five years that the shortage of homes and business buildings has become alarmingly acute, it is past finding out how this particular business can remain comatose.

Buildings can be erected now at far less cost than was the case a year ago. Materials are lower by as much as 30 or 40 per cent, perhaps, and labor is more easily acquired. There seems to have been prolonged inactivity in this line that commodityprices have struck bottom and that with the revival which is bound to come, there will be the prospect of higher prices for lumber and other building essentials. Like cotton and some other things, lumber has fallen disproportionate to the decline in other commodities and here the reaction has been so great, the chances are that the upturn will be pitched on the same ratio, which would certainly argue that prices for these materials that enter into the building equation are as attractive now as they are likely to be. Evidently, it is the prevalent uncertainty as that point which continues to make capital timid in the building venture. There are factors in the industry which assert a belief in continued declining prices and they expect to wait, perhaps, to see if it will not be possible a little later to build more cheaping than now. There is none of us who can tell definitely what the future will bring forth in this re gard, but the re-adjustment will not be complete until everything is reduced to a common level, to a fair and proportionate basis, which will in the next few months bring a higher price to some commodities and yet lower prices to others. Whether, however, building materials can stand a further revision downward, is unsettled, although regarded as very improbable in view of the very great decline that has already taken place.

Charlotte Observer: The State cannot advance a step if held within its income, but if the State should turn to the sensible plan making use of its credit it could go forward by leaps and bounds. and with no increase in the burden of taxation. The Legislature is faced with necessity of doing one of two things. It must chain down the State, or it must loosen its bonds-and in this day and time the people of North Carolina are not expecting to see trees cut down across their road.

Kinston Free Press: No man has a right to use his freedom of action in such a way as to jeopardize the interests of the public. When farmers become convinced that certain policies ought to control production they have a right to insist on the following of those policies by all producers. This is just what the organized cotton and tobacco farmers are doing as a matter of self-preservation and they are right in bringing pressure to bear legally-to force the more obstreporous brethren

Daily Editorial Digest

Why Pick On the Packers?

ere, as proposed in the bill recently passed by the Senate, has met with small support from the newspapers who grant that perhaps the packers have been guilty of some economic "sins" show their sympathy for Gov. ernment "interference" with careful restraint.

The St. Louis Star (Ind.) is one of Federal control." Their power is "too it declares, "and they have abused it." The New Orleans Item (Ind.) suggests that "no doubt many thoughtful people have wondered, apart from the economic aspects whether the United States should let regulated to the point where it would be too powerful to regulate" and, it adds, "the packing industry is not the only one raising this query in thoughtful minds." The Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (Dem.) in discussing the political phase of the question refers to the fact that "Senator New, of Indiana voted with the packers and against the bill." The Albany Argus (Ind. Dem.) while it makes plan that it "belives that the development of the packing industry has been a public benefit' it concludes that:

which the packers have held in the public eyes these past few years they ought to invite rather than oppose in Washington.'

The feeling is "widely held" that the appointment of a commission for which the bul provides is " a further intrusion | terference overbalance the good which | Replogle. Senator Frelingh of the government" in private affairs, they grant might possibly be accom- owner of the Victoria, and the Buffalo Commercial (Ind.) believes, and while the creation of "such a pow- ers. The Richmond News Leader (Ind. erful bureaucracy" may not bother the Dem.) for instance, while admitting packers, "it is a delegation of power that legislation which would reduce over private enterprise not lightly regarded." It is "in principle" turns for the cattle raiser would be although he declined to attend that many others protest the bill. Says the Baltimore Sun (Ind. Dem.)

the Kendrick-Kenyon packer bill, it was only expanding and confirming the Wilsonian policy as laid down seven years ago but in doing this it was again revealing an instability as ; regards fundamental conviction and of the measure but even these with principle that make the direction of qualifications. The Buffalo Express COAST LINE AGENT FIXOS economic policy in the United States (Ind. Rep.) thinks that "if a special an almost hopeless task."

Globe Democrat (Rep.) of St. Louis impending law.

The Paris Eclair says:

in international law.

book which contains a collection of the

documents concerning her adhesion to

the league of nations. The circum-

stances under which this adhesion took

place will be remembered. They con-

stitute an important diplomatic episode

"Having been invited to join the

league, the Salvador government let

her decision depend on the explanation

that the Washington government

"M. Paredes, the foreign minister, in

addressing his note to Washington

wisely pointed out the widely different

the doctrine and called attention to the

interpretation of Mr. Root. The writer

relates how Mr. Lansing replied to the

inquiry without Mr. Wilson's consent

and that this was probably one of the

reasons for his dismissal. The post of

secretary of state was then filled by

Mr. Polk, who declared that the prin-

ciples recognized by the doctrine were

the following: Equality of rights for all people great and small, compulsory

arbitration; absolute respect for the

sovereign rights and the independence

of free nations; non-intervention by

the United States in internal affairs

thanks to the initiative of M. Paredes

had thus obtained a formal declaration

from the United States government

concerning the Monroe doctrine. An

was thus solved for the higher inter-

minister. Will the government of the

United States repudiate tomorrow the

noble principles of the Monroe doctrine

ITALY MAS BYE ON MARSBURGS

about the house of Habsburg as Eng-

lishmen in about the Hohenzollerns,

as the following from the Resto Del

diplomatic forces today in Budapest

and Vienna to restore the Habsburg monarchy and re-constitute the Austro-

Hungarian empire, under the direction

of the Quai d'Orsay and against the

petite entente. Czecho-Slowakia, Jugo-

Slavia and Roumania are all threaten-

paring at once for defense, frightened by the European, Balkan and Asiatic

same which is kindling a bolshevist

flame among the Jugo-Slovenes and an imperialist fire among the Austrians.
"We would remind those Italians who

may have forgotten that our govern-

ment fears this revival of the Austrian to the bolicy of the Qual d'Orsay that empire planned in Paris and it opposes

of the petite entente.
"The life of central Europe is, how-

ever, reorganizing itself by its own virtue and by the economical and political support of the United States. The bellicose outcry of the Paris press con-

cerning German disarmament seems

likely to end in words; the French gov-

ernment was notified purely and sim-

ply of the German government's answer. Once again the Ruhr will not be occupied in spite of the daily request of the Paris press. The Brussels

ed by this restoration and they are pre-

"An attempt is being made with new

The Italians feel just as strongly

which were proclaimed teday?"

said that Mr. Root is to be his foreign possible.

concerning the American republic!"

The writer continues:

would give of the Monroe doctrine.

European News and Views

Salvador's "Pink Book" On Monroe Doctrine

agreements."

city in the world.

ration.

essential question for the liberty and the British museum you may see a lead

tranquility of the American continent coffin, six feet seven inches in length,

retriever dog.

regulation, should be the remedy for wrongs in the packing business "o which comment upon it. Even those any other business," the latter states, "that demands correction in the interest of public welfare." This is the 'wiser way" it believes, while the bill, the Dispatch declares, "is evidence of the bankruptcy of Congress in courage The St. Louis Star (flid.) is one at and interingence that the few papers which says flatly that cate that the country is "drifting into afternoon for a virtually uninterrupt the few papers which says flatly that cate that the country is "drifting into afternoon for a virtually uninterrupt the few papers which says flatly that cate that the country is "drifting into afternoon for a virtually uninterrupt the few papers which says flatly that cate that the country is "drifting into afternoon for a virtually uninterrupt the few papers which says flatly that cate that the country is "drifting into afternoon for a virtually uninterrupt the few papers which says flatly that cate that the country is "drifting into afternoon for a virtually uninterrupt the few papers which says flatly that cate that the country is "drifting into afternoon for a virtually uninterrupt the few papers which says flatly that cate that the country is "drifting into afternoon for a virtually uninterrupt the few papers which says flatly that cate that the country is "drifting into afternoon for a virtually uninterrupt the few papers which is a second to the few a hureaucratic receivership." Indeed, run to St. Augustine, where the p the San Francisco Chronicle (Ind.) thinks that "should this bill become a law, it will make an end to this had passed the worst part of her country as the 'land of liberty.'" The up the coast, and her skipper "fundamental objection" it believes, is looked for no more trouble f the indication of a purpose in Washington "which in the end will result during the past two days. It she h in the regulation of everybody." The good luck she probably will New York Tribune (Rep.) considers Daytona or Ormond Sunday and the bill "an experiment in business into St. Augustine sometime decentralization," of doubtful value Proposals to complete the tricontrol of "eil products and tobacco"

The possibility that "three \$10,000a-year men, picked by the President" night, but she probably will make could run the packing industry with stops daylight until she reaches its hundreds of millions of assets" is tona. Mr. Harding hopes to go as scoffed at by the Chicago Post (Ind.), there or at Ormond to play go for the commission, eventually at least, Monday morning. will be composed of "politicians who have been gently hoisted out of other boat several miles below Palm jobs by the loving public." "The House this morning and came up to the ought to permit the bill to die" it pier here on the Sea Ro concludes, for "the Senate did not boat belonging to J. Leonard Repo the law that is now upon its passage really mean it anyway" and the Sena- the steel magnate. He held an ir tors were simply "passing the buck." reception on the hotel veranda, a A number of writers apparently feel then went out in a chill, driving that the objections to Government in- and played a foresome of plished in the specific case of the pack- Finley Dunne, the author. Later | to be prices to the consumer and increase re-"most helpful," doubts "patent-made devices to lower the cost of living" "When the Senate voted in favor of while the Utica Observer (Dem.) feels that it "would be a mistake for the Marine band, known as The P Government to interfere with the pack- dent's Own," to furnish the music. T ing industry to any extent that would hamper its efficiency.

and the Government control of rail-

A few voices are raised in support watch is required on the packers' In defending this same argument the probably the plan adopted by Worcester Gazette (Ind.) grants that Senate "is as good as could be dethe packers, "like all other promoters vised," and the Richmond Times-Disof big business" are "guilty of many patch (Dem.) calls the bill "a long sins" and notes the risk involved for step in the direction of Government county bank at Largo of more th a newspaper which defends them, but control of a big industry, and its effect \$40,900 yesterday, were found today upon the interests affected will be by Special Agent Pinkishon, of "Whether we like the packers or de- watched hopefully." The Dispatch, Atlantic Coast Line. great of small or anyone who hopes a postscript, "not without misgivings." to engage in business should rise in It would not "seem amiss," the Nashprotest against this policy of making ville Tennesean (Ind. Dem.) believes, everybody walk along a chalk line that the packers "have reasonable Feddrawn by a Government Commission eral supervision," "but just now it which will seek to make its pattern doesn't appear that the packers are suit political contingencies far more the cause of most of the trouble from often than it will try to accommodate which the meat consumers of the country complain" and that trouble, it The Post Dispatch (Ind.) and the thinks, would not be removed by the

cide about the Franco-German dis-

WHEN ELEPHANTS ROAMED

LONDON

The London Day Mail tells of the

relics of an elephant and an ox, crea-

tures, different from any at present ex-

isting, which grazed around the wide

marshes that in past ages covered a

great part of what is now the largest

Elephants, bigger than any now ex-

isting, and standing at least 15 feet

to the shoulder, must have been plenti-

At Chelsea a few years ago there

was dug up a lump of ivory weighing

no less than 16 pounds, which, on ex-

amination, proved to be a mammoth's

tooth. It was 15 inches broad, nearly

a foot deep, and in most perfect preser-

Hippopotami of gigantic size wal-

owed in the shallow water of London's

old lagoons, and there were also small-

er animals of the same type, of which

don. They were about the size of a

remains have been found under Lon-

Under Fleet street there was found,

about 20 years ago, the skull of an

enormous rhinoceros, which may be-

seen today in the Natural History

Human relics are not lacking. In

which was unearthed in London in

1901. This contained the bones of a

man who is believed to have been

museum at South Kensington.

ful in England in those days.

HARDING PARTY HOPES TO ARRIVE BY MONDAY Government regulation of the pack- agree that "law enforcement," not Reach St. Augustine First

Week to Spend Most of the Month of February

reels which have delayed when regarded in the light of Federal have been laid aside temporar Mr. Harding has arranged to first appointments at St. Augustin

The President-elect eft the hour party had lunch at the cottage of Frazier, of Chicago, a friend ing's stop here it became known permission for the request was sent to Washington se eral days ago and an acquiescence been requested from Secretary Daniel

TOOLS USED BY BURGLAR

hatchet and other tools thought have been used by the band of saf breakers which robbed the Pinelly The tools were found in Cur

creek, at a point where the waterwi intersects the shortest road between Largo and Tampa.

sey, who reported the discovery of clue, carries the chase to Tampa, w.e he said, it is thought the robbers to The hatchet edge carries nicks, La sey said, which indicates that it m have been the instrument used in choo

LANDIS GOES OUTSIDE OF BASEBALL FOR SECRETARI

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 .- Federal Judg set another tradition of the game to day when he appointed Leslie M. O'Con nor, a young Chicago attorney, as h conference and another conference secretary: O'Connor will begin "The Toreign minister of the republic which has not yet been fixed by the duties tomorrows of Salvador has just published a pink leaders of the allied powers, will de-

The new secretary, who is 31 years old, has had no previous experience baseball, other than being an arder tion was a complete surprise to fol lowers of the game, who had expects that a man would be chosen from with

in the ranks. ! The appointment of O'Connor, her ever, was in line with Judge Land avowed intention of going outside the game for his secretary, who it is plained, will "be the eyes and the can "Everybody in baseball cried !

wanted a 'new deal' and it looks as Landis will give it to them," said prominent major league official tonight

FAYETTEVILLE RECORDER IS HARD ON DRUNKEN AUTOIST

(Special to The Star) FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 4.-Perns the heaviest fine ever imposed by local recorder's court was placed B. T. Robinson, negro, when Ac him to pay \$150 for driving an autom bile while under the influence whiskey and for carrying a conceal weapon. The acting recorder decla that the only way to break up driving of cars by drunken men is I imposition of a stiff fine on each m found at the wheel of a machine, at accordingly assessed Robinson \$75 0

and business for the present year, I been issued by the McCall and dence of this. And its publication is burled no fewer than four thousand company, Inc., of 20 Broad street, particularly stting at a time when years ago, and argues a much higher York, and the company announces the there is so much uncertainty about the state of civilization at that epoch than copies will be forwarded upon requ foreign policy of Mr. Harding. It is we have been accustomed to consider without charge. This is the seven year of the publication.

THINK!

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

WHEN YOU CHOOSE A BANK

Because of Its

Counted to the Market Ambart Leaven

Large and growing resources Ample capital and surplus Extreme willingness to serve Spirit of personal contact with its patrons Friendly banking atmosphere Modern and absolutely safe fireproof building. Leadership in furthering community interests.

4 Per Cent Interest, Compounded Quarterly Allowed on Deposits

AB. . . ABET LILL FAT TOURS TO