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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1921.

Two Fine Causes

The two causes which were yesterday presented for the cooperative interest of the Rotary Club deserve the community's warm and generous support. The Y. M. C. A. and the Hospital are both agencies incalculably significant and beneficial. The work of the former is perhaps better known, because it is more closely in touch with the currents of our common life. The service which it renders is palpable. It builds and rebuilds men and boys in a fashion and under conditions which strike the public eye. Its claim is therefore the more easily enforced. It asks for so little that it should meet with the most eager responsiveness.

By the very nature of its work, by the fact that its performance is partly technical and certainly largely removed from the wayfarer's interest, the Hospital has greater difficulty in setting forth its requirements, no less valid than those of the Y. M. C. A., no less fraught with profound values for the community. And yet, though it is asking for ten times the amount sought by the other institution, it should find in the public heart and the public purse a no less hearty recognition of its manifold needs. The Hospital has grown from a small beginning to its present large proportions through the beneficence of individuals and not through public funds. As a matter of fact, the amounts received from the city and the county have not been sufficient to cover the actual cost of taking care of the indigent poor. This loss has contributed to the deficit which stares the directors in the face. To pay its indebtedness of thirty thousand dollars, to build an adequate and attractive nurses' home, to provide enlargements in keeping with hospital and medical progress, the people of Wilmington are now called upon to subscribe a hundred thousand dollars. The Hospital authorities realize that a period of business depression is not a good time for raising funds for such an object. But they are confronted with an emergency, and they feel that the community as a whole should help them carry the burden.

The Star has no doubt that our people of this city will recognize this obligation. We have no doubt that, in spite of hard times Wilmington will answer this summons even to the point of self-sacrifice. For this is the cause of the stricken and helpless, this is the cry of the bitterly unfortunate. This is the task of healing and purging and making strong. To such an appeal, Wilmington must surely make the response of the ready hand and the comforting heart.

The International Silk Show

That "the most beautiful industrial exposition ever attempted" is being held in New York this week is evidence of this country's great strides in the production and consumption of silk. In forty-five years, the United States has gone from \$1,000,000 to \$450,000,000 in its importations of the exquisite material. It is therefore in a position to offer an exhibit of five thousand years of silk history. At this exposition there may be seen everything from ancient objects to modern motion pictures making vital the romance of silk.

One can not but wonder what those bold travelers who sought the East in the West and were disappointed would say about this triumphant display in a land far from the India they hoped to see. A close industrial relationship between East and West is the result of the demand for silk, produced and prepared in the Orient for the great mills of the Occident. Because of this fact, Great Britain, Japan and China are represented at the exhibition by commissions, thus helping to weave into the international bond a strand of silk.

Democratic "Best Minds"

Democrats re-organizing their party ought to ask Mr. Harding's opinion touching the "best minds" within their ranks. He has already given some intimation of the sort of Democrats he considers thus intellectually equipped. He has selected to confer with him about a substitute for the league Mr. Bryan, Senator Reed, and ex-ambassador Gerard, a trinity consisting of two men who during the last campaign did nothing for the Democratic ticket and one who is not known to have overworked himself for it.

Mr. Bryan calls upon Mr. Harding. Mr. Harding calls upon Mr. Bryan. This Florida is made number. Thus Mr. Bryan is designated the leader of the opposition party. Of what avail are all these flings at Mr. Harding on the score of his incapacity to select a cabinet? He has been devoting himself to the task of providing for the leadership Democrats a shining head and an incorruptible front. Standing before the shrine of Gamaliel, let all good Democrats join in the hymn: "Gentle Shepherd, tell us where."

Foch and Lloyd George

Maurice Leon, writing in the Review of Reviews, discredits a dispatch appearing recently in a metropolitan paper to the effect that Lloyd George shies at every communication received from France signed "Foch." This he conceives to be German propaganda, because in March, 1918, when the enemy's star seemed again in the ascendant, it was the English Premier who made possible Allied unity of command under Foch.

More water passeth by the mill than wots the miller. Lloyd George, however high may be his opinion of the Marshal's military talent, has unquestionably been made restive by Foch's participation in the diplomatic tests which have been going on between England and France. At the recent meeting of the Supreme Council, the ex-Generalissimo is said to have become affronted by Lloyd George's off-hand manner and caustic utterances. Thus, some proposals submitted by Foch touching the enforcement of the treaty were characterized as "soldier diplomacy." At a certain stage in the proceedings, the Premier exclaimed, "I see that the Marshal is not only an illustrious soldier, but he has vast ideas on the political situation in general." The story goes that he later apologized for the outburst, saying that he was very nervous. But it has been known for some time that what he calls "military meddling" has been rubbing Lloyd George the wrong way. At several of the conferences, it has been evident that Foch's insistence upon extreme measures in bringing Germany to a fulfillment of the exact terms of the Versailles treaty has been anything but welcome to Lloyd George. The latter, under the pressure of public opinion at home, has moved far away from the sternness which marked his attitude prior to his election late in 1918.

He is now for modification of the drastic commitments which he helped to incorporate in the treaty. He now finds the presence of the military note irritating in negotiations which he believes more certain to be fruitful if the sword is kept in the background. Having deeply aggrieved the Marshal, he is now likely to be freed of the annoyance which Foch's will has imposed upon him.

Woman Suffrage in Japan

The women of Japan are beginning to evince their desire for political self-expression. It is significant that a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives looking to the abrogation of an ancient law prohibiting women from joining political associations or attending political meetings. The Tokyo measure does not involve suffrage, but it is nevertheless more revolutionary than our own Susan B. Anthony amendment. The possibility of granting so much freedom to Japanese women is regarded as a great step in the direction of complete emancipation, a development now made conceivable by the success of the American women.

The presentation of this bill destroys many of our conventional ideas touching Japanese women. They are no longer tradition-bound. We find them using with great skill arguments advanced by their Occidental sisters for the extension of political rights and responsibilities. The leaders in the movement have carried on a campaign among the politicians, a Tokio correspondent to the New York Times writes, and at the discussion of the bill presented an address which stated that "to make women better wives and mothers abolition of the regulation is imperative." There are still, no doubt, more women in Japan like poor Butterfly than those who would choose the modern way. But the mere fact of the existence of independent political interest among women argues a great change in the civilization of the East.

The Railway Dispute

The President rightly declined to be drawn into the railway wage controversy. He could not consistently take the matter out of the hands of the Labor Board, where it has been placed by the law. He could not furthermore strike a blow at the principle of industrial negotiation. The Transportation Act clearly defines the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railroad Labor Board with reference to the questions upon which the President's intervention was sought. To have interfered with the functioning of either body would have been an unjustifiable and unwise usurpation of authority, as well as the virtual setting aside of a measure approved, as the President said, "to a greater extent than any previous legislation." To have denied to the Labor Board the free play of its discretion and judgment upon the very matter it was established to adjudicate would have been tantamount to a reversal of President Wilson's consistent policy with respect to the settlement of industrial disputes.

The railroad companies have the opportunity to show what extraordinary costs have been imposed upon them by the national agreements. They can reveal the vice of applying nation-wide rules without reference to varying conditions. At the same time, the workers can present their side before a tribunal in the composition of which they are represented and the personnel of which they must surely find unobjectionable.

There is the utmost need for a speedy ruling. The most vital interests of railroads and workers are involved in a quick decision. The burdens of the one group should be made lighter, the rights of the other should be protected. But this is no time for dawdling, and certainly no time for rigidity. The hour for making concessions has come.

Still Without a Cabinet

Mr. Harding's quiet meditations on a household have not evolved a cabinet. He has returned to St. Augustine with a no less tentative list than that which he carried away from Marion. As a matter of fact, the composition of the cabinet is now apparently more indefinite than it ever was. New possibilities are being named. Even Mr. Hughes seems to be approaching the discard. Mr. Harding has rejected so many outstanding men, people are beginning to wonder if he has not exhausted his opportunity to surround himself with worth-while personalities.

It is reported that Republican leaders are vastly disturbed by the President-elect's apparent inability to make up his mind. The delay which has occurred they consider bad enough, but the consequences of Mr. Harding's presentation of eligibles only to have them slaughtered by political interests is held to be even more serious. There is

little likelihood that truly big men will care to accept appointments which have come to them by default. The inevitable result of Mr. Harding's tactics is that he will have to build his cabinet out of second-rate people. Thus weakness would reign supreme in Washington.

Contemporary Views

SOCIAL REFORM IN RALEIGH

Charlotte Observer: The idea seems to have occurred to some of the mothers in Raleigh, as indicated in the One Minute columns, yesterday, that failure to exercise the motherly influence might have somewhat to do with undesirable conditions in the social circles there, as undoubtedly it has to do with these conditions in every town in the country. They have resolved, therefore, that they will maintain a motherly eye over the course of their daughters. They have resolved not to allow the young people to go out at night without a "conscientious" chaperon; they will stand between their daughters and the young man "who drinks"; they will insist upon modesty in dress; after the manner of the father who stops smoking that he set a good example for his boy, these Raleigh mothers will refuse to play cards for prizes and will allow no prize card-playing in their homes; they will do all in their power to prevent indecent dancing and going to objectionable moving pictures. The campaign for improving social conditions in the capital city appears to have been formally launched and the public may expect the movement thus inaugurated to be taken up by the women's auxiliaries in other cities, as such movements generally are.

SIDNEY LANIER'S BIRTHPLACE

Charleston News and Courier: The Macon Telegraph of Friday brings the pleasant news that Sidney Lanier's birthplace is not to be destroyed as at one time seemed likely. "The controversy which has been raging about the little gray cottage on High street," says the Telegraph, "was stilled yesterday. At the Rotary luncheon in celebration of the poet's birth, Dr. Frank Jones, president of the club, made the announcement which cleared the doubts and fears of Lanier's friends and relatives. Mrs. B. Sanders Walker, the present owner of the historic house, had given him authority to say that she had no idea of allowing any change to be made. The announcement was greeted with warm cheering by all present."

Some day Sidney Lanier is going to be recognized as one of the really great poets not only of America but of English literature. Indeed, there are signs that recognition is coming to him swiftly, for his fame has been growing rapidly within the recent past. Macon will not regret that her citizens have taken the trouble to preserve the little gray cottage on High street. A time will come when thousands will visit that shrine.

SHOULD WOMEN PREACH?

The Columbia State: The State presents this short epistle from one of its readers to the other members of the family thereof:

"Mr. Editor: In the complaint of women that they do not receive equal pay for equal work is a favor of reason. They will never get justice till all the professions and trades are open to them. It is high time, for instance, that their exclusion from the pulpit come to an end. I can not argue the Scriptural side of the question but the practical side of it is that artificial protection extended to preachers from the competition of women tends to make the pulpit poor in talent. A salary of \$1,800 a year with no expenses Great last education equal to those of men who get \$2,500 or \$3,000. While brilliant preachers are still to be had, is it not true that comparatively few young men of unusual intellectual gifts are entering the ministry in these times? It seems to me that the preachers of this day do not measure to the average intellectual height of their predecessors of 40 years ago. If we can not have men of first class minds for preachers, perhaps we could get women. Then, if the churches learned from experience that men, because they are men, are preferable to women in the pulpit, perhaps they would offer inducements that would cause able men to enlist in clerical ranks."

Some of the churches admit women to the pulpit and, undoubtedly, the drift is in that direction. The State, being old-fashioned and "reactionary," if you please, holds to the opinion that the proper place for women to preach, exhort and reprove, is in the home.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTION

Louisville Courier-Journal: The suggestion of Owen O. Wiard, a former detective, that no one convicted of crime be paroled or pardoned "unless a board of psychologists has determined that he is mentally normal, free from hereditary disease and criminal tendencies" is sensible.

Criminologists may disagree as to how the normality of a convict seeking pardon or parole should be determined. That it is wrong, costly, dangerous, criminally negligent, to turn at large individuals who will in all probability return to crime, all sincere students of the problem of crime must agree.

Inasmuch as indeterminate sentence laws in many states ignore the question which the former detective would have settled before letting prison-legalism be paroled, it is to be regretted that too many paroles and commutations and pardons now operate to increase crime at enormous expense to the taxpayers, to say nothing of the injury of innocent victims of discharged criminals, is plain.

We do not convict as many of the guilty as we should. The percentage of convictions of persons arraigned is ample proof of the fact. The American percentage is much lower than that of many European countries, especially in arraignments for homicide. That a great deal of crime is due directly to the low percentage of convictions and the vast volume of pardons, paroles, commutations, is everywhere observable.

What Mr. Wiard terms "the surge of misguided sentimentalism" is everywhere apparent. It operates not only to defeat efforts to convict the guilty, but also to put upon statute books laws which, as administered, promote crime oftener than they reform criminals.

WHIPPING THE BANDITS

Winston-Salem Journal: Delaware is expected to be unusually successful in checking the crime wave, particularly in the case of criminals of the bandit type. Other States are employing long terms of imprisonment, often the longest terms the law allows, but Delaware is now employing the lash in addition, and if anything can put wholesome fear into the hearts of criminals that is whipping on the highway or in a house, in addition to long terms of imprisonment, will make the desperadoes of that State think twice before they hold up a man or woman on the highway or break into a house and steal.

Delaware's whipping post has often been denounced as a relic of medieval barbarism, which it undoubtedly is, and its survival to this day is a remarkable fact. But whether it is approved or disapproved, it is admittedly effective. Native Delaware criminals are said to shrink in horror from flogging and both they and criminals coming from the outside have generally been careful to refrain from crimes that entail the whipping post. Now that "bandits" have been placed on the whipping post list, Delawareans will sleep at night and walk lonely roads by day with less apprehension. Whipping may be barbarous, but it seems to begot a respect for law enforcement that nothing else will in Delaware, at least.

Daily Editorial Digest

The whole question concerning the German indemnity, says the Newark News (Ind.), is that which was raised two thousand years ago by Adam's first son, when Cain said unto the Lord: "My punishment is greater than I can bear." The majority of American newspapers, while they make no effort to ignore the mark of Cain, seem pretty well agreed that the Allies have washed Germany with more than the traffic can carry. For the proposed export tax there is almost universal whatever, even from those who think the reparations just.

The unique view is presented by the Washington Post (Ind.) which believes that the Allied demands will work out to Germany's advantage, negatively, because there is no advantage to Germany in the allied occupation of her country, and secondly, because "under the reparations plan they can well afford to take the load of debt and sturdily march forward toward a new future" since "the opportunity to obtain credit abroad is worth all that Germany will be called upon to pay." The Kansas City Star (Ind.), not altogether sentimentally, demands:

"Why is it unreasonable to ask Germany to pay annually an amount which is only a fraction of what other nations are having to pay on her account, and which is not much more than half as much as the French people must pay in taxes to meet interest on the sum raised to repel the German invasion?"

That the period of forty-two years of payments "is long and hard" the Pittsburgh Sun (Dem.), grants, but recalls to its readers that "it is fair to remember that it nearly parallels the period wherein the French people paid our tremendous sums annually in preparation for the war they have lost." "Just" is the comment of the Buffalo Express (Ind. Rep.), with which the Syracuse Post-Standard (Rep.) agrees, though it suggests a "modification" of the indemnity plan. "The wisdom of imposing a 12 per cent tax on exports is doubtful," says the New York Times (Ind. Dem.) and the New York Times (Ind. Dem.) go a step further, suggesting that the indemnity be paid in "reasonable" but for the crass folly of the tax; and the whole plan, the former thinks, would "have been accepted without criticism" except for that unfortunate feature.

Many writers feel that the duty on exports has made the plan futile, for they believe, with the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (Ind. Dem.) that it would "impose a heavy burden on the very ends of reparation." The Johnstown Democrat (Dem.) adds:

"An ad valorem tax on exports will make it certain that there will be no exports from Germany. Great Britain's commercial fortunes are secure. But—and here is the other side of the question—if there are no exports Germany cannot pay France."

The writer, speaking of the first assembly of the League of Nations points out that in spite of the telegraph, the telephone and the presence of three or four hundred journalists, public opinion still remains ignorant as to what had really been accomplished. There was much work done at Geneva, much good will, and appreciable results but very little enthusiasm. The delegates from the continents were all dressed in European fashion, a recognition that Europe marches at the head. It was declared publicly that the League of Nations should be the standard. But the text of the league must be amended and made more precise. The fact that China has joined the league, the withdrawal of the Argentine, the reproaches of Germany, the European statesmen, the silence of Japan on the question of race equality, the bad temper of India, all this made Europe realize that though she marches at the head, she is only one of five continents.

"To give vitality to the league," says the writer, "it is absolutely necessary that the United States and Germany (and afterwards Russia) should join. The amendment commission of the United States. As to Germany, it is probable that after what has been said at Geneva the question will become acute and unavoidable next September. The brilliant intervention of M. Viviani will suffice to check the ever increasing strength of the current. Of course it is only just that the one who breaks the glass should pay for it, but every one knows from private experience that there are damages which cannot be paid. France refused to vote for the admission of Bulgaria. This refusal is scarcely worthy of the policy of a great nation. The prestige of France is great and France is represented at Geneva by three great names. The French language is still more used than English in international assemblies. But the policy of the French delegation has caused much surprise and disappointment. The German danger does not explain and justify everything.

"As to Germany," continues the writer, "we must try to find out her ideas with regard to the League of Nations. Certain sentiments are to be found in the resolution voted by the ninth pacifist congress in Brunswick, October, 1919. This resolution is adopted following on a statement made by Count Harry von Kessler on the principles which ought to be used as the basis of a real League of Nations. This resolution contains just criticisms and interesting propositions, by the side of purely theoretical tendencies. What is good in the plan relates to the democratic basis of the league and to the representative character of its organs. The amendment commission of the league will have to examine it. The plan has been approved by a dozen large German societies, which of course gives it some importance. But it is interesting to note that these associations might not be more useful in another direction. Before proposing amendments to the existing league it might be better for Germans of good faith to try to change the national ideas. They will easily see that

The effect of the tax upon American trade is not overlooked by the commentators and the Springfield Republican (Ind.) remarks that "to say that the proposal should interest American business men is to put the case very moderately." The Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. Dem.) echoes this thought and adds among other "fallacious" features of Allied policy operating "at the expense of American interests" is the fact that it would "control our own financial relations" with Germany.

Considering the demands of the Allies as a whole, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Ind.) finds them exhibiting a "lack of good faith, statesmanship and sound judgment on the part of the premiers" and "diluted with politics, revenge and ruthless greed." The Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.) complains that the Allies have not considered that they are confronted "with a fact and not a theory" and adds that "almost any economist conversant with Europe knows that such a sum as 56 billion is nothing short of preposterous." On the same hypothesis the Minnesota Star (Ind.), from the same city, finds the indemnity terms "absurd." The Chicago Tribune (Ind. Rep.) does not think the premiers have any idea that Germany will pay the amount in the long run, nor that "she can be compelled to pay it" and the Columbia (S. C.) State (Dem.) remarks that it has already "become evident that they are confronted with the approval of the several allied nations."

The St. Louis Star (Ind.) likewise thinks it "inconceivable" that a policy which it attributes to the "blind obstinacy of France" and which would wreck Europe will "receive international support." It says: "Fifty billion dollars can no more be collected from Germany than it can from the next generation means war." "The demand for such a sum is equivalent to refusing to fix the size of the indemnity at all." "The indemnity must fall upon the present generation of Germany. Mr. Clemens, the next generation means war."

"Doubting that France ever hopes that her defeated enemy will pay up," the St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Ind.) suggests that she expect to "hold the Reichland forever" and that "it is more territory, and not money," that she really wants. The Sioux City (Ia.) Journal (Ind.) thinks the terms "too severe" and believes "they should be modified." The St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Ind.) considers \$56,000,000 to be a sum "which Germany cannot possibly pay and doubtless will not attempt to pay." The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal (Ind.) tempers a similar sentiment with the condition unless Germany suffered far less from the war and is far better off economically than anything has been wished concerning her present condition.

Instead of a step toward final readjustment of Europe's financial tangle, the Ithaca Journal-News (Ind.) sees things worse than ever for the "League of Nations" and the "League of Nations" does not settle the "League of Nations" question, but rather "it opens the way for more negotiations and wrangling and further delay."

The perils of the future on both sides of the Atlantic is mutual ignorance on this side arising out of sheer incurious indifference tinged with curiosity, continues the News, the shadow still thrown from 100-year-old history. On the other, from incomprehension which springs partly from the same cause, partly from special favor to the Irish question or the Japanese problem. From these arise the popular ideas entertained by many Englishmen of Americans and by many Americans of Englishmen. Mr. Garrison has summarized the former neatly: "There are two popular ideas of the American. One pictures him as a talker through his nose, always carrying a six-shooter, lives on cocktails and 'quick lunches' and workshops at the shrine of the almighty dollar. The other pictures him, equally comically, as a Puritan son of the Pilgrim Fathers, sublimely indifferent, persecution, romantically indifferently, now breaking the tyranny of kings and now bursting the bonds of the slave."

And the popular American view of England is neither more flattering nor more true: "It sees us as the historic persecutors of the innocent and helpless, a step of course, of a fellow who has been whipped by the New England farmers has nursed a grudge against America ever since, and is filled with envy of its independence and prosperity."

So long as these caricatures are current and pass muster for truth with any considerable body of English and American opinion, the diplomats and the preachers and business men and the philanthropists labor in vain. There can be no sure peace, even if rocks of offense were less numerous and less dangerous than they manifestly are. The one foundation of a lasting peace must be mutual knowledge and understanding. It does not imply profound interest in each other's domestic policy. It does not necessitate the greatest knowledge of the intimate details of the American republic on the one hand or the British empire on the other—both worlds in themselves. What is needed is a pen capable of making clear through the mist of passion and the fog of indifference to the man in the street, whether in London or Chicago, how much they have in common, and how very much alike they are in all that is thought for all the difference of space and idiom and temperament that separates them.

GERMANY AND THE SINN FEIN
A writer in the Deutscher Arbeiter-Zeitung (Berlin) says that the English are endeavoring to influence public opinion against the Sinn Fein party by stating that the Sinn Fein had organized a conspiracy with Germany. He says: "The English are trying this means of wiping out the unfavorable impression which their habitually had organized a conspiracy with Germany. But this maneuver will not be successful."

TRINITY WINS AGAIN
(Special to The Star)
TRINITY COLLEGE, DURHAM, Pa. s.—Trinity won her fifth straight victory here this afternoon, defeating the University of Florida by the score of 49 to 21. The first half ended 19 to 14 in favor of Florida, but in the second Trinity came from behind and scored 36 points to Florida's 7.

European News and Views

No subject has been more discussed in the past two years than the League of Nations, yet it is surprising how little the most people know about it. Has it done anything thus far? Is it on the way toward further accomplishments? These questions are raised and answered by a political commentator in the French review, *Mercure de France*.

The writer, speaking of the first assembly of the League of Nations points out that in spite of the telegraph, the telephone and the presence of three or four hundred journalists, public opinion still remains ignorant as to what had really been accomplished. There was much work done at Geneva, much good will, and appreciable results but very little enthusiasm. The delegates from the continents were all dressed in European fashion, a recognition that Europe marches at the head. It was declared publicly that the League of Nations should be the standard. But the text of the league must be amended and made more precise. The fact that China has joined the league, the withdrawal of the Argentine, the reproaches of Germany, the European statesmen, the silence of Japan on the question of race equality, the bad temper of India, all this made Europe realize that though she marches at the head, she is only one of five continents.

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PORT OF HAMBURG BUSY
The Hamburg correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says that the port is now filled with shipping of all nations. No fewer than 67 foreign shipping lines have resumed sailings to and from Hamburg. Twenty-two British lines have re-established their Hamburg offices and connections. Eleven Dutch lines have followed suit, and flags of all seafaring nations are to be seen on the Elbe, including those of Portugal and Cuba. German shipping reduced by the war

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So long as these caricatures are current and pass muster for truth with any considerable body of English and American opinion, the diplomats and the preachers and business men and the philanthropists labor in vain. There can be no sure peace, even if rocks of offense were less numerous and less dangerous than they manifestly are. The one foundation of a lasting peace must be mutual knowledge and understanding. It does not imply profound interest in each other's domestic policy. It does not necessitate the greatest knowledge of the intimate details of the American republic on the one hand or the British empire on the other—both worlds in themselves. What is needed is a pen capable of making clear through the mist of passion and the fog of indifference to the man in the street, whether in London or Chicago, how much they have in common, and how very much alike they are in all that is thought for all the difference of space and idiom and temperament that separates them.

GERMANY AND THE SINN FEIN
A writer in the Deutscher Arbeiter-Zeitung (Berlin) says that the English are endeavoring to influence public opinion against the Sinn Fein party by stating that the Sinn Fein had organized a conspiracy with Germany. He says: "The English are trying this means of wiping out the unfavorable impression which their habitually had organized a conspiracy with Germany. But this maneuver will not be successful."

TRINITY WINS AGAIN
(Special to The Star)
TRINITY COLLEGE, DURHAM, Pa. s.—Trinity won her fifth straight victory here this afternoon, defeating the University of Florida by the score of 49 to 21. The first half ended 19 to 14 in favor of Florida, but in the second Trinity came from behind and scored 36 points to Florida's 7.

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