The Morning Star

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1921

The Farrell-Hinton Mystery

It appears probable that the world will never know, fully and officially, why Lieutenants Farrell and Hinton of the naval balloon service engaged in a personal encounter. The august board of inquiry which has been charged with the duty of getting at the bottom of the affair had not at last accounts made appreciable headway. Lieutenant Kloor, third member of the balloon party which attracted much attention by landing in the Canadian wilds, insists that he has no official report of the fight and knows nothing pertaining to it beyond the information contained in newspaper accounts. Testimony from either of the principals in the bout would necessarily be of questionable value. Moreover, having shaken hands in the meantime, they would probably show as much reticence as their companion.

The solemn hearing apparently will come to naught, and this is to be regretted. Next to a fight itself, there is hardly anything that so takes hold of the mind as the cause of a fight. In this case interest has been particularly high. There are various suggested causes. Lieutenant Farrell may have been unduly sensitive on the score of his advancing years or excess poundage, or Lieutenant Hinton may have felt aggrieved over the division of that roasted carrier pigeon. It is almost maddening to consider that we may never know the precise facts. Because of personal curiosity and for the sake of the Navy's good name we had hoped that the board of inquiry would ascertain not only the cause of the fight, but the style: whether, for instance, the decisive offering was a right-hook to the chin or a mighty left to the solar plexus; whether the rules were those of the Marquis of Queensbury or of some other well known battle authority.

It must be admitted that there is a certain fascination in watching the figures chalked up in the hospital drive, but we must not permit this sideline engrossment to obscure our own obligation to make a personal addition to those figures. We shall gain some benefit merely by observing a fine thing in process of accomplishment, but it is to be remembered that the lookers-on will not carry this project to success. The generous aid of every loyal Wilmington citizen is necessary. Let's make it 100 per cent. Subscribe as liberally as circumstances will permit, but don't be afraid to give

Governor Morrison is placing county authorities on notice that he will expect the prompest possible report whenever there is even remote probability of a lawless outbreak, a lynching, for example. The governor takes the view that the cause of public safety will be promoted more effectively by preventing an illegal disturbance than by investigating an outbreak that has aiready occurred. This view has not always appeared to be generally accepted, but it carries a simplicity and soundness that are altogether refreshing.

One of the Republicans of the General Assembly is sponsor for the argument that North Carolina is too poor to build good roads. We are not informed as to the county or section in which the gentleman originated. Our personal opinion is that he was not elected in this State at all, but arrived at Raleigh through an error in changing trains in some remote part of the country.

Correspondent Small reminds us again that the President-elect dislikes very much to hurt anybody's feelings. Apparently not pausing to consider that the effects of the very best anaesthetic must wear off sooner or later.

We hear that the Fordney emergency tariff bill has passed the Senate. The idea of Congress seems to be that the stable should be locked in order to prevent the horse from getting in again.

If the President should appear to be unable to give a satisfactory account of that \$150,000,000, we would beg Congress to consider that the French may have short-changed him.

"The party (Democratic) can not run with water that has passed over the dam," according to Mr. Bryan. The party ought to know that pretty. well after three trips over with W. J. B. himself.

The postmaster at Savannah has resigned to become chief of police. It's remarkable how men's tastes change with the varying aspects of affairs at the national capital.

To Build the Roads

Not so much by skillful generalship, though that was in evidence, but chiefly by sheer force of sound argument and common sense, the advocates of a modern system of highways for North Carolina have scored a remarkably cleancut victory

in the Lower House of the General Assembly. The overwhelming majority by which the Doughton-Connor bill passed in that body yesterday may be taken as foreshadowing the early completion of this measure's course through the channels of enactment. There is no apparent reason to fear that the proposal to establish a good reads system in the State will be received with less kindliness in the Senate than its appearance has evoked in the House. Governor Morrison's championship of good roads has not at any time been questioned, so we may take great comfort in the

outlook. Despite a varied assortment of good roads ideas and some hesitancy here and there due to misconceived notions of economy, the handling of this issue in a manner and spirit becoming representatives of a progressive State has been forecast from the beginning. Persistent, intelligent agitation with respect of this pressing need had prepared the way with a thoroughness that must always redound to the credit of a small, but intensely zealous group of citizens. The General Assembly convened in the midst of a striking demonstration of the popular demand for courage and vision in the treatment of the highways program. The House has given evidence of its responsiveness to the

The victory is not yet won. There should be no cessation of the call which has sounded. The people's earnest wish for united, systematic development of North Carolina roads, conveyed so convincingly to the membership of the House, must be impressed just as effectively upon the minds of our Senators.

A Message to Garcia

Without the permission of the author, we are reproducing in part a letter which drifted into our workshop yesterday afternoon. Joseph D. Garcia, pleasantly remembered by us as "Joe" Garcia of the composing room force, wrote the letter-and we don't blame him:

Will you please give me a write-up in the paper about my boy who was born Tuesday, February 15th, at Thompson's Hospital, Lumberton. We have an eight-pound boy, J. D. Jr. Mother and baby are doing fine.

Lacking the inspiration that started this letter on its course to our desk, we realize the sad inadequacy that will attend any effort on our part to prepare a suitable write-up. Nevertheless we are moved to the attempt by our instinctive appreciation of this important event. The arrival of an eight-pound boy is not an everyday affair, even in the most fortunate families, and we are very sure that Thompson's Hospital at Lumberton has not often given shelter to a more promising young citizen than this same young fellow, J. D. Jr. We would like to have him know that we shall look to him with a sense of bounding hope. Most of his troubles are ahead of him, but we would wish for him a peculiar immunity from the less kindly dispositions of Fate. We know from his daddy's letter that just now he is eight pounds of gold, and our prayer is that the pounds which he will add may not bring any dilution of that precious substance. It is an advantage worth mentioning to be described as "doing fine" as early in the great game he has entered. May the fineness of his doings never diminish—this is our wish and message for the newest Garcia.

An Alien Band

We have read with interest of the audience granted by Mr. Harding to a "committee of the German-American Citizens' League." Our attention has been attracted especially by the presence of one George Sylvester Viereck at the head of this committee and by Mr. Viereck's announcement following the conference with the Presidentelect. The committee, said he, had been received with the utmost cordiality and had gone away "satisfied that there would be a just and equitable peace with Germany." Mr. Viereck and his associates, it appears, had presented to Mr. Harding "a memorandum setting forth certain views on issues confronting the next administration."

What the "views" of the committee are, we do not pretend to know. We have no interest in the views of any committee calling itself "German-American," or in the views of any other body whose very name is a lie. If the designation of the committee were not of itself sucient evidence of its unworthiness to be heard by a Presidentelect, the sponsorship of George Sylvester Viereck should be enough to remove the last vestige of favorable inclination. To learn that such an organization had been received with cordiality by the President-elect would, alone, give us pause; to be told that the President-elect gave satisfactory assurances of sympathy causes us to marvel more than ever at this strange determination to please

Our earnest wish for "an equitable and just peace with Germany" does not lessen our conviction that a committee or league calling itself "German-American" may have no proper part in counselling on that peace. No group of "citizens" unwilling to be known as Americans, as that and nothing more or less, is entitled to the ear of the President-elect, to say nothing of his cordiality or sympathy.

Contemporary Views

THE TAIL TWISTERS

New York Tribune: That the British government has raised for discussion the question of international debt cancellation has provoked reaction to be expected. The tail twisters have fastened their hands in a firm clutch and are eagerly tying new knots, "Behold," it is said, "the diabolic cunning of John Bull-as usual playing up a lofty ideal to save his pocket!"

Yet Great Britain has some right to claim her proposal should not give offense-that she has a standing for making it. During the war, to help the common cause, she lent as well as borrowed, and her loans greatly exceeded her borrowings, She advanced in all \$8,700,000,000-to France, to Italy, to Belgium and other countries. On the ledger's other side she received \$4,210,000,00 from

Thus Great Britain's loans exceeded her bor-

she would sacrifice on balance approximately \$4,500,000,000. As her population and wealth are less than half our own, the individual Briton would give up something more than the individual American. So she does not invite us to practice

a generosity she does not exemplify. To bring the debt cancellation project forward now is doubtless an error in judgment. It is too soon. In time it is not unlikely that mutual cancellation will come in some form, for if the war was waged for a common purpose it is scarcely fair to have some nations bear a greater part of the burden than others.

But whether or not there is cancellation it is scarcely sportsmanlike to attack Great Britain for offering a program under which she will give up her claims. But the tail of the British lion is tough and elastic, as has often been shown, and probably will be able to endure the new strain put

PEOPLE CAN HAVE IT IF THEY WISH

Greensboro News: The time has come-if indeed, it has not been true hitherto-when the people of North Carolina can get whatever they wish out of their general assembly. They have so far failed to get a decent ballot law because they did not wish it.

The popular will must, indeed, be emphatic. No legislative body enters upon a new field without being forced to do so. This is perhaps a salutary fact; anyway, it is a fact. It ought not to be necessary to force the administrative side of government, as it too often is; but doubtless it is just as well that new legislative ventures are never taken by legislative bodies of their own initiative, they never do anything, however demonstrably wise, until they feel that they dare not refuse to

The people will not doubt have to set about it in the regular way, if they are ever to have a decent ballot law. There will have to be organization and systematic publicity. It will require petitions and demonstrations and letters and telegrams-all the phenomena of that respectable show of force that convinces legislators, even sometimes against their will, that vox populi is the voice of a body in earnest, and that will not

The Daily News had rather hoped the present general assembly would sense the feeling of the new body of suffragists, and give the people a secret ballot this time; but there wasn't really any particular reason for hope. Legislators do not specialize as mind readers. It is true that the women voters have a program, and that is supposed to be known to the members of the assembly; but the very multiplicity of items on the program has weakened the items individually.

Whenever any considerable body of the citizens decide, far enough in advance, that the protected ballot is worth striving for, they can get it for North Carolina, And progressive, thoughtful citizens, the Daily News believes, have been understanding the value of the secret ballot, which is the only decent sort of ballot.

AN OLD QUESTION IN A NEW DAY

Ashcville Citizen: The debates in Raleigh on the question of stock law or no stock law recall to the elder generation of today the flerce controversies that raged throughout the counties a quarter century ago when it was first proposed to curtail the free range privileges of cattle and swine.

County administrations rose and fell accordingly as they espoused or denied rights which were alleged to be guaranteed in the bill of rights. Townships threatened to secede and establish county governments of their own rather than yield the time-consecrated privileges of having their livestock consume a neighbor's corn crop in a night. It was the last effort of the pioneer instinct to perpetuate itself.

The free range was abolished in many counties before the conflict subsided and now the proponents of restriction seem powerful enough to make the law state-wide. The opposition is vigorous but weak numerically; only six Senators stood by one of their colleagues in his effort to have his county exempted when the measure passed the Senate. But a sign of general enlightenment and social progress is seen in the battle over the bill; nobody has threatened secession from the state government and it has not been alleged that civil liberty hangs in the balance while this problem is considered by the general assembly.

THE NORTH DAKOTA BUBBLE

New York Times: Fallen into hopeless smash is the new heaven of North Dakota. How hopeless may be judged from the fact that the weary masters of the Non-Partisan league are forced to surrender to the bankers, that abhorrent class, inconceivable in the perfect Socialist State; and not a downtrodden farmer rises against these oppressors. The perfect Socialist State banked on its own hook and in its own artless way. Now the professional bankers, reactionaries who follow accepted banking methods, have had to be called in to save the amateurs, and they have imposed their own terms. Only 32 banks have had to shut their doors. The great mother Bank of North Dakota is only not legally insolvent because there is no legal method of making it so.

Though the legal depository of public moneys it hasn't the cash to pay the state bills. Its funds are uncomeatable, on the waiting line in long credits and shaky paper or in banks in the counties and smaller political divisions, and not to be reached because the State owes these moneys. A lot of taxpayers have refused to pay their taxes. What was the use when State finance was bedlam? A lot of schools will have to shut up next spring because they can't get any money. General business suffers necessarily from the uncertainty and confusion and the collapse of Socialist finance. So the bankers have to come in to save the pieces and rescue the State.

The terms, which the Non-Partisan league bosses have enacted by the Legislature, comprise the abandonment of most of the policies of State socialism and the return to common sense and common business methods. The remarkable State Industrial Commission, which the other day ordered payment stopped on certain checks drawn by the State Treasury, is to be pruned of many of its powers of confusion and destruction. The Bank of North Dakota, perhaps the most eccentric financial institution that ever existed, is to go into liquidation, and to be recognized, on sound principles, as a rural credits bank. The business of the Home Builders' Association is to be wound up. The fantastic program of State-owned enterprises is to be abandoned. The completion of the State mill and elevator will be the only survival of the Socialist policy. Probably that, too, will ultimately pass into private hands.

In sum, the bankers undertake to pull the State out of a hole and give it and its political divisions money to go on with by selling \$6,000,000 of State bonds, on condition that the State give up insane experimenting with Socialist projects and return to the practice of ordinary prudence and safety. Whether the investigation to be undertaken of the State Bank will result in any prosecutions is more than doubtful, since the craziest banking methods on the part of officials seem to have been legalized. When the financial account of the four years of State socialism is made up the taxpayers will have a pretty penny to pay. The majority of the voters approved what has turned out to be their own undoing. They have had an expensive education. Presumably its effect will not be lost upon the voters in other States who have been duped, but not to the extent of more than \$18 a year so far, rowings 100 per cent. If there was cancellation ! by the plans of the no longer great Townley.

Daily Editorial Digest

powerful minorities in both England be vastly more dangerous even one and America seems to find them as year from now, so swift is the develop- of the free Russian people and the vulnerable, in the eyes of the press, as the aircraft and submarine enthusi- ment taking place" and concludes that if we prove ourselves unable, in order asts declare they are in battle. For "there is nothing wild in the belief to save our glorious cause of treedom the most part, American writers supmake the country "airtight from at- has been intimated that foreign gove fidence of the people, demand com and Admiral Sims' views in this coun- tleships, now forming the unit try seem to be more sympathetically received than the expert opinion of the navy board.

There are exceptions among the our building program." newspapers, however, and the Sioux the supremacy of capital ships has sides are right and both are wrong," army units called for political purbeen met by a successful mode of de- It continues: fense." To bear out this statement, it

air planes nor submarines were effec- airmen in themselves cannot be fully against the Fatherland and freedom tive to any great degree in the war protected against enemy attacks with, and are to be dispersed immediately after defensive measures against both out aerial guns and complete equip- by armed force. The above-mention-

weapons had been perfected." much" to settle the question either obvious that the aeroplane and the is under no condition liable to dis. way, the Baltimore News (Dem.), re- battleship should co-ordinate their ef- cussion of any kind." marks, especially since the other pow- fectiveness in making possible the best ers cannot agree:

the same time that Japan sticks to the deliberation will agree in the essen- in case of appeals and agitation aimabout it? The navy's answer seems tleship as important and necessary ing at the non-execution or orders is. to be that we must build enough sub- agencies for our national protection." sued by Commanding Officers regardmarines and aircraft to match Egland and enough big-gun ships to match no reason to slight one branch for the persons, whether separate individuals

The New York Times (Ind. Dem.) evidence on hand prompts caution in tleships." any large outlays at present:

large expenditures in capital ships clares that the leading powers are still which may presently become obsolete by reason of invention and develop- solete for some time," and if, in the ment in other branches, cannot be "impossible" next war our enemy sanctioned by business prudence. The should possess airplanes and subma- She Is Charged With Obtaining eircumstances, technical, financial and rines now contemplated, "commanding sociological, urge upon all govern-the air and the sea." the only safe ments the wisdom of minimizing naval place "for our jackies would be on

val board that "marine inventors have tically, declaring that "even if civili- pretty 19-year-old girl, said to have not been at a standstill and methods zation is not far enough advanced to from Rocky Mount, and at one time are being installed with some success." would be a gain in building aircraft and known here, is being held it the Denver Rocky Mountain News rather than the more expensive bat-(Ind.), nevertheless feels that the coun- tleships." The Brooklyn Eagle (Ind.) try should take cognizance of the fact Dem.) sums up the situation tersely that "the world's brains are converg- from the aeroplane backers' standpoint Va. She is charged with obtaining ing on sending the great ship to the in the statement that "it may take an-

the "testimony on both sides of the past, but we know already that airocean piling up in favor of air navies" craft are the great offensive and deand argues that "if the airship is dan- fensive weapon of the future."

Maximilian Harding has pointed out,)

the pacific league of former combat-

ants, the League of officers of the Ger-

man Republic and the German demo-

cratic League 'Friedrich Naumann'

"This day when 50 years ago the

sire to bring about the great Ger-

The absolutism of the princes, the con-

servatism of the junkers and parti-

cularism in general have created in

a united German state founded on them."

the democratic spirit of free decision.

after having thrown overboard the

On the other hand, the Nationalist

"Let us only say two things: first

that our people deserve to be deliv-

ered and saved; second, it is not pos-

sible for a restoration to take place

as was the case in France after

Napoleon but as the Empire is now

essentially German should be done

away with, beginning at the schools

right up to the Leaders of the Gov-

ernment. Do not be deceived about

this second 'Versailles,' believe me the

same spirit is yet alive which fifty

years ago animated the first 'Versail-

les.' Don't be misled by our enemies.

who themselves fear the inflexible strength of our people, and help those

"Looked upon in this light the

second 'Versailles' does not mean the

end of our history-it is just a de-

solate and sad station that we have

to pass: Germany will then belong

"Thus we will only remember the

sth of January, 1871, and the vision

of the 10th of January, 1920 will soon

oe effacted as a bad dream and we

shall see the Emperor with his white

heard rise up before us, feted by his

heroes, lost in the folds of the flag

and the Imperial standard. And be-

fore him is his faithful Otto von

Bismarck who announces to the world

that the heroic time of Germany will

A middle view was expressed by

"If it was the wish of the Govern-

ment not to let the 50th anniversary

of the foundation of the Empire pass

unnoticed and without explaining its

significance to the young, it was not

that it wished to gloat over the re-

power of arms, nor to excite the hatred

or provoke sterile complaints about

the present situation in Germany.

The Government simply wished to show

that the German people, who, on the

18th of January 1871, became one, are

membrance of Imperial glory and the

the Koeinische Zeitung:

who wish to help your people.

to the Germans.

return."

spirit of Prussian militarism,"

Deutsche Zeitung said:

published the following declaration:

European News and Views

Although the 18th of January, today still the same united people and

fathers. .

fiftieth anniversary of the German that the State that we have to de-

unity of Germany was proclaimed the Versailles Treaty important parts

unity has never yet been attained, speaking especially of the Rhine Pro-

this externally shining empire this barriers from their German brothers

weariness which can only be con- and often abandoned by them. I

"It seems to us that the national idea Provinces will not give themselves up

Meuse to the Niemen from the Adige doubly faithful to their fatherland.

to the Baltic we shall have created and the fartherland will not forget

The attack on "capital ships" by gerous to the battleship teday it will port the views of General Mitchell of naval warfare." While supporting this to submit to a single and only well their air service, who declares that for theory in general the Lexington Leader I, your Red Chief, appointed by the their air service, who declares that for the price of one battleship we could (Rep.), reminds its readers that "it Government and invested with the contack by land, sea and air." Testimony crnments, unable to compete with the plete faith from you. All my efforts against the capital ships in Britain, United States in the building of battleships, now forming the unit pose: to lead our country out of the strength of all mayles, are spreading difficult position it is in and to save

newspapers, nowever, and the Sloux City (Ia.) Journal (Rep.), falls in with one side is all for the airship and the a battle is being fought, and there. the board's opinion that "every new other all for the battleship, the Day- fore I categorically order that all weapon of offense that has threatened ton News (Dem.) thinks that "both meetings and general gatherings of

"The navy in the future will require In case of atempts to organize such a strong air force in the event of some meetings or gatherings they must be "It might be recalled that neither conspicuous engagement, while the considered as illegal gatherings aimed ment now carried on first-class and ed prohibition to be considered as an Expert naval opinion "has not helped modern sea fighting machines. It is order issued on the battlefield, and possible protection to the country in the same fashion: "If England puts her faith in the the matter of defense. Secretary Dantorpedo and the bomb." it remarks, "at | iels and General Mitchell upon mature The New York Globe (Ind.) also sees ing military preparations, all guille-

other. "Whatever we do about our or entire military units, must be imbattleships, then, we had better recon- mediately brought to subordination by also regrets that we "are not so well sider limiting our army air appropria- force of arms if necessary. This order prepared as might be wished . . tion to \$19,200,000." but meanwhile, to be immediately communicated to to demonstrate the destructive power "we should study very hard over the all army units and enforced without of the plane and the vulnerability of idea of getting rid of the armament the slightest hesitation, it being rethe battleship." while the Florida Me- idea" for "airplanes will be like bat- membered that any manifestation of tropolis (Dem.), points out that "air tleships, costly, and they will smother weakness will at the present moment strength in itself cannot ever be the us with mustard gas or phosgene, quite only result in the downfall of Rus biggest factor in either defense or of- in the manner of the terrible celestial sia and the revolution. The army fense," and while this branch of the visitor Mr. Wells describes in his 'War must be immediately made to realize military is "entitled to encourage- of the Worlds." The lessons of the the inadmissibility of discussions and ment," it should not, despite General recent war, says the New York Post interference with instructions issued Mitchell's ideas, be developed "at the (Ind.), show reasons enough why aerial by Commanding Officers, whether these expense of the other arms of the ser- defenses "can no more be neglected vice." The St. Louis Post-Dispatch than sea and land defenses" and "air-(Ind.), considers that the conflicting planes are cheap in comparison to bat-

If the experts are to be relied upon "Under present burdensome taxes the Columbia (S. C.) State (Dem.) de-"building navies that have been obshore leave." Granting the arguments of the na- (Dem.), looks at the question pracmeet the submarine and airship rid itself of war, it seems that there other war to settle definitely whether goods from Miller & Rhodes, of Bar The Indianapolis News (Ind.), sees or not the battleship is a thing of the giving checks amounting to over the

form by no means breaks the tide

"The German Empire has lost by

sequence of the Treaty of Versailles,

than in non-occupied Germany. They

feel themselves cut off by so many

RED ARMY GAGGED

other matters concerned with the wel-

privilege of industrial workers to hold

that we are approaching a new era in to compel those who are weak-spired value of such ships in order to half it from the threatening yoke of Eng.

When it comes to a debate in which for discussions and babbling where

rights. The adoption of the same

measure for the Red Army will in the

future subordinate it entirely to the

will of Trotzky. The first order reads

fact that the Army wrongly interprets

its civic rights is steadily becoming

a serious menace to the existence both

of the free Russian people and the

are directed towards one single pur-

land and France. There is no plan-

poses shall be definitively forbidden

The second order is worded after

"In case of attempts to evade the

execution of military instructions, or

"Our Fatherland is in danger. The

instructions are of a purely military nature or refer to the change and anpointment of officers and commanders

ANNA RIVES REPORTED AS HELD IN NEW YORK

Goods and Money

(Special to The Star)

NEW BERN, Feb. 17 .- Anna River grand larceny, following an order from the chief of police of Richmond mond, through fraudulent means an returned with the mark." No funds She left here some time ago and stayed in Wilmington some time finally leaving for Richmond, it is said. On her way from Wilmington. prominent business man of this cirecognized her on th etrain and talked

New Bern man is reported as prompt Miller & Rhodes, indorsing her ver Empire, was largely celebrated as a fend today against so many internal highly and asking for kindness ar sort of Pangermanist holiday (as and external dangers, has not lost its assistance from the firm. The Rives girl arrived in Richmond international personality because of the change in its constitution and that and evidently used the card to good

to her. The girl is said to have asked

for aid in obtaining a position when

she would arrive in Richmond. T

the decisoion to adopt the new political advantage, according to reports, procuring clothes and money from the which unites us to the work of our firm, and leaving for Washington. was at first thought.

Meanwhile, the checks' she had drawn on her father, as she said, in Rocky Mount, were returned to Richby the Emperor, has been exploited of her territory. We must see if it mond and the local business man her by reactionaries of all kinds with the is capable of vitality in its present received a letter from Mr. Millar. idea of glorifying the monarchy. We form. The Empire of King Wilhalm relative. only see in this proclamation of the I. was only a torso at its birth, it which called for the explanation which Empire in 1871 a League of Princes, knowingly renounced the idea of finally led to her arrest. It is rebut not the realization of national as- political unity with large parts of mored further that it is serious'y pirations in Germany. It is our de- German-speaking territory. As a con- doubted if Anna Rives' father is still living, opinion being here that he has man unity and we must say that real we have to give up still more-I am been dead several years.

vinces. Life is more difficult for them MR. SMALL "SAYING IT WITH FLOWERS" FOR A LAST TIME

(Spercial to The Star)

KINSTON, Feb. 178-John Humphi'e' quered by a united movement of the know not how far these sentiments Small is "saying it with flowers" the are founded. The people of the Rhine last time. Notwithstanding that he will not be a congressman after will only be realized when from the to this sentiment; they will remain March 4 he is sending out flower seed to the women of his first dirtrict constituency as usual. The reed are accompanied by letters conched a flowery language.

A former Pitt county woman whose The Russian daily newspaper Borba, change of address to this city has not issued in Tiffis, publishes two "orders been noted on Mr. Small's mailing list of the day" addressed by Trotzky to is in receipt of a copy of the letter the Red armies, abolishing the right and a packet of seed. "These tiny granted by the first Provisional Gov- seed may under your care germinals ernment in 1917 to all units of the and blossom into things of locality army to hold meetings and gatherings fragrance and joy," says the represenfor the discussion of political and tative's letter. "If in the slightest degree they may brighten your home or beginning to recover, all that is not fare of such units. A little while ago chase away gloom, I shall be more the Soviet Government repudiated the than content."

> meetings, call strikes, or in any way September 5, 1774, the first contidefend their economic or political

Hard Times

Never really come to the family that saves. If your income should stop or be reduced, a SAVINGS ACCOUNT will provide opportunities, comfort, and happiness for you until matters adjust themselves. Why not start a Savings Account with us today?

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

OLDEST AND LARGEST North Carolina Savings Bank

TALLE 184.