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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1921.

The Sensitive House

We suppose a charitable mantle should be draped over the theatrical outburst by which the House of Representatives relieved its feelings Thursday. It is really a matter of no particular consequence whether the tempestuous drive against Representative Blanton was only a smoke screen or an honest explosion on the part of our elemental Congressmen. They have done so little that has been worthy of notice that there is a certain degree of recompense for the rest of us in this evidence that they are in fact still alive and sufficiently normal to squea: when someone steps on their toes.

It is, however, somewhat remarkable that a man of Representative Blanton's rating should have been able, even by the most brutal methods, to attract so much notice among men who sit with him every day. The public generally ceased long ago to regard Mr. Blanton as a person of importance, even as compared with other members of Congress. His little trick to convince readers of Texas newspapers that he is the only watch-dog now on duty faround the Treasury building deserved, perhaps, to be exploded, but that the House should have felt impelled to stage an explosion on its own account is quite beyond our understanding. If the significance of the incident is to be found in the fact that Blanton of Texas has been raised to the dignity of serious treatment, we fear for the standards of the congressional

Dr. Kane's Operation

None will fail to be impressed by accounts of the feat performed by Dr. Ivan O. Kane, of Philadelphia, in removing his own appendix. Propped up by pillows and with a nurse holding his head forward in order that his eyes might follow the process, the well known surgeon "calmly cut his way into his abdomen, carefully dissecting the tissues and closing the blood vessels as he worked his way in. Locating the appendix, he pulled it out, cut it off and bent the stump under." The performance was a revelation in steady nerves | alignments for battle. and self-control. A local anaesthetic was applied for the operation.

It is no derogation of Dr. Kane's feat to recall that time was, and within the recollection and personal experience of men now living, when more serious operations were performed without anaesthetic at all. We have moved a long distance from the period of the War Between the States, for instance, when a good stiff drink was sometimes considered sufficient fortification for a man about to be separated from an arm or a leg.

Dr. Kane carried out his operation as a means of demonstrating the adequacy of a local anaesthetic and of re-assuring prospective patients who may be apprehensive over the seriousness of an appendix removal. Having extracted nearly four thousand of these little nuisances, including his own, the Philadelphia surgeon would seem to have qualified as an authority on the subject.

A Tragic Figure For most of us there is a deep-running note of pathos in the acount of President Wilson's recent walk from the White House to the Cabinet room. We find comfort in the statement that his limp has become almost, if not quite imperceptible; but the picture, after all, is that of a man stooped and old, who proceeded with cautious, faltering step across the space of six hundred yards to the Cabinet meeting. The contrast between this figure and the Wilson who in the recent past towered as the world's most potent giant is one that may hardly fail to touch the hearts of the people. Enfeebled in physical health, beaten down by enemies more relentless than history has often revealed, the great President of the United States comes to the close of his official life a poignantly tragic figure.

· Census returns show that, generally speaking, the percentage of negro population is increasing in the cities of the North and correspondingly decreasing in cities of this section. An encouraging aspect of this wider distribution of the colored population is to be found in the probability of a hetter understanding throughout the country of the "negro problem," so-called. It is to be expected that gradually, by reason of this distribution, there will come a more sympathetic apprestation of the difficulties that have attended efforts in the South to effect a practical adjustment, None should suppose that an adjustment, North or South, is to be despaired of; on the contrary, there are many evidences of progress in that direction. It will be facilitated measurably by a fuller understanding of the complexities of theproblem on the part of those to whom the negro. has long been only a fictitional acquaintance.

Harmony First of All

Danger of a serious breach in the Democratic party has been averted, for the moment at any rate, by the decision of the executive committee of the National Committee against an immediate assembling of the latter body.

It is not to be inferred that the safety of the party is contingent upon the continued deferment of the proposed meeting. Democratic prospects would be hopelessly shrouded in gloom if protracted separation of the national committeemen were to be set down as a primary requisite of success. The chief element of danger in the call demanded by certain of the leaders lies in the widespread feeling that the objective was the prompt scalping of Chairman George White. Also, the belief, unfounded or not, is abroad that friends of a "particular" man, prospectively a candidate for President, have fostered the proposed meeting. The fact that emphatic denial has been entered against both of these assumptions would not remove the danger of an immediate call under the

National Committeeman McLean, of North Carolina, was largely instrumental in harmonizing the conflicting views which came to the surface during Thursday's meeting. Holding out successfully for abandonment of the call, Mr. McLean voiced the sentiment, we believe, of the great body of the party in his appeal for delay until there shall have been a "quieting down."

No circumstance would more surely point to disaster than that the next meeting of the National Committee should be called under the cloud of questionable or questioned motives. The meeting will seal the party's doom four years in advance if the assembling or conduct of the Committee should in anywise suggest the predominance of candidacies over policies, of personal ambitions or family jealousies over the principles for which a vigorous Democratic party must stand.

Let the meeting come in the ordinary course, unforced by any demands savoring of factional aspirations. The need of an early gathering of the National Committee is clear, but there is no apparent reason why it should be held on the first day of March. Under the circumstances, it would be difficult to select a more unfortunate

Borah on His Own

We have heard much criticism in the last few years of waiting for a nod from the White House. Congress has been accused of abdicating not only its own judgment, but its functions. Let me say here, without disrespect to the President-elect, that I shall not abdicate my judgment any more during the next four years than I have during the past eight.-Senator Borah.

This from the Western giant fits in well with the picture recently drawn, showing him in prospect as a figure of "splendid isolation" among members of the Senate. The Borah of the next four years is fore-shown as a Senator who will train on occasions with the hare, and at other times run with the hounds, taking no oaths of allegiance and toting his own skillet. Observers agree that no man in the Senate is better equipped for the role of a free lance. No member of that body, however, has a background more clearly betokening the fitness of self-determination in his

It is gratifying to hear that universal disarmament will be foremost in the Idaho Senator's program of action. We question if the Senate contains a man more capable of pressing this issue to the point of definite settlement.

It is most gratifying to learn from a visiting authority that the future of Wrightsville Beach may be made secure without serious difficulty. He has confirmed the belief of citizens generally that the recent injury was entirely reparable and that adequate protection against subsequent wearing away would be found, The promptness with which expert counsel has been sought in this important matter will be commended by everyone who appreciates the value of Wilmington's famous sea-

Contemporary Views

THE WAR'S COST Charleston News and Courier: Dr. Richard P. Strong of Harvard, a noted economist, declares that the total cost of the World War was three hundred and forty-eight billions of dollars. Dr. Strong's estimate is based upon careful studies and it is regarded by other students of the subject as conservative.

It is possible to set down on paper symbols representing three hundred and forty-eight billion dollars, but it is not possible for the human mind really to conceive of such a sum. It is far beyond human comprehension, which, perhaps, is a pity because it is desirable that as many men and women as possible contemplate and consider this sum, and they could do that to better advantage if they were able to comprehend it, Yet, in a sense, our very inability to conceive of it makes it all the more impressive; and it is a fact distinctly gratilying that Dr. Strong's estimate has attracted considerable attention and has fixed the thoughts of people, for a little while at least, upon the subject of the terrific cost of the World War. Thus we quote from the Boston Transcript, commenting

upon Dr. Strong's figures: "All the world is bearing a part of this loss. The war made no nation the richer. Even those which have earned for themselves, from the spoils of war, new colonial empires, are actually no better off. The World War, in fact, has demonstrated that war is not a profitable undertaking.
The bill of three hundred and forty-eight billions of dollars is a concrete proof of this fact. And as civilization proceeds to pay this bill, we may hope that it has learned once and for all the lesson that no nation, or group of nations, can ever again hope to grow rich from an unprovoked assault on its neighbors. The day has passed when international

highway robbery can be a profitable venture."

Of course we all hope that civilization has

learned once and for all that no nation or group of nations can ever again hope to grow rich from an unprovoked assault upon its neighbors. But why does the Transcript ignore the more obvious and more important lesson of the World Warnamely, that civilization needs and must have, if it is to survive, a new system of international relationships, a new law governing the relations of

nation to nation? All history proves that the hope which the Transcript expresses is an idle one. All history proves that so long as the present system exists and there is no law among the nations forbidding wars of aggression, such wars will occur from time to time when the interests or aspirations of great and powerful nations conflict. All history proves that if we are to limit the lessons which we draw from the World War to the narrow conclusion which the Transcript draws, then we shall have learned from the great struggle nothing that will help us in any practical way, nothing that will save civilization from another catastrophe of the same sort, but of even greater magnitude.

THE POOR OLD HOSS

Charlotte Observer: One of the gamest organizations in America and one which has enlisted the consistent admiration of The Observer, has its headquarters at the Union Stock Yards, in Chicago. It is known as the Horse Association of America, and Wayne Dinsmore is its secretary. It is as diligently engaged in saving the horse from the withering blight of gasoline as Congress has been supposedly diligent in its efforts to save the cotton field from the boll weevil. It is a heroic fight the Horse Association is making, and we have always been partial to its literature. The extent of extermination wrought by the automobile up to the present time is indicated in the statement that there are now 25,000,000 horses and mules left in the United States, and only 10 per cent of that number are to be found in the cities, towns and villages, or employed anywhere in nonagricultural work.

The field of the horse has been gradually restricted until he is now practically unknown outside the farm, and even he has to put up a stiff fight to hold his own. The breeding of horses and mules has been relegated almost entirely to the grain producing States of the West. This part of the country does not produce one-fourth of the work animals it uses and is constantly drawing upon the West for its work stock. The farmers in this part of the country who want stock are being supplied with what is termed the "chunk." That sent us to the dictionary, and we find that a "chunk" is "a strong, thick-set horse." His career, it is also developed, is somewhat pathetic. It is history that many of these "chunks" are sold directly to Eastern farms, while others are horses produced and worked on the farms of the Mississippi Valley until five or six years old, then passed to Eastern cities, where, after six or eight years of service, they are re-sold as sore-footed, cityworn horses, to dealers who sell them at a very nominal figure to farming sections of New England, to work the balance of their days. Such horses represent a complete cycle from farms to cities and back to farms again. It is more true now than in the past that the good horse or mule pays a profit to the producer, the dealer and ultimate user, while the poor one loses money to all

THE STATE ROAD BILL

Charlotte News: The passage of the Doughton-Connor-Bowie road bill by the house of representatives Wednesday night by an overwhelming vote removes the fear that the measure was going to have rough sailing.

The antagonists of the bill mustered surprising strength the previous night when by a decisive majority, they forced adjournment over the wishes of the proponents of the measure, but in the meantime, the Doughton forces seem to have become solidified and they romped away with the bill on its second reading.

The opposition to it appears to have spent its entire strength and the outlook for the final enactment of the measure in the house by an overpowering majority will help the senate to dispose of it favorably. Heavy opposition in the house would undoubtedly have been reflected in the

It appears from the lineup that the east is furnishing the greater part of the opposition. This is natural in view of the fact that the east has been feeling the effects of the depressionary period more than the west and central portions of the state; it may also be accounted for by the fact that the east is not nearly so dependent upon hardsurfaced reads as these other sections. The sandy loam which prevails in that part of the state makes the easterners strangers to the well-known mud in the piedmont and mountain sections.

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER

Whiteville News Reporter: It is probable that Columbus county will have a whole time health officer after March first. Dr. Floyd Johnson of Cerro Gorde has been strongly recommended for the position and his appointment is dependent upon the next meeting of the beard of county commissioners. The salary of such an official is paid by counties and the State Board of Health on a 50-50 basis. At present this county has a health officer in the person of Dr. J. R. Thompson, of Wannanish. Dr. Thompson is a good officer and attends faithfully to the discharge of his duties when he can be reached, but the difficulty is in reaching him with the wretched telephone services that exist between Whiteville and Wannanish. An instance of his inaccessibility occurred last week when he was badly needed at the county home and could not be reached. He is frequently needed at the jail and there is no way of getting him except by mail. A whole time health officer would reside in Whiteville and aside from looking after the jail and county home inmates, he would be ready to answer calls at all times from every part of the county where cases of contagious diseases are reported, or where he is needed on any matters connected with the public health.

KILN-DRIED POTATOES

Fayetteville Observer: The latest thing in farming is the sweet potato dry kiln, which is making good business for the growers and dealers down in Georgia, especially in the Moultrie section, where the boll weevil has destroyed the cotton industry, forcing the farmers to go into peanuts, corn, potatoes and other food stuffs. We have seen and eaten of these Georgia dry-kiln potatoes, and they are most excellent, notwithstanding the fact that the drying process eliminates most of the moisture, leaving only the fiber and sugar. It is said that the absence of moisture renders the potatoes frost-proof and rot-proof, and these are great points rained in the sweet potato business. Now the question is, Why should not central and eastern North Carolina, where there are fine potato lands, establish sweet potato dry kilns?

THE REAL TAX COLLECTOR Charlotte Observer: The prohibition enforcer ment officer in South Carolina has turned over to the federal government more than a million dellars squeezed out of moonshiners, bootleggers and other violators of the prohibition laws in that state. We suggest that he be called upon to tell the other states how he does it. If like results were produced in the other forty-seven states, the government might be able to take off at least half of the taxes the people are now being called upon to pay. "Let the bootlegger pay the taxes," might be a good slogan for next year. The report from South Carolina might indicate that it can be done, The prohibition enforcement officer ought to be developed into a real tax collector.

Daily Editorial Digest

Spokane Spokesman-Review (Ind. colonial empire, and so has Italy. Rep.) "in the British suggestion that the United States join in a general writing off of all interallied loans" and while the rest of the American States did not share.

Ne practical statesman would dere to support a policy of cancellation "as which case there should be "conces- that Great Britain and Italy "have won willingness "to disarm and keep the their financial losses." peace." The New Haven Journal Courier (Ind.) speaks with even more emphasis: "there is no reason in the as an act of charity but there is "every !

tion demands thattion to exact those guarantees."

up nearly twice as much as she owes the United States.' this country" considers that though we are "still too near the war" now. tion will look with greater favor on with the discussion of payments: forgiveness of indebtedness." that she fared rather well in the divis- like as parlous as the Germans?" ion of spoils." Looking at it from this The Indianapolis News (Ind.) quotes bureaueracy: let the American re

"Britain's crop is gorged with is virtually under her control. France Britain."

"There is a touch of humor" says the has likewise enormously extended her

lay claim to the little island of Yap. Since we asked for and got nothing "in the way of territory or reparapress may not consider the proposition tions" there seems to be "no good reaa laughing matter it certainly has re- | son why the United States should confused to take it seriously. A few sent to a cancellation of the debts of writers make the suggestion, how- its allies" in the opinion of the Banever, that America agree to wipe the gor (Me.) Commercial (Ind.) and the slate clean if the foreign powers agree Ann Arbor (Mich.) Times-News (Ind.) to disarmament. Although some grant declares that "our debters might just the British argument that John Bull's as well understand now that the debts plan is really based upon altruism, will never be cancelled." The Knoxsince he owes less than is owed to him, ville Sentinel (Ind. Dem.) reflects a most editors call attention to the fact popular view when it remarks that that many of the debts to Britain, like "the American tax payer is a patient that of Russia, are "bad" anyhow, and long-suffering animal but we while others point out that the allies fancy he would develop a disposition are pretty well loaded down with the to buck up to some purpose against speech. "spoils of war" in which the United a proposition to add ten million to the burden already on his back." The Wichita Beacon (Ind.) sees in the what they directly declare. "rich tracts of territory" and "promatters now stand," declares the tectorates" in oil and mineral bearing Rochester Times Union (Ind.) but the countries sufficient argument against time may come when it might be "good the plea that America is under such business to recognize the inability of moral obligation to her former allies Europe to meet its obligations," in and the Omaha News (Ind.) considers

sions from the other side," such as a vast acquisitions far outbalancing The flaw in the "altruism" of British officials is pointed to by the Wheeling Intelligencer (Rep.) which deworld," it believes, to cancel the debts clares that they would "cancel a debtthat is partly impossible of collecsound reason in the world why we tion" and partly composed of money should do so" if our creditors "will originally obtained in the United pool the resultant power in advancing States, if we will cancel a debt that is the world to a basis of avowed peace all good and that was funded directly co-operation by means of disarma- by this country." The Boston Tranment." At present, however, the Balti- script (Ind. Rep.) suggests that in demore Sun (Ind. Dem.) thinks the situa- manding "a remission of lawful debt. the British government is pleading "The United States should not offer bankruptcy" while the Richmond to cancel these debts unless it can Times Dispatch (Dem.) follows this secure certain guarantees from the thought with the statement she "has at all critically when you do debter nations and it is not in a posi- ample resources if not ready cash" and Nobody looks to see if the photoif the government "is not prepared to is really yours. My travelling The Port Huron (Mich.) Times pay in the money that it owes to the panion on the recent trip to Lon Herald (Ind.), one of these who be- United States . . . then it ought to had no visa, but he got by. The lieve that Great Britain, under the rinke a counter-proposition to trans- poses of these formalities are arrangement projected, "would give for some of its territorial colonies to continue an army of superfluous .

The Boston Post (Ind. Dem.) and the the police plenty of legal pretexts Newark News (Ind.) both bring up the "possibly, a few years hence, this na- i question of Germany in connection

"If Germany can pay, she ought is perhaps the worst offender in the Johnstown Democrat (Dem.), like to pay," says the lutter, "But if Germost of its contemporaries, disagrees many can pay, can not-dismissing all visa fee-ten dollars-it has reve with this view. "Britain's magnanim- question of whether she ought toity is proverbial," it remarks, "but Fritain pay to us over a long term, sibilities of this source of fortuit Mr. Chamberlain omitted the advan- one-thirteenth that amount? Does, tages which Britain was prepared to anyone faintly suppose the British forego. There is an impression abroad position, financially, to be anything

angle, the Springfield Republican from the London Post and Times which ernment suppress all passport fees at cancellations oppose a demand for 'America is pretty well skinned" alformer German territory in Africa and against a proper humility," expresses the Pacific, while her jurisdiction has little doubt that the British newsbeen much extended in Asia Minor. She papers referred to, "reflect the true has oil-blessed Mesopotamia. Persia sentiment of the people of Great -----

America has nothing; she cannot even

and, characterizing America's service ments will grant reciprocity. record as "something that is entitled petition for American trade and trans to consideration without offending will do the rest.

European News and Views

being raised in Europe over the dis- use it they have to convert it into covery of documents purporting to pounds, francs, marks or lire, and the prove that the former German govern- number of these units that they can ment gave the Bolsheviks pecuniary aid with which to get Russia out of the war.

But against whom is all this indignation directed? It must of course be intended to apply to one or both of the is torn with doubt. Shall he buy Sometimes one can but think that som parties to the bargain-either to the francs now, or wait until they go a folks break into the legislature with government of Wilhelm II, or to Lenin little higher? Next day the rise is and Co., or to both of them.

talist" governments were enemies.

The Czar fell, Russia was in a state of turbulence. Lenin saw that his "Still going down! Of course it may man government, help him?

What a piece of luck for Lenin! Not only would the Germans let him get is an improvement. back and lead the revolution, but they wait? I'd have got fifty francs more. would give him a good round sum in the bargain! To be permitted to do One thinks, "Well, if it ever goes to what one has wished for is happiness | 16 again, I'll plunge." But when it enough, generally—but to be paid for does go to 16, one reflects that after ments of the average man are it! And by one's enemy!

Lenin must have had a good long to 17, 18-perhaps 20-who knows? chuckle when he got the chack-supposing that he did get it. Anyhow it income varies widely. The franc, for in The American Journal of Sociolog is hard to get indignant at him for example, has ranged all the way be-

seizing a golden opportunity. There the object was to get Russia out such a revolution in Germany, and if there had been any means or bribing German revolutionary leaders to that end, it is unthinkable that it would not have been done. Not only that. but t'is pretty well known that bribery did play a part in determining the attitude of some of the near-Eastern powers in the war, and that it was used by both sides. It will probably be shown some day, for instance, that Turkey was bought into the war by Germany and bought out of it by the Allies, and there are good grounds for suspecting the same thing with regard to Bulgaria. It would seem that the German gov-

ernment can be accused, at most, of Pandora's crime-opening a box whose contents were unknown. No doubt it was believed that Russia's elimination would bring about a speedy German victory over the Allies, after which the German army could finish off Lenin and install a "strong"- government in Russia. Thus Lenin was undoubtedly delighted to see Germany defeated, and to accuse him of "pro-Germanism" becomes nonsensical.

And new Ludendorff wants to create a German army to drive Lenin off his throne. Some Allied statesmen are very much attracted by the proposal, but here again is Pandora's box for one can't help wondering what Ludendorff would do with his army after he finished off the Bolshaviks.

Betting on Money It will not be surprising if the thousands of Americans now living in !

Europe become confirmed gamblers. (European Correspondent of The Star) Most of them have an American in-LONDON, Feb. 18 .-- A great to-do is come, in dollars, but before they can

Epithets like "shameful." 'cowardly," reasons for exchange fluctuations, but mony, finds opposition on the groun and the like are scattered on the winds. generally without getting much in-

The exchange begins to rise, and he checked and a slump sets in, and he tions .- Landmark. Let us try to apply it to Lenin. He bitterly blames himself for not buying was in Switzerland, a refugee badly at the top of the market. But perhaps "wanted" for many years back by the it will turn again. Better wait till Czar's government. His dream of a tomorrow, Tomorrow, alas! it is worse. decade had been to everthrow the gov- Curses! Why didn't I buy three days ciples of right embedied in a code ernment of Russia and substitute a ago, when I could have got a france socialistic regime. To him all "eapir more for every dollar-a hundred francs on every hundred dollars! He consults the teller at the bank.

me two hundred dollars worth."

So the daily speculation goes on. all, it's on the up-grade-it may go those comprehensive political an The net result, however, is that one's democratic ideal .- Dr. Albien W. Sma tween 10 and 17 1-2 to the down within But can one get indignant with any a year. There is no doubt about it's more reason against the Kaiser's gov- being exciting to have an income that

of the war, and the easiest way seemed to have an income that remains the of federal government, has access to be to bring about a pacifist revolu- same from week to week, which will an invitation to speak in Greent tien. It will be remembered that Ger- happen when the exchange stabilizes or February 24, addressing several con

American abroad watches the exchange On reading this news thousands of quotations with an anxious eye. otherwise normal human beings fly talks to everybedy that may be able into a state of high indignation. to throw a little light on the obscure

formation of practical value.

hour had come. But he could not get take a turn for the better, but you to Russia without crossing Germany. never can tell. It looks bad just now."
Would his enemy, the "capitalist" Ger- Well, one has to have francs. "Give The following day, of course, there "Why didn't I

ernment for its part in the affair? fluctuates as much as 40 per cent.

many's enemies cheered every sign of when they go back to America. Will mercial and civic organizations here

they take to maying the races or the stock market as a substitute?

Maximilian Harden Maximilian Harden is one of rare persons whose principles were not shaken by the war. What is at rarer, they have not been upset the peace.

His weekly articles, which writing for the American press, packed full of meat. Those who followed Harden's previous w are aware that he prefers , magazine, Die Zukunft, the w not infrequently consists of

the experiment was an instant s Although these weekly articles brief, he has contrived to pack in them a wealth of thought that make one wonder at the elasticity of his

The articles are as remarkable what they suggest indirectly as ward strangers or foreignersthey were always regarded, as a mi ter of course, as deadly enemies

parallels when he undertakes born under another flag is at potentially an enemy.

There is something appalling in ; thought that a civilized being m can step across a man-mane

ficials in their jobs, and (2) to persecuting you if they den't like Americans ought to be asharise respects. By imposing an exorbita to other governments the rich

mightily to liberate the world f

KISSING THE BIBLE

Book in taking an oath was intended to make the obligation so sacred a impressive that one would speak only that whatever sanctity may have a tached to the obligation by making the Witnesses not only have the privile Bible nor the reason for having Bible in the ceremony. A copy of We ster's Blueback speller or a dictional would have the same effect on the ma swearing on a stack of Bibles as hi as the courthouse won't stop him w purposes in his heart to lie. But a le slator who would abolish kissing the Book for sanitary reasons, which most sensible, otherwise leaving the Bible to function as usual in the centhat merely kissing the Book promote truth, and it won't do to pass up the custom established by the father really belong in other state institu-

THE GIST OF DEMOCRACY of the future cannot be eternal price laws; it cannot be the selfish ties business; it eannot be the coerci force of government and police control The only enduring basis upon which free people can rest their political loralties is the conscious and reasoned conviction of the average man. than a hody of laws, more than a s cial or political program; it must als be a faith , a loyalty. For, after a the creative and forward looking th ments in human life are our faiths. T state the problem in terms of psyche ogy, we must secure in some fashing an effective organization of the sent moral values wing at the core of

KRAMER TO BE IN GREENVILLE

Special to The Star) It will seem tame to these Americans F. Kramer, prohibition commission

Hard Times

Never really come to the family that saves. If your income should stop or be reduced, a SAVINGS ACCOUNT will provide opportunities, comfert, 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