

# The Morning Star

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1921.

## A Defense—Not An Attack

Representatives of the motion picture industry should be foremost among those thoughtful men and women who are waging a nation-wide fight for an intelligent censorship of the industry's product. Tempestuous individuals of the Thomas Dixon mold should not be permitted to give to this endeavor the appearance of an attack upon motion pictures.

The petition which certain Wilmington citizens yesterday communicated to a committee of the General Assembly through Senator Burgwin may be taken, in our opinion, as fairly representative of the sentiment that has inspired the demand for motion picture supervision; in this petition there is vigor, but there is also the moderation born of sympathy. Members of the motion picture industry, we may assume, would seek the highest development of their business, a place of permanence in public esteem and the promotion of public good. Manifestly, the present tendency of motion picture production is not consistently in the direction of the goal here described.

Reaching millions daily, men, women and children, the makers and exhibitors of motion pictures may not say that the conduct of their business is no affair of the public. There is, in fact, a very close, and constantly growing relation between the type of pictures that are shown on the motion picture screen and the whole moral tone of the people. Children are drawing from the themes vividly depicted day after day their very conceptions of life, and society would be unmindful of a solemn trust if it did not consider the inevitable effect upon the principles of a growing generation.

The petition sent from Wilmington urges the appointment of "capable and sane men and women" for the serious duties of censorship. The business is one that may be entrusted to censors of no other type. Sane and conscientiously administered, public supervision of motion picture production will in nowise impair the soundness or profitability of the industry concerned.

## The Hazards of Childhood

It is often said that there must be special providential arrangements for the safety of little children, so numerous are the hazards which accompany their footsteps. Gratefully conscious of the immunity that has been granted certain children, we are, perhaps, too ready to assume that all children go about in comparative security. A tabulation announced by the Red Cross shows that accidents figure to an appalling degree among the causes of deaths among children; that 167 out of every 1,000 child deaths between the ages of five and nine are due to accident, that between the ages of ten and fourteen the ratio is 177 to each 1,000. Deaths from accidental causes, in fact, lead in the tabulation, exacting a toll even greater than that traceable to epidemic diseases. About one-third of the accidental deaths are chargeable to vehicles, the report shows.

Few American communities, if any, have undertaken in systematic, thoroughgoing fashion the protection of children from the usual causes of severe accident. When we consider the difficulties often attendant upon the efforts of an adult to traverse city streets in safety we must marvel that there are not many more fatal accidents among the young. Thrown upon their own resources, little children develop a remarkable degree of caution, a degree, in fact, that often presents them as pathetic figures as they wait and watch for their opportunity and then dash for another point of safety. But sustained caution is not high among the mental attributes of childhood, and it is to be deplored that there is so great need of it. Cities must recognize more clearly their responsibility for their little wards. The figures presented by the Red Cross constitute an indictment of American municipal authorities.

## And Now Daugherty

We are not going to quarrel with Mr. Harding over the constitution of his Cabinet. In any case, we would be disposed to wait until all of his appointments to the official family have been announced, for it is largely as a team that the worth of a Cabinet should be estimated. Nevertheless, it would have been our advice, assuming that he just couldn't get along without Mr. Daugherty, that he held out this gentleman's name until some of the larger-calibered members were officially announced. Coming so close on the heels of the Hughes announcement, the formal launching of Daugherty somehow strikes an inharmonious note. But, as we said, it's Mr. Harding's Cabinet, and if there is going to be a funeral he will have to claim that, too.

## The McCain Resolution

The people of the State will watch with interest the course and results of Senator McCain's resolution directing the Prison Board to explain its apparent intention to ignore instructions issued by the General Assembly of 1919 respecting the conversion of the old State Prison at Raleigh.

Those instructions were that the building should be made available not later than March 10, 1921, as an additional asylum for North Carolina's insane. There is said to be no evidence of an intention on the part of the Prison Board to comply with this law. On the contrary; there is unmistakable evidence of a disposition on the part of the Board, supported by high officials of the State, to ignore, perhaps even to combat, the directions of the Assembly. Senator McCain has demanded an explanation. His support in the demand is such that an explanation of some sort undoubtedly will be attempted, and the public will await developments with interest.

Governor Morrison is quoted as having recorded his opposition to the proposed conversion of the prison building, giving as a reason the need of a place to which prisoners endangered by mobs may be taken for protection. We are not prepared to believe that the Governor really offered an argument of such utter fimsiness. The disinclination of the Prison Board to follow the orders of the General Assembly is, of course, not hard to fathom.

For our own part, we are not in this case concerned with considerations of economy, convenience, patronage, politics or pure cussedness; we are concerned only with considerations touching the proper treatment of the State's insane charges. The McCain resolution, which appears elsewhere in this issue of The Star, is authority for the statement that upwards of 900 of North Carolina's insane are languishing in county jails—we understand there are many also in county poor-houses—because there is no room for them in the institutions set up by the State for their care and treatment. The number excluded is in all probability in excess of the total given by Senator McCain. The people of the State and the legislators of the State have long been aware of this appalling overflow. Two years ago an impulse arising from simple humanity carried through the General Assembly a provision for the conversion of the State Prison into a suitable haven for the State's neglected charges. It is this law which at the eleventh hour we find to be held in seeming contempt.

This is a matter so closely touching the humanity of our people that continued indifference at Raleigh should not be endured. It is earnestly to be hoped that Senator McCain's investigation will illuminate every aspect of a situation that is not only anomalous to the point of absurdity, but a source of shame and chagrin to every right-minded citizen.

## A Commission for Wilmington

Introduction by Senator Burgwin of the bill providing for the institution of commission government in Wilmington starts on its legislative course a measure for which we may all wish godspeed.

Simply stated, the proposed law would give us a compact governing body composed of men whose personal business would be the business of this city, a body charged with the conduct of the city's affairs on a thoroughly businesslike basis. Three men, one of them to serve as Mayor, would constitute this commission. They would be paid salaries commensurate with the importance of their work, and they would be placed in office as whole-time public servants. The advantages of the plan are too well known, have been too often demonstrated in the experience of other American cities to require elaborate review or support here. The centralization of authority—and, which is no less important, of accountability—the co-ordination of city departments, the daily contact and counsel between the heads of the city administration—these manifest advantages should be enough to indicate the power for good which rests in Senator Burgwin's bill.

It is to be hoped that the measure will complete its course through both houses of the General Assembly in its present form. Rumors about the city have suggested the inclination of some citizens toward a proposal to have the commissioners designated in the bill. We do not believe a proposal so thoroughly lacking in democratic qualities will be seriously considered by our representatives at Raleigh. There is nothing in the situation here to supply the shadow of a basis for a proposal to take the selection of the commissioners out of the hands of the people whom they will serve. Mr. Bellamy is reported as favorable to the measure. We would take this to mean that he will favor the bill as introduced and sponsor its passage in this form in the House of Representatives.

Miss Betsy Buell, winner of the Smithsonian verdict as the most perfect American woman, has become a bride. Far from being content with the honor awarded to her for perfection, she announces her desire to be "just a contented being." Without raising any question of this young lady's right to the Smithsonian verdict, it may be said that there are many other perfect women and, as in her own case, they are not content with the mere honor of being so. Perhaps most of them, in fact do not become so until after they have taken the step now taken by Miss Buell. The world still thinks highly of the ancient theory that no man or woman is, alone, perfect or complete.

Whether or not traceable to a "revival of German propaganda," there is an undeniable effort afoot in this country to weaken the ties between America and our late allies. The extent to which this effort is of an organized nature is not yet apparent. In any case, it will bear close watching.

If Mr. Hughes recalls a former occasion when he was so definitely assured of a public office which he didn't get, we imagine he will request Mr. Harding to put it in writing just as quickly as practicable.

What one economist describes as "the slow and natural process of liquidation" may be facilitated to some extent in the near future: we read that Congress is going to call off 800 to 1,200 prohibition agents.

The chief problem now to be solved in connection with the reparations issue is the question of whether Germany is a turnip or a crocodile.

At any rate, it may be said in behalf of the present short session of Congress that it is short.

## Contemporary Views

### RACE AND CULTURE

New York Times: It may be freely granted that few issues are as important in American life as that between heredity and environment, but it must be added that few have suffered as severely from prejudice and illogic. Scientists of the highest authority express opinions diametrically opposed, and are not always above the old pastime of calling names.

Says Frank Boas, Professor of Anthropology at Columbia: "Modern anthropologists, almost without exception, consider themselves justified in disregarding racial, innate inequalities as almost entirely irrelevant in the development of cultural history." He accuses Madison Grant (and by implication Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, who sponsored "The Passing of the Great Race") of being "unsound" and of "stimulating race prejudice." Whatever may be the case with anthropologists, however, a long and distinguished line of biologists, from the time of Darwin, have studied the working of heredity with an ever-strengthening sense of its power in the progress of civilization. Frederick Adams Wood, lecturer on Technology and the Harvard Medical School, not only proclaims the sovereign might of heredity, but expresses it in percentages. Admitting that conduct is more amenable to influence than ability, he still finds that heredity "explains" more than 50 per cent of moral differences. Of intellectual differences it explains 90 per cent.

One must admit that this expression of character in set terms, this reduction of the infinitely complex and indeterminate phenomena of human life to arithmetic, rather staggers credulity. Let us state the problem in its simplest form. Agricultural experiment stations have developed a great variety of seeds of the same species—Indian corn, for example, that thrives in sandy soil or in black loam, that produces high percentages of sugar or of starch. They have found means of enriching the soil and of adapting it to this crop or that. Other experimenters have found similar means of improving the breed and the feed of animals. But none of them has ventured to state that in producing a desired result the seed represents a greater or less important element of value than the soil. One might as well question whether food is more important to human life than air. Both are essential, each performing functions without which the other would be powerless. The warring schools of biologists and anthropologists are not very far removed in logic from the high-school girl who maintained in debate that the moon is a more serviceable orb than the sun, because the moon shines by night, when it is dark, whereas the sun only shines by day, when every one can see.

There is, of course, a reason why we all think quite clearly with regard to animals and vegetables, whereas even trained scientists lose their bearing when human beings are concerned. The study of mankind is the most difficult for man, and, in spite of the poet, it is frequently the most improper. Many of our noblest impulses persuade us that all men are created equal, and that all are equally precious in the sight of their Creator. In "Democracy and the Human Equation," Allynne Ireland states the question as it appears to our traditional sense of things. "Can the affection, the care, the guidance, the education, the training given to a human being determine the character, the ability and the action of that human being? Age-old beliefs, both religious and political, clamor that it can. Yet we all know that five children, born of the same parents and enjoying identical advantages, may become, and generally do become, five very different persons. Therein lies the delight and the despair of parenthood. It is equally evident to those who can divest themselves of dogma that the different races of mankind, though they may have sprung originally from the same parent stock, have divergent characters and capacities. It is true that, in races which the ethnologist ranks lowest, individuals are often found who are far superior to the average of any race. Yet, given a soil that is compounded with the utmost skill and resources, the result will not be uniformly good if the general run of seed is defective.

It is only ostensibly, of course, that we have been discussing anthropology and biology. The fable teaches that we have need of a deal of clear thinking with regard to immigration and Americanization.

### NOT "AN APPELLATE COURT"

Columbia State: Cameron Morrison, lately installed governor of North Carolina, has let it be known, in respect of the pardoning power, that "his office will not be an appellate court." He does not believe that it is the duty or the right of the executive to pass upon the merits of the facts and to decide guilt or innocence of an accused person is, in his opinion, for "twelve men in a box," to whom the law has been expounded by a man on the bench.

One doubts if Governor Cameron would trouble himself greatly to inquire whether or not a jury blundered. Why should he? The constitution and laws of North Carolina do not clothe him with the power of discovering the mistakes of juries. He, apparently, does not assume that his judgment is superior to that of the jury. He would be loath to inquire into the sanity, or insanity, of a felon condemned to imprisonment or death—that being well within the province of the jury and one of its unescapable obligations, besides, unless substantial evidence were set forth that the convict had lost his mind and subsequent to verdict and sentence, making it necessary to set aside the verdict. He presumes that the courts of North Carolina scrupulously protect the interests of the state and of the accused and that the latter receives the benefit of the presumption of innocence until guilt is proved and the benefit of "reasonable doubt" as well.

### NORTH CAROLINA PASSES THE STOCK LAW

Charleston News and Courier: In North Carolina, after a long and bitter fight, the advocates of free range have at last been utterly vanquished. The North Carolina House on last Friday passed the stock law bill by an overwhelming vote, after refusing either to refer the bill to a referendum of the people in the territory involved or to exempt any county from the provisions of the law. "Thus," says the Raleigh News and Observer, "passed a vexation that has plagued every session of the General Assembly for the past generation. The last bulwark of the sacred scrub heifer and the bony pinewoods rooster went down before the implacable driving of the resourceful Murphy, and beginning next January, the sacred beasts of the East must be confined within fences." Good for North Carolina! But her lead in this matter over us should be a very short one. The South Carolina House has already passed the stock law bill for this State and the Senate should follow suit before the present week is out.

## Daily Editorial Digest

Just how big an army the American people want is hard to tell from the editorial comment upon the passage of the President Wilson's veto of the bill calling for a maximum of 175,000 men under arms. Most writers apparently accept the limit set by Congress as the limit, but of those who discuss the method by which it became a law, a great number are apparently less interested in the issue itself than in the fact that so few Congressmen were found to support the President's veto.

An interesting viewpoint is taken by the Des Moines Register (Ind. Rep.) which "understands" the President's position, but does not "approve" of it. "The President's veto," it declares, "if it is a league of nations is not formed to force world order America is bound to stand isolated in world affairs and needs the support of a powerful army and navy," but "the trouble with this position is that nobody ever takes it in good faith," and "the President, Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels have done much better" to leave out a discussion of military matters, support the League of Nations "and let it go at that." A partial answer to the attitude comes from the St. Paul Times-Democrat, which is on the other side of the debate. It remarks on the fact that Wilson, Baker and Daniels have been criticised for their assuming "the role of a militant advocate of preparedness" which it does not find unobjectionable because of their former "pacifist leanings." But, partly on the basis of the editorials of Mr. Daniels and Mr. Baker simply have found that they did not know what they were talking about until they "had been vouchsafed a glimpse of the inside of international affairs."

Indeed, the veto, in the opinion of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Ind.), is only the indication of a tendency away from the policy of curtailing armaments, a tendency supported by the "raw facts" concerning world conditions. "It gives us a taste," the Post-Dispatch concludes, "of what the reputation of the League at the polls is to cost us in army and navy budgets," and this force taste is "in no way qualified" by the fact that the resolution was passed over the veto. "From those who definitely express themselves as favoring a larger army, regardless of their attitude toward the Administration, is the Providence Journal (Ind.), which makes its plea for the veto on the basis of the educational work the new army is doing: "It is not merely a question of economy, although preserving this educational feature is, in the long run, economy. It is not simply a question of national safety, although that, too, must be considered; but it is now essentially the question of violating the principles of the Republic and that cannot be permitted."

The Portland Oregonian (Ind. Rep.) admits that "for once President Wilson has shown sound judgment" in vetoing the bill for a "reduction" in the army to 175,000 men. "The promptness by which the bill was passed," it says, "is a deplorable sign of a degeneracy in our political life." "The President's position," it says, "is a commendable one, but it is a greater share of his party's strength."

were based upon the calculations of the War Department General Staff, which body most people will be inclined to consider "better qualified to judge than members of Congress." It is "nonsense," the paper adds, to call this militarism for it is an article of national safety and the untorn doctrine of pacifism are entitled to no consideration. The Mobile Register (Dem.) believes that the action of Congress will mean "false economy" and will result in lessening greatly the army's efficiency. It is proof positive to the Chicago Tribune (Ind. Rep.) that Congress shows "no crass ignorance of the bitter lessons of 1917 and 1918 as its predecessors did of the same lesson in 1861 and 1898." The Indianapolis News (Ind.) likewise feels that the resolution makes the army "not only smaller, but less efficient," and the Manchester Union (Ind. Rep.) expresses "regret" that the "unfortunate dispute" resulted as it did, for "President Wilson's military policy view was thoroughly sound" in the reasons for his veto.

Admitting that criticism of the new bill as passed "is logical and sound" and that "considerable adjustments will be necessary," the Toledo Capital (Rep.) feels that Congress has "voiced the sentiment of the country" when it gave "the plan for a big army a stunning blow." The country will prefer the present "mixup," the Capital thinks, "to the large army (that was proposed) by the Democrats (Ind. Dem.) also believes that "the country is not apt to be more responsive to the President's argument" than was Congress. Despite the "needs" that there may be elsewhere, the great "need" here and now the News declares, is "to avoid every dollar of government expenditure for which there is not an indubitable and immediate requirement." The Sioux City (Ia.) Journal (Rep.) finds "President Wilson's reasons" for vetoing the resolution "neither compelling nor convincing," and that "the sentiment of the country" while it declares that the Congressional action in this case is in others where it overrode the President's veto, "highly political," still "finds little reason" for a larger army.

From the standpoint of economy the Washington Post (Ind.) points out that "it is beyond the comprehension" of the Representatives and Senators who are striving for "retrenchment in public expenditures" why "the government payrolls should be loaded down with thousands of soldiers in times of peace" and the Knoxville Journal and Tribune (Rep.) explains that "all there is in it" is that it is unwise to "tax a people who are taxed to an extent that is nearly unbearable" and to support a larger army than the country ever had before. The Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.) is satisfied that "the American people have shown that they are not so easily misled as the Pittsburgh Gazette Times (Rep.) points out, on the other hand, that "had the President's position been revised, the fact that he commanded a greater share of his party's strength."

## European News and Views

Indication that France has postponed but by no means given up, the hope of cancelling her war debt to the United States is revealed in an interview with M. Paul Doumer, the new minister of finance, printed in the Paris Journal.

Questioned on the possibility of a direct appeal to America, M. Doumer expressed great confidence in the sympathy of the Harding administration. He said in part: "I think that America has much more sympathy for us than we think. We must let time do its work and allow the new American government to be established. Let us wait with confidence for the 31st of March, when President Harding takes possession. We shall once more see the ideas of Roosevelt come to life again. We must not make a mistake, Harding feels very favorably towards France."

The new president, M. Doumer declared, also shared the views of Myron T. Herrick, former American ambassador to France. "In 1914," continues M. Doumer, "before the United States had come into the war, I felt that the debt was a Myron Herrick was living. He did not lose his presence of mind but simply said, 'What a pity that I did not die for France on my country would have immediately come in her side.'"

The Journal then suggests: "If we may count—as M. Doumer thinks—on the help of Myron T. Herrick, making conciliatory arrangements with his government about the liquidation of our debts, the English and American bankers appear less fearful of us. They declare that the French taxpayer does not pay enough on war profits and not enough income tax. Before asking help of the allies we ought, according to them, to increase our taxes and consequently increase the personnel which collects them."

M. Doumer agreed with this, stating that the condition of French finances required it. He also declared in favor of defeating the currency.

League Lost All Prestige, Says Nitti  
The Tempo (Rome) publishes an article in which former Premier Nitti gives his ideas on the situation which has been created by the Italian defeat at the Paris conference. He says: "Europe at the present time resembles Italy in the middle ages torn into innumerable tiny states which cannot live separately and do not know how to live together. "Europe is divided into two camps, of which one is supposed to control the other. One hundred and fifty millions are at the present time in a state of revolution; 300 million others are still talking the language of war. The masses are in disorder and do not govern. The war, instead of cultivating in them a spirit of discipline, has rather cultivated a spirit of revolt. "Europe" he says, "means that the whole world is in a state of league of nations has lost all prestige. I approve of the behavior of the United States. They would not join this impotent league which has not yet admitted the conquered countries, under the pretext that they had not yet fulfilled their duty. The Argentine deserves praise for retiring from the league. "I called attention to the dangers of this situation, to the chief politicians of the world. They were all of my opinion that things must be changed at all costs. "Europe will only have peace when the conquered states see that the safety of their existence is guaranteed, and that Germany especially can once more take up her position as a great producing country."

"Victorious" Turkey  
The Hakim at Millic, official Kemalist organ, says: "Turkey has never been as strong as today. Europe begins to be afraid of her and to see that it is in her own interest that the treaty of Sevres should be revised. The fact that we have gained the victory and that Imperial Europe sustained an unexpected defeat in Anatolia, Europe now asks for a truce but it is too late. We shall not loosen our grip before we have dictated our conditions."

A German-Italian Nuptial Alliance  
An Italian writer in the Deutsche Tages Zeitung points out the influence which the wedding of the Princess Maria Bona of Savoy with Prince Conrad of Bavaria may have on the fate of Europe. Princess Bona's mother is the princess of Saxony and her father Duke Tomasso of Genuo. Prince Conrad is the son of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Princess Gisela, sister of the emperor Franz Joseph of Austria. At the wedding members of the two houses, Hohenzollern and Hapsburg, united with Italy until May 1915, will be present, also the Italian king and queen and the queen mother and the princes of the house of Savoy, as well as Giolitti, the Italian premier.

The Duke of Genoa is the same who was in command of the Italian fleet at the time of its visit to the French fleet at Toulon and during the war held the position of royal governor in Rome. "It is a return to humanity which has been in hiding so long, but in Italy could not remain hidden always. It is a great advantage to Italy that she is still capable of being human. There are two countries in Europe which have no longer this capacity. The new Italian ambassador in Berlin, Senator Stampa in which he reduces the number of the present misery in Europe to the following formula: Germany cannot compensate France for all the war damages without committing suicide herself, and France is not able to give up demanding from Germany to be her

All guarding must be done according to Spalding's official guide for women's basketball. A player may be taken out and put back into the game once during each half. A game shall consist of two 15-minute halves with an intermission of ten minutes. For any points not covered in the suggestions, see Spalding's official guide for women's basketball.

### LEGAL HOLIDAY

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1921

### Washington's Birthday

No Business Will Be Transacted by the Banks of This City on That Day

### Wilmington Clearing House Association

THOS. E. COOPER, Secretary

Wilmington, N. C.

### GIRL QUINTS TO STAGE CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS

#### High School Fives to Play for Honors—Frame Plan Thursday

The Greensboro Young Women's Christian association has completed plans for staging a state-wide contest for basketball honors among the high school quintets of North Carolina that will be played along the lines of that followed in determining the boys' team that shall have the honors. The contest, it is announced, will be held for the purpose of promoting athletic development among the high school girls of the state, and the contest will be held at the Kennon hotel, Goldsboro, Tuesday night, February 23, and the following day, Wednesday, February 24, and Thursday night, February 25, at the east. These conferences will arrange the schedule of the championship series, east and west. This series will be selected by the Greensboro Young Women's Christian association. For the year 1920-1921 the contest will be open only to North Carolina public high schools, and one from North Carolina whose girls' basketball team can show a good record, either of a series of constant improvement made during the past year, or of a representative present at the conference in its part of the state. A conference will be held at the Kennon hotel in Goldsboro, Tuesday night, February 23, and the following day, Wednesday, February 24, and Thursday night, February 25, at the east. These conferences will arrange the schedule of the championship series, east and west. This series will be selected by the Greensboro Young Women's Christian association. For the year 1920-1921 the contest will be open only to North Carolina public high schools, and one from North Carolina whose girls' basketball team can show a good record, either of a series of constant improvement made during the past year, or of a representative present at the conference in its part of the state. A conference will be held at the Kennon hotel in Goldsboro, Tuesday night, February 23, and the following day, Wednesday, February 24, and Thursday night, February 25, at the east. These conferences will arrange the schedule of the championship series, east and west. This series will be selected by the Greensboro Young Women's Christian association.

The final state championship game will be played between the winners of the east and west. This game shall be played in Greensboro at a date decided upon by the committee. After the actual expenses of the game and the cost of the contest, the proceeds will be divided between the two contesting teams. Mileage basis from Greensboro, provided this does not exceed actual railroad fare.

All girls who play on teams must be bona fide students of a standard high school, and must have attended school for at least 30 per cent of the school year up to the time of any game in which they are competing. A bona fide student is a student who is pursuing a regular standard course of at least four units. All girls who are eligible for playing in the game must be passing at the time of the game a majority of subjects carried. Immediately before each game, the captains should exchange a list of players certified to by the principal of each school.

If an ineligible player is used by a team during the game, that game shall be forfeited to opposing team and the captain of that team shall not differ from that used by boys. It should be not less than 40 feet long nor more than 65 feet. The playing court shall be divided into two equal parts by a "12-inch-over-all" field line parallel to end boundary lines.

Five players shall constitute a team. Forwards and guards shall stay in their respective parts. Centers may play entire field and may shoot goals. Centers must wear conspicuous emblems. All guarding must be done according to Spalding's official guide for women's basketball. A player may be taken out and put back into the game once during each half. A game shall consist of two 15-minute halves with an intermission of ten minutes. For any points not covered in the suggestions, see Spalding's official guide for women's basketball.

### FLYING PARSON VISITS CHARLOTTE NEXT FRIDAY

#### Lieutenant Maynard to Address Junior Order At That Time

Lieutenant Delvin Maynard, famous "flying parson" of the aviation corps of the United States army who soon is to be promoted to the rank of major, will be in Charlotte next Friday when he will speak and fly under the auspices of the Charlotte council of the Junior Order of United Mechanics and Allied Trades. Quite a number of Juniors of Wilmington and vicinity have expressed a desire to visit Charlotte and see the famous flyer, and it is likely that several of them will make the trip. Lieutenant Maynard will visit no other points in the state during his Charlotte tour, which will include a Charlotte motor promenade and a plane in first class condition for Lieutenant Maynard to fly.