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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1921

What Will Hughes Do?

Apparently without the remotest idea as to the policies that would prevail under a Harding administration, the American people turned in and pitched the Ohio Senator into the Presidency on a landslide. The people still do not know what Mr. Harding himself will do, but they are taking heart in his apparent disposition to delegate a large measure of authority to his Cabinet members. It is generally agreed that Mr. Hughes will "run" the State Department. Mr. Harding has virtually said as much. Speculative consideration of our foreign policies, then, must turn to the new Secretary of State. Everyone professes to be delighted with Mr. Hughes' appointment. Even Hiram Johnson mentions him as one "not at all unsatisfactory." Clearly, it will fall to Mr. Hughes to dispense many of the inevitably cruel jabs that had een laid to Mr. Harding's future account. Between the two poles of the Republican party, with respect of the League of Nations, Association of Nations and the like, there is a wide, wide gap. It is quite certain that severe jolt is in store for some of the party's spokesmen, late and present. In the light of Mr. Hughes' position in the prolonged discussion of the League of Nations, friends of world peace may find material of which to fashion a new hope.

Good Faith

* * * Such a proposal is in direct contravention of party pledges * * *. The State trusted the Democratic party to use wisely the enlarged delegation of power in matters of taxation, with the distinct assurance that ad valorem taxes should be reserved to counties and municipalities. * * * We protest against any departure from the understanding entered into by the people in good faith.

This from the telegraphic protest filed with Representative Doughton by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce against the proposed ad valorem tax of five per cent presents the opposition to this tax in a form that ought to make a vivid appeal to believers in party platforms. The facts stated in the message of protest are well known, the pledges mentioned were distinctly made and, as the Chamber suggests, the trend of the voting on the Constitution amendments unquestionably was influenced by these pledges. Representative Doughton and his associates in the General Assembly will be well advised, not only as law-makers, but as authorized spokesmen of the Democratic party if, before proceeding with this tax, they should weigh carefully the seriousness of setting aside a definitely given promise of the recent campaign.

The Indispensable Book

The State Senate of Texas recently adopted a resolution authorizing the expenditure of twenty dollars in the purchase of a Bible "most suitable for reference in legislative work." The Dallas Evening Journal, finding comfort in the implied zeal for Biblical guidance, suggests that the lack of the desired volume may have accounted for the fact "that many things have gone wrong in the big granite capitol." This is entirely possible, but the Lone Star senators and their state must be congratulated upon becoming aware of so serious deficiency in their legislative equipment. In the normal course, perhaps a majority of our American legislators proceed to their several capitals with a fair Biblical equipment already stored away in their minds and hearts. The constant presence of the Book itself, however, is an aid to wise legislation that the most gifted body of solons may not ignore. The demand of the Texans for a volume containing "ready references" indicates something more commendable than a mere desire to make a pretense of piety. We shall expect better things of Texas legislatures

The American Legion ought to take a hand in this effort to check the inflow of vermin-infested immigrants. If this country is going to lift the ban on cooties, the right of way should be given to the Legion's own little buddles; that is to say, the unforgettable coeties which speak French and eat American.

The body of The Cid, whatever that may be, has been disinterred after 822 years and transported to a new resting place, according to news from Madrid. Anything for a change, by heck-that's the way we Spaniards feel.

We had not fully realized the seriousness of the housing situation at Washington until we read in the social columns of The Post that the wife of a certain Representative would, on Tuesday, March 8th, at 4 o'clock, be at home for the first time this season

The Choice of Commissioners

The value of a City Commission in Wilmington, obviously, will depend very largely upon the type of men selected as members of the Commission. We have the fullest confidence in the capacity of the citizens of Wilmington for making a wise choice of Commissioners. It is essentially the spirit of the proposed legislation that the Commissioners shall be responsible to the people of Wilmington, not merely in theory, but in fact and directly. It is not to be gainsaid that the intended responsibility will rest more heavily upon men chosen by the people themselves than upon men whose authority to serve may proceed from some other source.

Senator Burgwin's Commission bill has been introduced in the Senate. It will pass that body, of course, in the form desired by the Senator. As offered by him it would leave the choice of the Commissioners to the qualified voters of Wilmington, A story from The Star's Raleigh correspondent suggests a possibility that the measure may be amended in the House so as to deprive the voters of Wilmington of this democratic right. What is a possibility in this case, however, we are sure will not materialize as an accomplished fact. The principle and the practice involved point too directly toward the acceptance of the bill in its present form.

Our Custom House Item

Senators Simmons and Overman have done what they could to secure for the Wilmington Custom House an enlarged site which would enhance the setting of the superb building on the water front. Through their efforts they have managed to keep the item in the bill so far as the Senate is concerned, but from Washington advices last night it appears that the House seriously objects to the expenditure of the balance left to the credit of the Custom House for the acquisition of the additional land. There appears no very good reason for this objection-it is only a matter of a few thousand dollars and it really belongs to the Custom House, since the original appropriations were not exhausted when the building was com-

Whether they are able to keep the item in the bill, the Senators may rest assured that Wilington appreciates their efforts.

The Senators have also rendered valuable service to the coast country and of course to the seafaring people of all the world, in urging that the Hatteras-Point Lookout "graveyard of the Atlantic," be patrolled by ample coast guard equipment. The Senators have succeeded in keeping the \$50,000 appropriation in the sundry civil bill, and this will mean that the Cutter Pamlico goes back into the coast guard service. Senator Overman pointed out to the Senate that the stretch of coast mentioned is "the most dangerous of all the coasts of the United States," and by all means should be properly patrolled and policed.

A Sign of Spring It is not necessary, after all, to depend upon the calendar or the Weather Department for assurances of the approach of Spring. Four young fellows strolling leisurely down Market street hill a night or two ago produced evidence more convincing to us than any we might have obtained from authorities generally accepted as profound. We vaguely suspected that they would be along when we set forth, for there was a peculiar mellowness in the moonlight, and absurd recollections of our own strange behavior under certain influences stirred within. Anyhow, here they came -and in the distance their soulful nocturne was not half as bad as some of our own outpourings undoubtedly have been. Nevertheless, we took good care that they should not diminish the space that intervened. We knew, for it is a tradition handed down from every father to every son, that nothing adds so much to the enchantment of adólescent Sweet Adelining as plenty of room This melancholy quartet, preceeding by easy stages, surrendering its claim to the ears of the neighborhood only for an occasional exchange of cigarettes and matches, quite convinced us that Spring is not merely on the way, but is indeed already in our midst.

Letters To The Editor

UNWANTED HERE?

EDITOR OF THE STAR: This letter would not be written if I had not decided to leave Wilmington. I mean that as long as I considered myself more or less permanently a "Wilmingtonian" I have painstakingly refrained from saying anything derogatory about the city or the people. And even now the only thing I feel prepared to say "against" the people of Wilmington is that they haven't seemed to care very much

I came here intending to make this my home. I am a young woman unmarried, who must make her own way in the world and I had been attracted by an opportunity which Wilmington seemed to offer. I had no relatives or friends here, but some friends I had hoped to acquire. Alas, I must say, after nearly a year that my only friends are acquaintances, pleasant enough, kind enough in the chance contact of a busy city, but apparently without a thought of the fact that my home is a boarding-house and that I am being thrown entirely on my own resources for recreation. I don't mean to say that I am at all extraordinary, but I am of a good family and a person of certainly fair refinement and education. I can not believe that am entirely devoid of personal attractions. At home, frankly, I was considered popular among the young people, and being now only twenty-three I am somewhat injured over being ignored by the young people here.

Possibly I won't find my case any different elsewhere, for I do not know that Wilmington is colder than other cities (this is the first city I have ever lived in). But I am going to try a small town, one more like the one from which I came. I believe people will be friendlier there. I believe the Y. W. C. A. would have done anything in reason to make my lot pleasanter here, but I just haven't had the courage to talk to anybody about a thing so personal as my lack of attention. I mention this especially because I know you will immediately think of the Y. W. C. A., and also because I know of some very fine things the "Y" has done for other girls and young women and I do not want to say anything that might reflect on this organization. I suppose my trouble has been largely that I have been too "green" or too timid. Anyhow, I haven't been to a party or a moving picture (except twice when I went by myself) and to church only three or four times. Only the usher spoke to me at the church. That may have been due to the fact that I hurried away after the services. Of course, I couldn't very well wait

around outside the door. side or not, and I wouldn't write this anyhow

women here whose fate has been like mine and who may be helped if something will turn your

-A NORTH CAROLINA GIRL. Wilmington, Feb. 23rd.

THE MORTGAGE TAX

EDITOR OF THE STAR: There is quite a bit of agitation over the interest rate, with a desire on the part of thoughtful people to increase it to 8 per cent in North Carolina. I have no protest against the agitation, but is it not well to take into account the plainly evident fact that one reason money is invested outside of North Carolina—that is Tar Heel money is because of North Carolina's policy to tax mortgages the same as anything else, demanding just as high a tax rate. This, in the first place, makes double taxation, in that the man borrows money to build a house and pays the real estate tax while upon the same money that made it possible for the house to be constructed is levied the

same rate of taxation. This means that people who have money toinvest, deeming mortgages a safe and stable investment, are going to seek other fields. Of course, they would rather obtain a higher interest rate and not have to bear the burden of a heavy taxa-My investigation has acquainted me with many such incidents. Why not apply the remedy? Do like other prosperous and progressive states are doing, either wipe away the double taxation or make the rate upon mortgages lewer. Until this is done money is going to continue to flow out of the State regardless of the interest rate. Keep this money at home, especially when it will mean greater building activities.

Let our legislators think over this vital matter if they want to do something real constructive and aid the development of North Carolina, particularly when there is stagnation in building operations, with many folks out of employment. Let our solons investigate for themselves. Look into how it is done in other States and behold how much money is going out of North Carolina for mortgages in South Carolina and other commonwealths. The time to act is now, not delay until the morrow. The man who does things is the man who takes the initiative. Don't let every member of the general assembly fall asleep on the job in this very important matter.

-T. W. WOOD. Wilmington, February 23rd.

Contemporary Views

A MINISTRY OF "THE TALENTS" Columbia State: Charles E. Hughes was a vigorous and honest investigator and prosecuting officer, a successful governor, a creditable member of the United States supreme court and a failure as a candidate for President. He may have qualifications for secretary of state, which Walter Q. Gresham, an able judge and good man, had not.

Herbert Hoover undoubtedly has organizing ability and is willing to work. He is far better than his party and, with excellent motives no doubt, has consistently degraded himself by sacrificing extraordinary prospects of independent service to the country by conforming awkwardly of his technical and administrative skill with one of his singular barrenness of political sagacity. He is eager to serve his country and perhaps imagines that playing the game consistently may recoup the curious blunder that he made last spring when the presidential lightning flashed about him. He fled in panic from the great opportunity.

Mellon has millions and stands for billions. In all likelihood he has first rate business qualifications. In an "Old Guard" Republican administration, the national treasury is the fulcrum from which massed American wealth operates and Mellon was born for this job. His dollaresqueness is mightily impressive.

For postmaster general, what better could be desired than an agile country lawyer and political manipulator? Will Hays should prove a "perfect darling" of a postmaster general.

Harry Daugherty is indispensable to the cabinet -even Mr. Harding is entitled to a share in its

As for the others, one is willing to concede that they are the "best minds" of the Grand Old Party and if Mr. Root, General Wood, Governor Lowden, the Chicago Tribune, the Kansas City Star, the New York Sun, the New York Tribune, the Boston Transcript, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler concur, there is no more to be asked.

The United States is to have government by "Big Business" and that is what an overwhelming majority of the American people voted for. The cabinet is what should have been looked for from a Harding and in it twin beds should be provided for Harry and Herbert.

THE CABINET SLATE

Greensboro News: At least five of Mr. Harding's appointees are well known to the American public-Hughes, Weeks, Hays, Fall and Hoover. The first and last are admittedly among the biggest men the country possesses, and the other three are certainly able. Mellon, of the treasury, and Wallace, of agriculture, are generally considered experts in their own lines, although neither has figured in public life to any great extent. Davis is a successful labor leader. Denby is unknown. Daugherty is the only member of the incoming cabinet whom there is any good reason to consider a peanut.

This, it seems to us, is a remarkable showing. If Mr. Harding has picked a cabinet 90 per cent efficient, he will have redeemed his promise to the country to surround himself with big men. Everybody knew that some of the offices would in all probability have to be used to discharge political obligations, but the only appointment obviously in that class is Daugherty's; what caused the selection of Denby remains to be seen. The appointment of Will Hays as postmaster general was of course a recognition, in some measure, of his service as national chairman of the Republican party, and in that sense was a political appointment. But at that Mr. Hays is quite as big as the average postmaster general, and a good deal bigger than the present one; so his appointment might very well have been made regardless of political considerations. If Mr. Harding has sacrificed only one, or at most only two, cabinet positions to the exigencies of politics, he has done better than most Presidents; and on the face of it, that seems to be the situation.

Indianapolis News: Charles E. Hughes, who is to be secretary of state in the Harding administration, is a man of ability and character. As a lawyer he stands high in his profession, and as judge his record on the supreme bench is creditable. His executive experience is limited to his two terms as governor of New York, which is more than his chief has had, of than has been enjoyed by several other men who are supposed to be sure of places in the cabinet. The country will be grateful that it has been spared such irreconcilables as Senator Knox or David Jayne Hill, though perhaps there was never any great danger that either of these men would be called

to the head of the state department. In spite of his many fine qualities, Mr. Hughes is, nevertheless, something of an experiment. There is some doubt of his ability to work with other men. He is known to be determined-which is by no means a bad thing—and is suspected of being rather narrow in his views, and somewhat opinionated. Whether he has anything of the diplomatic temperament he has yet to show. That is certainly a very desirable, if not essential qualification in any man who is to fill the position of secretary of state at this important juncture in the affairs of the world. There must be Now, I don't know whether the fault is all on my 'two parties, at least, to every negotiation, and in every negotiation also there must be some give and except that I feel there may be some other young | take if any result is to be reached.

European News and Views

Moniteur De La Flotte expresses the more than the Americans. hope that England and the United States can reach an agreement for a transmission of powers by France and (Briandist) points out, they give w

"The policy of intensive naval comstruction upon which America has claims against Mexico, for civil debts certain great powers in launched would naturally lead to con- as well as for damage. versations with England. In these times of economic trouble it was dir- loans to Mexico nor permit Mexican ax these as it likes after examinations of the situation of the situa ficult to understand that the chief securities to be offered on the stock tion of the situation and necessity maritime powers should start a new exchanges at Paris or London with- of the country, but the mandate race of armaments, madder still than out American approval. Mexico's fi- be approved by the League of that which was taking place in 1914, nances will remain under American tions. and it was especially astonishing to control both as to the organization, note that the signal for the struggle administration and management of the sented to the Council of the L had been given by just that nation; public wealth and as to the customs the text of the mandate proposed which had shown itself the most hostile policy. easy to understand the importance of to foreign subjects or governments of occupation and government this observation by examining the will take official action to insure that mandatory power. Great Britain American naval programme and com- their subjects do not undertake any for instance, the right of keeple paring it with that of other nations, operations that might infringe the garrisons throughout the country "The programme consists in the construction of five battleships of the Tennessee class. One of them, the

will soon follow. "America," continues the writer wishes to insure her independence and her security threatened by the naval predominance of England and by the

"As far as Japan is concerned, "ts programme, though not anything like that of America, shows a remarkable on of 5,000 new workmen at the port of Kure. The great power of the Far-East owns already 5 battleships and 4 battle cruisers built since 1911 which are absolutely modern units. There are 4 cruisers and 4 battle cruisers in the docks; the cruisers Nagato, Mutsu. Tosa, which has just been put in the docks at Nagasaki, and the Kaga, all of which displace 32 to 40,000 tons with a speed of 23 knows, the equipment 8 cannon of 406 mm, 20 of 152 mm and 8 submarine pipes for launching torpedoes of 533 mm. Of the battle cruisers the Amagi, the Akagi, the Altago, and the

"Great Britain seems to have no great plans at the present moment except to finish the magnificent battle cruiser Hood, of 44,000 tons displacewith 10 super-dreadnoughts and S dreadnaughts on the American side, or 35 English battleships to 18 American. But by the time the United States naval programme is carried out they will have 29 battle ships and 6 battle cruisers to England's 28 battleships and a battle cruisers, of which the individual power is inferior to those Already the of the United States. American navy consists of 160,000 men while Great Britain has not more than 123,000.

"In spite of America's efforts." concludes the writer, "she must realize that England will not easily allow the sceptre of the seas to be taken from her. She is unquestionably superior in what concerns personnel and technical experience. For this reason America, knowing that continued naval construction would increase England's financial difficulties would be ready to accept the 'naval holiday,' which would mean not building any more ships for a certain period of time. Probably America means that this should take place after her programme has been carried out, which, as we have seen, would put her in a superior position to England as far as material is concerned. The alliance of the British and Japanesé fleets, however, would give the naval superiority to these two. The British Admiralty can therefore star, negotiations with the United States without apprehension. We hope they will come to an understanding and thus put an end to the uncertainty which hangs heavily over the naval destinies of the world."

Our "Secret Treaty" to Plunder Mexico . It is not astonishing that the Spanish press, which is exceedingly jealous of any move in the direction of increased North American influence in Latin America, should have become concerned over the reports of a secret treaty between the United States on the one hand and England and France on the other, under the terms of which Mexico is supposed to have become an exploitable territory.

The Madrid review Espana devotes a long article to the subject, in which it points out that whether the treaty was ever actually concluded or not, it can hardly be called a "secret." It is a "secret of Punchinello," declares the Espana, that these three powers do in fact regard Mexico as fit for foreign exploitation and that they do tacitly, at least, recognize certain priorities and a certain etiquette in the matter-such, for example, as the Monroe doctrine.

The supposed- treaty, declares the Espana, gives the United States a kind of; "mandate" over Mexico. "An official of the Carranza govern-

ment, Hilario Medina," says the Espana, "undersecretary for foreign affairs, publicly declared in October 1920, that the said department possessed proofs in documentary form of an agreement between the United States and the two great European bowers for future partition of Mexican territory. An interpellation followed in the Senate. demanding that these proofs be laid before that body. Perhaps the matter was dealt with in a secret session -at any rate the Mexican press has stopped discussing it. "But in Europe and in the United

States the secret treaty against Mexico

continues to furnish a topic of news

and discussion as to its relationship

to the latent conflict, between the

United States and Japan and England

eventua attitude in that conflict. "Count Reventlow has said in his weekly that the pact contains an expl.cit recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. Great Britain consents in advance to any territorial acquisition that the United States may make in Mexico and on her part agrees to prevent Japan from extending her naval action toward the American Pacific Coast. The United States will be a supporting factor in preventing Japan from extending her influence in the Far East. In case of war between the United States and Japan. Great Britain would not give assistance either in arms or loans to the Japanese cause. In case of war between Britain and Japan the United States would adopt a similar attitude. Finally England and France recognize that the United States has a 'special interest' in Mexico, though all have great

A writer in the French review interests there, perhaps the Europeans

points of the supposed pact is the London, and truce of naval building. He analyses Britain to the United States, so that powers. The Eclair Says the American State Department takes charge of all English and French the Peace Conference has "England and France will not make Each one of the powers is

'special interests' of the United States. til public safety has been insured s

trol in everything touching the im- of the country. She has the prote California, is to take trial trips during portation of arms and war material, tion of foreign subjects who are the winter. The American fleet of and the United States will have French tablished there. But she must orgadreadnoughts will then consist of nine- and English co-operation in preventteen units, of which eleven are super- ing Mexico from establishing comdreadnoughts. When these five dread- mercial relations with any country against all aggression, watch that noughts have been built another lot foreign to the three powers con-

Does the Treaty Exist?

The Espana goes on to say that

when the subject was first broached many considered it as a pure German invention, saying that Gen. Candido guilar, when in Europe, was shown orged papers by German agents. How- annual report on the way in which ever these papers are in the Mexican archives, and as Senor Medina speaks of them as authentic it is possible that heir genuineness has been submitted formation has ben made public, and while Mexican opinion has easily been tributed to it. exacting, and insists on definite proofs." "At any rate." the Espana continues, whether the pact exists or not it 's undeniable that the three nations have followed since then (the treaty is supposed to date from 1917) - policy in perfect conformity with its sup- populations, and thus to make per posed stipulations. In the first place which would allow the costly British the United States has financially block- occupation to be given up." works are making now pieces of 406 aded Mexico and the two European powers have recognized the right of the United States to permit or deny the making of French and English Paris, says the Opinion, the orch loans to Mexico. President Wilson has director opened the programme by reserved exclusively to the American usual since the war) government the right to make loans "Marseillaise." A lady was heard ment. 31 knots speed, etc. But the that will benefit by diplomatic pro- whisper to her escort, "Why, I did superiority of the British fleet is at the present time considerable, as she owns 15 super-dreadnoughts, 13 dread-owns 15 super-dreadnoughts, 12 dread-at the lender's risk and peril.

against Mexico have actually passed it. through Washington, as if the Mexican However, the question of playing government were located in Washing- German music in Paris is dealt wi ton, and on some occasions joint repre- more seriously by another article sentations have been made to the Mexi- the same paper: can government under the direction | "Madame Isadora Duncan has bee of the American government and with giving dance recitals on the works the explicit recognition that the Wagner and Schubert at the end United States acted in a tutelary which she appeared as the Marsellian capacity for English and French in- clad in red draperies. During the a terests, this capacity being assumed plause one of the spectators call by the Washington government over out 'Down with the Boches' twen a territory that formerly possessed or more times in a terrible rage. When undisputed rights of external sover- he was questioned, he answered the

"In the third place Mexico has suf- and that he would not allow the ered a business, postal and telegraphic | Marseillaise to be played after Germ blockade. Particularly has she been prevented from . importing arms "I will not take upon myself to brough the action of the United States, termine the logic of this reasoning The United States has sent land and says the writer, "Moreover this case sea forces into the territorial waters legitimate ill-will would be of m and on the soil of Mexico, extending stricted interest, if it were not the the occupation for a long a time as the general question exists about who it deemed expedient, without thus it is good to speak. Even during the producing any clash with the two na- war the Germans played works tions supposed to have signed the French authors, like Moliere's D pact and even with the approval of Juan or new works on French su both, as many testimonials of Press, jects, particularly on the revolution Parliament and Chancellery bear wit- without anybody calfing out: 'Down

"The Secret of Punchinello"

"If General Aguillar had been a humorist." the Espana goes on to say, arts of drawing and music. Certain 'he would have said to the officious it is not in the interest of France German agents who placed the mys- exercise badly understood protecting terious text in his hand a brief word ism. It can only be a toss for h that never fails to disconcert an in- manity if the States, because of t discreet informer: 'Old stuff.'

have been spared to Mexico by simply other; and it is especially a loss f making an historical inventory of the those nations which shine bright last ten years.

"Perhaps ,the pact exists, but there could be nothing more superfluous useful attitude for our country is under the sun than a treaty with such remember that as men we must we stipulations. Such a pact has not, together for truth and beauty, whi perhaps been written by Wilson and is the inheritance of the human rate his two associates on a piece of real and palpable paper, but it has been French Propaganda in the Init written by Wilson and his two associates in the history of Europe and America. It has been written in deeds, and in deed has it been a thousand eral Nivelle's visit is a good exam times ratified."

A treaty on paper, the Espana adds, would be only a parchment destined to He says: be filed away, and without ratification by the Senate would in any case be only a personal expression of Wilson's will, but it is in actual demonstrations of power that it finds its flower. As his mother was Engl fulfillment, whether written or un- and he speaks English fluently. written. And the Espana concludes: seems to have been a very had

clinch the nail that Wilson has driven welcomed everywhere throughout with his stubborn head. Aguilar has country as the hero of Verdun. merely been given the pleasure of the people war will be symbolized learning by secret and mysterious a few great names such as doffre. ways what the President of the United Marne, Dixude, Verdun, Petain, Fo States has been shouting in monolo- and the final victory of Mangin. T gues and dialogues, in madness and in

ried, with canons and with sermon through Lind and through Pershi

"One of the most characteristic lately, have just been "The terms of the mandate

"Thus Great Eritain has just "All concessions granted by Mexico dlauses and give widespread por "Mexico will be under American con- has the control of foreign relation nize a local government, work out Constitution, defend Mesopotami distinction is made to the disadvantar all countries are on the same footing and ensure the free practise of

religions, etc. "The particular clause must be tained which obliges Great Britain carried out. The League of Nation would thus have a regular and power, which is too often tempted go beyond the power which is

parture of Mr. Churchill, the looks as if it is going to be his to get the terms accepted by

he had been a prisoner in German

with France.' Today we are at post Each nation begins to enthe according music, France for her literature, b "And a thousand conjectures would shut themselves up and not know et

most generous and probably the mo

Louis Thomas writes from Lance to the weekly Opinion, Paris, that fit of the kind of propaganda Fran ought to continue in the United State

"General Nivelle was invited by "Harding, Wilson's successor, will choice, and he was enthusiastica (Continued on Page Nine.)

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?

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