

EFIRD'S
— 31 Stores —

THE SOUTH'S
GREATEST MERCHANTS

EFIRD'S
— 31 Stores —

WAIT FOR OPENING

WE WILL ANNOUNCE OUR OPENING DATE WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS
Watch this paper for the date, and be ready to participate in the greatest bargain feast this city has ever seen.
Merchandise gathered together from the four quarters of the world for our Opening Event



WILMINGTON HOME OF EFIRD'S DEPARTMENT STORE

EFIRD'S DEPARTMENT STORE

FRONT AND GRACE STREETS WILMINGTON, N. C.

Buying for thirty-one big department stores enables us to save you at least 25 per cent on your purchases
STOP PAYING THE HIGH PRICES! WAIT FOR THE EFIRD EVENT!
Everything new—New merchandise at the new low prices—New styles—New Materials—New Methods. In fact, the biggest and newest MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

AUTOMOBILES LEAVE TO ADVERTISE EVENT

Staging of Dollar Day in City April 12 and 13 Being Made Known Widely Today

Real work of advertising "Dollar" day in the adjacent territory from which the merchants hope to draw hundreds of purchasers, April 12 and 13, began this morning when five automobiles left the city with 3,000 circulars heralding the big trade event to be distributed in every cross-road, village and town within a radius of approximately 50 miles. This is one of the means of advertising "Dollar" day that the committee of 12 merchants intend to carry out.

An automobile will work each of the sections near the five main roads leading out of Wilmington. The furthest points on the main highways to be reached by these cars are Scott's Hill, Lake Waccamaw, Southport, Wallace and Whiteville. The machines will return to the city by night. Louis Stein, Jr., is chairman of the committee that arranged for this advertising feature.

In addition to the five automobiles from which were distributed the circulars there were 15 other cars en route to the city this morning, going in all directions. These cars are driven by salesmen representing local wholesale merchants and who regularly work this territory. They will not return to the city for several days. By this means "Dollar" day will be advertised in towns and cities within a radius of approximately 100 miles.

It was announced last night that a total of 75 merchants had subscribed to the fund being procured by the committee of 12 to defray the expense of advertising "Dollar" day. Each subscriber donated \$10 to the fund, and it is said that the amount that has been received is more than twice what was anticipated. This fact enabled the committee to expand the advertising.

BELIEVE NATIONAL GANG STAGED BIG MAIL THEFT

CHICAGO, April 7.—Special investigators sent from Washington in connection with the theft yesterday at the Dearborn station of mail pouches containing cash and securities, that probably more than \$5,000,000, tonight were proceeding upon the theory that the national gang of mail thieves who obtained advanced information of money shipments from postal employees. The theft was "an inside job," the robbers working in a number of sacks on the mail train in the station and selected only those that were considered valuable. The same procedure was carried out last night in another robbery at Sullivan, Ind., where the home of Postmaster General Will Hayes, the robbers selecting the sacks containing money, although indicating that they contained other than ordinary mail. A score of persons were arrested today in connection with the robbery, but most of them were released.

SUNDAYS REALLY "BLUE"

(Carl Holiday in N. Y. Times).—No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or feasting days. No one shall personally cook meals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day. No one shall cross a river on the Sabbath but an authorized clergyman. No food or lodging shall be offered to a heretic. The present national commotion resulting from the reformers' attempt to take the sun out of Sunday brings to mind a previous attempt some two centuries ago. Those Connecticut blue laws are far famed; but they were by no means limited to the colony noted for its wooden nutmegs and litchabod Cranes.

Down in that land, Virginia, where the colonists consumed so much mint julep that to this day the mint grows out of the graves at Jamestown, the rules were just as strict. In 1662 a woman was indicted for shelling corn on Sunday! Indeed, the very first general assembly in the Old Dominion passed a law requiring every citizen to attend church on the Sabbath, and if a freeman disobeyed he was compelled to pay three shillings, and if a slave he was flogged. And going to church, mind you meant in those days going to a particular kind of church. For in 1632 the Virginia assembly passed a law punishing all dissenters from the church of England, in 1642 passed an act banishing all who refused to have their children baptized in that church, in 1741 issued a law making life uncomfortable for Presbyterians, and in 1748 created further statutes aimed at Moravians and Methodists. Verily, those were the days of the real blue Sundays.

But who has ever surpassed a Yankee in anything—ever in keeping or in breaking the Sabbath? In those days religion entered into every phase of life—of food, sleep, recreation, work, dress. Those grave old churches, those churches whether women should sing cut passed stern regulations about one's cuffs, ruffles, ribbons and bands. There should be, for instance, no "short sleeves" whereby the nakedness of the arms may be discovered, but, on the other hand, no sleeve must be more than "half an ell long." It was a nerve-racking time for tailors and dressmakers!

If you did not go to church you were simply "beyond the pale." "No one," declared the old laws, "shall be a seaman or have a vote unless he is converted and a member of the churches allowed in the Dominion." And, moreover, if you failed to attend divine services, the town watchman saw to it that time hung heavy on your hands. No one was allowed to leave town on the Sabbath; no one must come to town except for church attendance. No work was permitted on farm, in shop or on ship. A boat could not be used, except when absolutely necessary in getting people to "meeting house." Using a horse, an ox, or a wagon was unlawful if the church were within reasonable walking distance, and "reasonable" was in this case a most expansive word.

Then, too, the odor of cooking food on the Sabbath was an abomination, while to smoke or chew tobacco near a meeting house on Sunday meant a penalty. Indeed, the use of "sotweed," as tobacco was called, was a most sinful habit on any day. "None under 21 years, nor any not previously accustomed to it, shall take tobacco without

a physician's certificate. No one shall use it publicly in the street or the fields or the woods, except on a journey of at least ten miles, or at dinner. Nor shall any one take it in any house in his own town with more than one person taking it at the same time." What in those tried days!

Nor did one dare for a long time to make mince pies or play any musical instrument, "except a drum, a trumpet or a Jew's harp." Luckily, the early New Englanders were not musically inclined. Card playing was absolutely forbidden; whoever brought cards into the dominion was fined five pounds! And as for dancing, the thought was unbearable. Says old Judge Sewall in his famous 17th century diary: "After the ministers of this town (Boston) come to the court and complain against a dancing master who seeks to set up here and hath mixt dances, and his time of meeting is lecture day (Thursday), and it is reported he should say that by one play he could teach more divinity than Mr. Willard (the pastor) or the Old Testament." A little later Sewall joyfully records that the dancing master has fled town because of dishonorable warrants out for him. But why, except to dance when the laws declared that no one should run on the Sabbath or walk in his garden or elsewhere "except reverently to and from meeting?"

For more than 100 years there was legal interference with the most petty personal affairs of the Colonial citizen. In Massachusetts a woman might not receive her own mail, and she not even her brother or father—if her husband were away, and old Judge Sewall records that in the depth of the night he was turned away for such cause from a close friend's home, although there were two other male travelers with him! It was also hotly disputed in the early Boston and Salem churches whether women should sing in divine services. One of old John Cotton's most famous sermons deals with this identical subject, and he expresses grave doubt in the matter because "the woman is more subject to error than a man, and therefore might soon prove a seducer if she become a teacher."

Perhaps Macaulay was right when he declared that the Puritans were opposed to bear-baiting, not because it gave the bears pain, but because it gave the spectators pleasure. Blue Sunday extended its influence to blue Christmas, and as late as 1845 that staunch old Puritan Judge Sewall actually wrote in his diary: "Dec. 25, Friday. Carts come to town and shops open as usual. Some somehow observe the day. . . . Blessed be God no authority yet to compel them to keep it." Thus, so opposed to pleasure were these indigo-worshippers that as late as 1780 Samuel Peters found the laws of Connecticut so strict that "dancing, fishing, hunting, skating and riding in sleighs on the ice are all the amusements allowed in this colony."

Even today the laws of Massachusetts and several other states forbid on Sunday the buying of newspapers; stationary or soft drinks; the playing of golf, working in one's garden, hiring a boat or swimming, obtaining a shoe-shine or a shave, sprinkling a lawn, making ice cream or hiring a horse. It requires a deal of agnostism in a man to undertake the detailed control of another man's conscience; but our

blue-law forefathers had all the egotism in the world. It is declared that one of their councils early passed the following unabashed resolutions: "Resolved, firstly, that the saints shall inherit the earth; resolved, secondly, that we are the saints. We moderns might add a third resolution: "Resolved, further, if there are indeed the saints, we willingly allow them to inherit the earth; for we both can't stay."

UNION CONTINUES STREAK
In what is said to have been a fast and snappy game of baseball the Union school sixth grade defeated the Hemenway sixth grade aggregation by a score of 12 to 9 at Robert Strange playgrounds yesterday afternoon. This is the Union school's third consecutive victory over the Hemenway bunch this season. Kane and Hawkins were batterymen for the winners, while Moore pitched and Jones caught for the Hemenway.

HARDING WILL REJECT TREATY AND COVENANT BUT WILL BE CAREFUL

(Continued from Page One)
Germany unless some genius in international law provides a formula whereby the good parts of the treaty of Versailles approved by Mr. Harding can be interwoven in a new treaty satisfactory to America and her allies. Mr. Harding forces no chance of using the treaty without causing considerable embarrassment abroad in tearing it apart. But he has given everybody to understand that there is no special hurry about the new association of nations or the new treaty or even the Knox resolution. The Harding administration wants to feel its way slowly.



"FOR SALE" changes to "SOLD" in the twinkling of an eye when the owner uses Star Want Ads.
Scores of deals take place every day through the help of the real estate advertising columns in this newspaper.
More than ever before people are coming to realize the wisdom of owning their homes. For people who want to buy real estate, the want ad pages offer a convenient and helpful service by bringing buyer and seller together.

The Morning Star
"The Paper With the Want Ads"

NOTE THESE PROSPERITY BARGAINS

BRAND NEW GENUINE U. S. ARMY SHOES
The Regulation Russet Shoe **\$6.85**
Worth every cent of \$12.50.
Cadet U. S. Army Russet Shoe **\$4.95**
Easily worth \$10.50.

PUP TENTS
Each **\$3.45**
This is the "Pup Tent" used by our soldiers. Made of heavy canvas. One of the best tents obtainable. The kind of tent that lasts 5 years.
Don't confuse these with ordinary pup tents. These are the kind our soldiers use. Made of the best leather obtainable. The kind of tent that lasts 5 years.

ARMY CANVAS FOLDING COTS
Reclaimed **\$3.45** / **\$36.00** Dozen
1 1/2 feet by 3 1/2 feet. Weight 17 pounds. The famous Gold Medal cot. Reclaimed. Our bargain price on these lots of all sizes. Cots are \$2.45 each, \$26.00 per dozen.

U. S. ARMY MATTRESSES
Grade A, **\$45.00** each / **\$4.95** each
Grade B, **\$33.00** each / **\$2.95** each

WOOL WRAPPED SPIRAL LEGGINGS
U. S. Army Wool Wrapped Spiral Leggings **85c**
Fit anybody. Popular with women as well as men. Best clothes protection you could wear. Price 85c pair (others \$1.25 for reclaimed). Dozen \$10.00.

U. S. ARMY STEEL CLEAVER
95 cts.
These cleavers were used by the U. S. Army Co. 24. C. This sets the seal of quality on them. They hold their edge, the right weight, the right balance and right price. They are made of one piece of forged steel, full polished, ground and sharpened. Handle polished, wash and dry. They are made with wire rivets. Length of cutting edge 8 inches; length of handle 6 inches; weight about 3 pounds each. Trade mark. "Village Blacksmith."

U. S. ARMY LEATHER REINFORCED CANVAS
Leggings Reclaimed, Per Pair **85c**
They are reinforced with genuine leather. Reputedly adapted to motorcycle or horseback riding or wherever unusually hard service is encountered.

FOLDING MEAT PANS
NO CAMPING TRIP COMPLETE WITHOUT ONE
In two parts, one for slicing meat and one for slicing. 2 sizes. All the U. S. Army quality. All have lid and handle.
Reclaimed One Aluminum folding meat pan, 6 1/2 inches long, 6 1/2 inches wide, 1 1/2 inches deep. Weight, 11 ounces. Lid equipped with ring to attach to belt. This is the one we recommend. Price, 85c.
Brand New Army Folding Meat Pan. Light block tin, 6 1/2 inches deep, 6 1/2 inches wide. Lid equipped with ring to attach to belt. Weight, 11 ounces. Price, 85c.
Reclaimed HEAVY Block Tin folding Meat Pan. Trade mark. 2 1/2 lbs.

U. S. ARMY CANVAS LEGGINGS
Made on government specifications. Extra strong and durable. Weight 1 1/2 pounds. They come in three grades:
Grade B, dozen **\$4.00**; 50 cents pair
Grade C, dozen **\$3.25**; 35 cents pair
Grade D, dozen **\$2.00**; 25 cents pair

Round Canteen Reclaimed with 75c Shoulder Straps
Heavy block tin covered with Olive Drab Canvas. Inside 1 quart. Furnished with shoulder strap.

ARMY & NAVY STORE
BRANCH OF BRADLEY BONDED WAREHOUSE
18 Market Street Wilmington, N. C.
Read Star Classified Ads