

Wilmington Morning Star

Published by THE WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, Inc., 109 Chestnut Street, F. H. BAZTE, Managing Director.

Telephone: Business and Editorial office... No. 51

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

One Year \$7.00 Six Months \$4.00 Three Months \$1.75

No weekly mail subscriptions.

CITY DELIVERY—Papers are scheduled to be delivered before 7:30 o'clock on week days and 8:30 o'clock on Sundays.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When ordering your paper changed from one address to another please give old as well as new address.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1923.

A Uniform Game Law.

It is gratifying to note that there is some hope of the legislature passing a uniform game law. This matter has been before the legislature however for many years, and each county has insisted on making its own arrangements to suit its own sportsmen.

Our conception of uniform game law is one that preserves and protects game as a basis of a sport and not as an object of commerce. Game has no commercial value when the cost of marketing same is considered, but when properly protected and preserved it has a commercial value in bringing people to the State who spend money in following the sport of hunting.

Judge Grady's First Court.

Judge Henry A. Grady, of Clinton, elected a judge of the superior court of North Carolina, at the biennial election, November 7, opened his first court at New Bern Monday. He delivered a fine charge to the grand jury and entered upon his judicial functions in accordance with the best traditions of the dignity of North Carolina courts.

The newspaper reports from New Bern state that Judge Grady opened court in the formal way and charged the jury "without making reference to the Ku Klux." We observe, in that connection, that his honor refrained from making the slightest reference to the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Columbus or other orders.

He interpreted to the grand jury its solemn duties and they include the passing on bills of indictments for every manner of offence against the laws of North Carolina, regardless of the state, church, party, or lodge affiliations of defendants. The statutes appear to have taken no account of whether a defendant is white black or yellow, or whether he is a "belonger" or a non-affiliationist.

It Is Up To France.

According to Washington dispatches, based upon official authority, the state department has already had placed before the French Government certain proposals looking to a solution of the reparations problem. Just how long the American proposal or suggestion has been laid formally before the Poincare government is not stated.

France seems to have taken no official action with reference to the tender of friendly offices on the part of the United States, and the indications are that the Poincare government intends to proceed with the French plan of coercion before taking up the plans of outsiders. However, the American proposals have been well received in some quarters abroad.

The French military authorities have made arrangements to go into German territory, some 60,000 strong, as a force backing the civil force which France is to send beyond the Rhine to collect reparations dues from German industries and exports. The French parliament has not yet sanctioned this fresh invasion of German territory but it will meet tomorrow to pass upon them. Meanwhile, it is said that Premier Poincare will have some of his plans under execution before parliament can have time to take up the matter.

That is the news as we get it from Paris, but we rather anticipate that M. Poincare will not proceed on such arbitrary and autocratic lines. It would show how much danger one man can be in disturbing the situation in Europe.

The German government has expressed itself very strongly against threatened invasion by France, and all German parties and the people are united in their condemnation of France's action. Whether there is to be opposition no one can say, but there is very grave danger of it. It might take the course of a revolution and that is really feared in both Germany and other European countries.

The New York Times discusses this grave matter as "The French Experiment," and that paper makes this interesting contribution to a subject which the whole world is now concerned about:

The net result of the diplomatic negotiations of the past week is to leave France with a free hand to apply her own ideas of the way in which to force a settlement of the reparations question. England will not go with her, but will not hinder her. The last words of Mr. Bonar Law in Paris to M. Poincare were to the effect that he did not believe that the French plan would work, but that if it did no one would be more pleased than he.

It is evident too, that the government of the United States will stand aside and see whereto the vexed French experiment will lead. In the main point, the attitude of the Washington Administration was the same as it was when defined by Secretary Hughes a week ago:

"We have no desire to see Germany relieved of her responsibility for the war or of her just obligations to make reparation for the injuries due to her aggression. There is not the slightest desire that France should lose any part of her just claims."

Now, it may be unwise, and may prove wholly futile, for the French Government to go ahead with the project for taking economic possession of the Ruhr as a "productive guarantee." That can not be decided in advance. But what can be decided in advance is that France will be acting within her strict legal rights. She will be proceeding under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, which was framed with foresight of such an emergency as has arisen. On this subject a great deal of exaggerated talk has been heard. Some rash commentators, hardly striving to conceal their sympathy with afflicted Germany, make as the beginning of a new war, and say that it will be only less lawless and inhuman than was the invasion of Belgium by Germany, which what says the Treaty of Versailles signed as well as France? In the part dealing with reparations, one clause reads:

ably not contemplated by the Germans. The worst thing about it is that they might stand for it now, but it will remain an open sore as long as there is a Germany.

The Manufacturing Idea.

The pioneer shirt manufacturer conceived the idea that since millions of men in the United States wear shirts, there must be a fine industrial opportunity in the manufacture of shirts. Well, it is a fine business, as one may judge from the annual report of a New York shirt company. The company paid a 1922 stock dividend of \$2,090,173, and figured up a profit of \$1,949,696. At the beginning of 1923, the company's capitalization registered the nifty sum of \$7,090,173. The possibilities in shirt manufacturing, or any other branch of manufacture is in the increased business that a factory may do each year that it is efficiently managed. In the case of this shirt company, its profits in 1922 over net profits in 1921, were \$606,323. This manufacturing company's net profits in 1921 were \$1,025,377, compared with 1922 of \$1,949,696, less federal and state taxes which reduced them to \$1,631,700. The taxes, of course, will be passed on down to those who wear one or more shirts. The Star's motive in publishing this is to impress upon Wilmingtonians the possibilities in manufacturing these articles which are absolute necessities for millions of people.

The Land of Cotton.

One of the largest manufacturing concerns in the north uses many thousands of bales of cotton in its business, so it has bought 10,000 acres of land in the cotton belt in order to grow its own raw material. Opportunities in the south for the production of factory raw materials on the farm are limited only to the intelligence of the human element in constructively. Why doesn't the whole push come on down south?

The past few days ought to be sufficient to enable us to see the biggest opportunities in Wilmington. They are here for us.

Each and all of us ought to be glad that those we owe not mobilize the army and adopt all sorts of rough methods for squeezing blood out of a turnip.

Lots of communities in North Carolina had better be ready to go North Carolina is going to carry them along with her. Her gait is along the homestretch.

We might as well remind President Harding that normalcy is impossible until the jazz-mined psychology of this age takes its place in tradition with the dodo.

One of the justices of the supreme court of Ohio is a woman. If ever that honorable court has to talk back at any of the lawyers, you know which member of the court can be depended on to say a plenty.

While the cotton growers are fighting the cotton boll weevil, forward looking cottonots of the major class have to keep up the fight on "the world conspiracy against cotton." Even now, it takes more than two pounds of cotton to buy a pound of butter. Chicago pays more for six hogs than New York wants to pay for a bale of cotton.

The Windy City has tapped the wires in order to let the world know that "Chicago sees a big year ahead." Even though the Great Lakes dry up, Chicago never would be a calamity howler. Chicago would see a huge land opportunity just as soon as the bottom of the lakes could be utilized for farm settlements. What are we going to do with the millions of acres of unutilized lands in eastern North Carolina?

CONTEMPORARY VIEWS.

FRANCE SELF-ISOLATED

It looks as if there would now be a showdown in Europe. The break between Great Britain and France is described as an "amicable rupture," but benign words do not lessen the intense seriousness of Poincare's ultimatum and Bonar Law's departure from Paris. The two governments which dictate the terms of peace to Europe and all of Western Asia have separated.

The fundamental cause of separation was over the question of whether German industry should be destroyed in the name of reparations or restored in the interest of European trade. The French policy of a permanently prostrated Germany could not be reconciled with the British policy of a restored and prosperous Germany. The French policy of seizing reparations by bayonets could not be reconciled with the British policy of earning reparations by trade. These are the underlying disagreements which were made insoluble by the terrible load of debts and taxation which the British and French people must carry. The British have gone home, leaving France to carry out her declared policy. Great Britain for the moment has transformed herself into a neutral power as between France and Germany. The French have a free hand, as they demanded, but so have the Germans. The British troops on the

Rhine, like the American troops on the Rhine, are not the allies of France in any action she may choose to take. They are neutral soldiers in any conflict which France now decides to provoke. A terrible responsibility rests upon the French government. It has committed itself to measures which in the opinion of practically the whole neutral world are dangerous, provocative and self-defeating. It must deal alone with a Germany which is almost certain to feel that the victorious alliance supporting the Treaty of Versailles has come to an end. It must deal with a Germany which has not failed to note the successes of the Irish, the Kemalists, the Turks and the Fascists. France is free to act. She is free to learn by experience. May it not be so costly an experiment as most neutrals fear.—New York World.

THE PIEDMONT'S GROWTH

Thinkers realize that the textile center of the United States is shifting from New England to the South and to the Piedmont South. Therefore the Piedmont section of South Carolina has a wonderful opportunity, and it seems that the citizens of this section are realizing it. For the coming of the textile center there has been sure and steady preparation for a quarter of a century, and the live cities and towns of the Piedmont are looking into the future with confidence and progress and with strong belief that the real beginning of the life of the textile industry will take place during this important year 1923.

Not only is the Piedmont beginning to grow industrially but it is going forward agriculturally as never before in its history. The people of this region seem to be inspired by the spirit which must always guide those who accomplish their task. They are working daily for their section. They are planning daily for their section. Such sane methods can not fail to prove successful. The whole nation is watching South Carolina's Piedmont section.—Charleston American.

AMERICA AND EUROPE

The kaleidoscopic changes in the European debt and reparations problem have at last brought matters to such a pass that the United States appears in the right light. Representatives of the Administration have given assurance that we are ready, on some basis, to intervene as negotiators or students of the reparations problem, when, as, and if, we are requested to do so. To that position our authorities appear to be holding.

Meanwhile, France, the recalcitrant refuses any such mediation or assistance. She would apparently like to see this country blindly ready to lay all the money that might be wanted by either side in the controversy without let or hindrance upon the altar of their self-approval, but not to give that which would help bring about a real adjustment. Such a serious study might show that there is every reason for refusing, payment of the debt claims we now hold against France. So there would be a disposition to "hold off." Despite the repeated asseveration both here and abroad that there is no connection between reparations and the funding of European debts to the United States, the present attitude of France is serving to suspend or kill any disposition there may have been in the Senate to modify the terms of the World War Debt Funding act.

In these circumstances there is, of course, nothing that we can well do. We have diplomatically suggested our good offices, and it would be idle to attempt more, pending some display of disposition on the part of the contending parties to accept them. However strongly we

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Prominent Durham Man Passes in Battle Creek

DURHAM, Jan. 9.—News reached Durham late tonight of the death of Thomas P. Fuller, prominent citizen of Durham, who has been confined to hospital in Battle Creek, Mich., since July 16, 1921. Mr. Fuller's death occurred early tonight and followed a long illness.

Mr. Fuller, until ill health forced him to resign, was president and general manager of the Golden Belt Manufacturing company in this city. He became identified with the concern in 1909, after spending a number of years in Durham, as an official of the Blackwell Tobacco Company. Mr. Fuller was born in Fayetteville

in 1857. He moved to Durham in 1882. His success in the manufacturing world proved rapid, and for many years he has been closely identified with the Duke interests in this city.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic Old Standard Remedy for Chills and Malaria. 60c

The New World Begun

"Millions now living will never die"

—Judge Rutherford.

LIFE, perfect, limitless; with a regenerated race; on a restored earth; with a corrected climate and life-perpetuating food; under a government which will satisfy the righteous desires of every living creature. And it's here, at the door! The portals of the new age are swinging open and many will enter and never die.

The old order is passing away, the new order is here. Christ Jesus is taking unto Himself His great power and beginning His reign. The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.

You can by no means afford to let business or pleasure or any person deprive you of the solace and benefits enjoyed by those who have investigated this timely and heart-cheering message. The sole object of this lecture is to bring to the people a knowledge of the dispensational truth now due to be understood.

You are cordially invited to hear a discussion of this vital topic by Mr. C. A. WISE of New York at

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Auspices International Bible Students Association, Organized by the late Pastor Russell. Judge Rutherford, New York City, President.

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Stops coughs, Eases throat. Even a little helps to free you from that cold and eases the coughing. See directions on bottle for relieving congestion, soothing inflamed, scratchy throats. Banish that cold. Now—don't risk your health through sheer neglect—ask your druggist for DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY—a syrup for coughs & colds

There was a young lady named Bing Who lost her new platinum ring; Of course, the girl felt bad; But a Lost and Found Want Ad Soon caused the young lady to sing.

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