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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1923

New England's Cotton Mill Problem.

The south is concerned in the stability of the cotton industry as a whole from the two standpoints that it is a producer and seller of the raw material, and a manufacturer and seller of finished textile products. The south's first consideration is her bilthe south, whether that textile in- pleyment situation. dustry be in continental Europe, in Great Britain, in New England or anywhere. The problems of the cotmanufacturing industry anywhere in the world are relatively important to the south and as the grower of two-thirds of the world's raw cotton it is a matter of serious concern to us of the south there are unsettled conditions anywhere in the manufacturing countries of the world.

Naturally, the 1922 strike of the cotton mill operatives in New England was viewed with dismay in the cotton during some three or four boys' were presented a thoroughbred months of a critical period for cotton wers, and certainly the cotton growthe cotton textile industry of New England the ruinous consequences of that strike. It was at a distance but it came home to us, just as also has the demoralized condition of the cotton manufacturing industry in continental Europe. The south depends on business of breeding thoroughbred world demand for its ability to distribute the cotton it grows; and naturally the price of the staple depends on the world-wide demand. As growers and manufacturers of cotton we have the reasons to take seriously the cotton milling problems in New England. It is not a question whether south, or not, for there are economic and they got an intimate knowledge phases of a disconcerting character. development of two industries—the Problems in New England may drive hog raising industry and the packing some New Englanders south, but those house industry. Those Alabama the out of cotton milling industry.

So long as the south has a New terest in the prosperity and stability about the Rotary plan: of the New England cotton textile industry. . It is to the interest of New Englanders to come south, and many will do so, but it is just as much to the interest of the south to have a flourishing cotton milling industry in the north. Were northern mills compelled to migrate south, bag and baggage, the result would also bring economic changes, not to even mention the possibilities for both social and political changes, even for the better or otherwise. It all means a new era for the south and a new era in more particulars than one. Contemplation of it rather gratifies us, but we must not forget that revolu-

and various textile centers in Rhode and his Rotary pal. There is nothing Island, Massachusetts and Connecti- to keep every Rotary club in North cut, numbering 300, attended the cen- Carolina from doing like those tennial meeting of the Southern New thoughtful Andalusians. Kiwanis England Textile club, at Providence, clubs do all sorts of things like last Saturday afternoon, to celebrate that, and, the fact is, it is presumed "founders day." Following dinner, that chambers of commerce and banks of \$50,000,000 for harbor and termina there were many interesting ad- all over North Carolina are ant to improvements, which will include the there were many interesting ad- all over North Carolina are apt to dresses, and they were mostly fea- get busy right away and start boys' tured with views of the general con- and girls in business with throughdition of the textile industry in New bred hog pigs and purebred calves,

England, generally represented in the 700 members of the textile club, now a hundred years old. We gathered from the addresses that the problem of the textile industry is more of a political character than it is economic. Legislation in force and legislation proposed tends to harm a great industry, already handicapped in its competion with the southern textile industry, grown up and operated on different economic basis.

Those serious minded New England manufacturers adopted resolutions addressed to Governor Flynn, of Rhode Island, urging him to use his influence against hasty legislation harmful to an industry already handicapby economic conditions. ped resolutions sent to the governor were, in par, as follows:

The present situation of cotton manufacturing in Rhode Island is such as to cause serious apprehension to many forward looking

citizens of the state.

For nearly a century. England was supreme in this in-dustry, but as a result of the last 25 years of competition sub-stantially half of the industry is today located in the south. At and about the time of the out-break of the war, there had been such a growing together of labor costs in these two sections that many manufacturers thought the original disparity had in great measure permanently ceased The developments of the last two years have for the time being nyway shown this belief was an

We have reasons to hope at least that present conditions will not continue indefinitely, but we think it is no exaggeration to say that there has at no time been a wider difference between manufacturing costs in the two sections than exists at the present moment. These are so great in-deed that there is scarcely a progressive manufacturer in New England who is not studying the

situation with extreme anxiety. probably As you are several important compaines have at least to the south, and we know that others seriously contemplate In fact, this - movement so repidly assumed disquieting proportions that it already parthe aspect of a stam's pede than of any orderly exodus.

the proposed legislation lion dollar cotton growing industry which concerns the New England and the world demand that must manufacturers is supposed to be for make it a substantial industry. The the benefit of textile operators, it will condition of the cotton textile indus- actually be harmful to them should try throughout the world, therefore, the textile industry become so handiis a matter of prime importance to capped that it will affect the em-

Rotarians and Hogs.

guests of the Rotary club, of Andalusia. Alt. one day last week, as noted by Montgomery Advertiser. The were entertained at luncheon, against. and they were taken out in automobiles to the Andalusia packing house of Swift and Company. At the conclusion of an enjoyable luncheon, each of the twenty-six boys' received present worth from \$20 to \$100. These gilt or sow to be kept out on the farm increase, each boy is to return to the months each as full payment for the one given at the meeting.

Those boys' had a fine time and they became enthusiastic over the oppor- North Carolina. opportunities to promote the raising of the best types of hogs by selling their share of the thoroughbred pigs or by retaining them all for breeding hogs that can be raised in Alabama. idea of Rotarians, and nobody has to tell them that Rotarians are fine England market for raw cotton, we hosts and clever about their plan to have a very distinct and material inpromote hog raising in the right way.

> Each of these boys represented a rural school of the county and were selected by a vote of the respective schools as being the

respective schools as penns ...
logical ones to keep the pigs.
A Rotary club committee consisting of Dr. R. I. Kearley, D. L. Benson, Dr. L. E. Broughton, T. E. Henderson and Albert Kellar, sembled the hogs which ranged value from \$20 to \$100. The total costs will be apportioned among the club membership. This program is one to stimulate hog production in the county and promises to be a great stimulus. Each of the boys is paired with

a Rotarian to whom he must re-port from time to time on how his hog is progressing.

The Rotarian gilt fund consisted tionizing southern industry is bound of several hundred dollars and their

Not Waiting For George To Do It.

The New York Daily News Record announces that citizens of Bennettsville, S. C., is to have another cotton mills, for which the capital stock is subscribed by citizens of Benettsville and Marlboro county. The new which fully

mill is to have 10,000 spindles, and it is to be a strictly home financed enterprise. The promoters are E. P. Miller, president of the Union Savings bank, of Bennettsville, and Marvin W. Adams, of McColl. Mr. Adams intend the construction and operation ship lines operating between southof the new enterprise "till the mill is on a paying basis." That means about a year in the industrial Caro-

·Mill building in the Carolinas continues on an amazing scale, and the home folk are putting their own initiative and capital in industrial enterprises, regardless of new comers this section had never yet begun to who are coming in to share the field with local enterprise. Taylorsville, N. C., is also to have another yarn mill, for the building of which \$300,-000 has been subscribed by home people and New York capitalists. The Watts Spinning company near Taylorsville, has been completed and has begun operating on a day and night schedule. It operates 6,000 spindles, and is a one-man cotton mill, owned and operated by A. L. Watts. Owing to the keen demand on his factory, Mr. Watts has purchased 4,000 more spindles and will increase the capacity of his factory to 10,000 spindles.

Doing things surely keeps it from being dull. Making progress gets publicity. A dozen trades papers in the north are keeping in close touch with the industrial development of the south. The announcement about the new Bennettsville mill appeared in a "boxed" special on page one of the New York Daily Record last Monday. America's industrial romances centers in the Carolinas.

Don't Play Against North Carolina.

We have been told that Governor the opposition getting itself in fighting trim: To fight what? It seems that the opposition has not mobilized yet, because it does not know exactly just what it is that it is going to fight, but anyhow the opposition hopes to have something or other it can buck We shall have to trust to the good sense of the legislature to examine throughly every constructive proposition before the general assembly and deal with it on its merits, not because of personal reasons and grown animosities or triumphs. A partisan triumph for any group over was being framed. The Versailles pact other on anything but logical the lines might set North Carolina progress back many moons. When all the club two gilts at the age of four cards are on the table face up and allay the fears of France and to give unmarked, there will be time enough for all of us to take a hand, provided was submitted to the senate. Instead we don't play the game against of adopting it with what reservations

CONTEMPORARY VIEWS.

IN ALL FAIRNESS

purposes. They saw in the packing stole anything more valuable than a and closed the doors behind us, it is house plant the market for all the kiss or a watermeion. You have one hardly strange that the French peoples that can be raised in Alabama, you many not be an ideal citizen in and under the influence of demagogues. you many not be an ideal citizen in all respects, you lead an orderly life. You are not anti-social, but adapta-All right; we are agreed as to Then why should you be reproached, by implication, for taking a man who has done one or more of things which society forbids by same problems are just as apt to boys' left Andalusia with a very high its laws, and sending him to work for society? There are many people who re-

gard the convict as the unfortunate victim of society, and on some vague theory hold that society ought to be rapped on the knuckles for what it has lone to this unfortunate. It is true that society has-obeyed its own laws and refrained from the things which the convict is supposed to have done Nevertheless, we should stand by the convict and ease his burdens when the time comes for him to make some measure of restitution to society for the wrongs which he has done it. Frown on society, smile on the convict. Put a tax on society for the benefit of the convict; put a rose on the convict, and serve him ice cream for breakfast. There are wellmeaning people who entertain this point of view.—Montgomery Advertiser.

EDMONDS ON PORT DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Richard H. Edmonds is express ing the opinion in The Manufacturers Record that the governor's message outlines progressive policies which "set the pace for the nation." Mr. Edmonds believes that "the whole program is one worthy of North Carolina's adoption." He is particularly to revolutionize us, too. Conditions plan will bring back to the club two impressed with the shipping proposiwill change gradually, but they will pigs for every one they give away as state-owned termina, facilities, and change to be sure.

It will change gradually, but they will pigs for every one they give away as state-owned termina, facilities, and capital stock in a safe industry. It when these have been provided, if the capital capital stock in a safe industry. Textile manufacturers from Fall can be imagined that a fine comrade-River, New Bedford, Lawrence, Boston ship will spring up between each boy rates by independent concerns then the state could well afford to try the ex-periment of a state steamship line. Mr. Edmonds reminds that the own-ership of terminal facilities has been recognized as of vital importance in building up the commerce of great cities in all parts of the world. He cites the case of Baltimore. That city a few years ago voted a bond issue building and ownership by the city of wharves and warehouses to be leased to operating companies. Livery ecently decided to expend \$70,000,00

and there all over the world great cities and great communities have found the ownership of terminal facilities extremely important, giving to these places an opportunity for the development of their trade which could not be secured by independence wholly upon railroad or steamship owned ter-

minals.

As Mr. Edmonds sees the situation and views the prospect, North Carolina has water transportation advantages which fully utilized—and they are not now utilized except to a very limited extent-would increase the trade and the wealth of this state to an extent which our people can probably but slightly realize at present. "The whole south, with three-fifths of the coast line of the United States, says Mr. Edmonds, "is getting only a medium of benefit from this enormous tendered his services gratis to super- water line, because some of the steamern and northern ports either work in connection with railroads or under railroad influence or ownership, in such a way as not to secure the largest possible results for the benefit of the

Mr. Edmonds recalls that a few years ago one of the greatest developers of the enormous transportation interests of the lakes, after a thorough study of coastwise transportation at the south said to The Manufacturers Record that touch its water transportation poten-tialities. He was amazed that the south was so far behind the lake region in this respect, and what he saw as needed at southern ports was the development of enlarged terminal facilities and steamship transportation by independent lines in competition with the transportation which we then had and which was largely controlled or influenced by railroad compaines. "It may not be at all out of place for railroads to expand their facilities by the utilization of water transportation along the Atlantic coast and elsewhere." Mr. Edmonds declares, "but it is equally as important that in some way there should be developed independent water transportation, and Governor Morrison wants North lina to test the matter. The Manufac-turers Record believes that he is wise in this proposition."-Charlote Ob

OUR PART IN THE IMPASSE

For a good many months the attitude and acts of France in international affairs has not pleased us. and we have not hesitated to say so plainly. It has seemed to us, and rightly so, that nothing was to be gained by a policy that stubbornly in-sisted upon more from Germany than that prostrate country, whatever her just debts, was able to pay; time and again we have pointed out the faulty logic of what appeared to be the determination of France to colect huge sums from Germany and at the same time to prevent that nation from regaining her industrial health and strength; we have not been slow in the past few days to set forth the im-possibility of digging coal with bay-

affairs. But before we cast too many stones to consider whether we ourselves are entirely without blame in not again to find us napping this matter. Without doubt the war Now is the time we should left France in a revengeful frame of ing sober thought to the lessons of mind; it would have been strange if our experience and be making up our it had not. In the minds of the rank own minds just what we are willing and file of the French people there to do to aid in world reconstruction. was also a deep rooted fear and sus-picion of Germany; that, too, was natural enough. Both the spirit of part without being willing to bear our "revanche" and the dread of her east- share of the responsibility for the afprominently in evidence throughout bore only too much evidence of both. President Wilson and our other representatives at the peace conference, no doubt, saw the danger and sought her people an opportunity to regain their mental poise. An imperfect treaty seemed clearly ngcessary and pro-ceeding to work from within, to the end that imperfections be gradually eliminated, that body proceeded, for purely partisan reasons, to reject the whole structure. To cap the climax, we next proceeded, largely to satisfy personal animosities, to place in power an administration whose whole for-eign policy was avowedly one of nega-You never killed anybody; you never cobbed a bank; you never forged a ton. We, the strongest of the Allies, determined, albeit by unwise methods, to take care of themselves.

But, however easily explained, the policy of France is unwise and calworld in an unsettled state, is nothing worse. If humanity is to be saved must unnecessary hardship the whole reparations question will have to be reconsidered and viewed from an en-tirely deferent standpoint. What we

> cure for it, but welcome Oper 17 Millton Jars Used Yearly

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all my sleep.
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Morrison's progressive program will have easy sailing during the first or this week, but the prediction is made that the end of the week is to find the operation getting itself in fighting. It will never return in the same form.

Our position is such, however, that sooner or later we are very apt to be moved than a pity that we can not apply some of its wisdom to our own affairs. But before we cast too many. selves, in this matter of straightening Europe out. Shall we be ready when that time comes? Opportunity ought

Now is the time we should be giv-ing sober thought to the lessons of One thing is clear beyond dispute: we can play no importance and manly ern neighbor and ancient enemy were fairs of the world. There never has been any excuse for

> USE BOTH! -say dentists everywhere Use both a dental "paste" and "liquid". Tooth-PASTE removes film, whitens teeth. Then LIQUID-Antiseptic floods in and purifies unbrushable crevices where food bits collect, ferment andform destructive acids. It hardens gums, sweetens breath, tones up and refreshes entire mouth. "Complete Dental Treatment"



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