

Wilmington Morning Star

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

Business Office No. 61
Editorial Rooms No. 61

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.
One Year \$7.00
Six Months 3.50
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 9:30 o'clock on Sundays. Complaints regarding late service or non-delivery should be made before 9:00 a. m. to Circulation Department, Phone 51.

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MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1923

They Should Know Wilmington

A New Yorker who is now identified with the industrial life of Wilmington asserts that the industrial advantages of Wilmington, relatively speaking ought to be equally appealing to industrial developers as the piedmont section. Electric power in Wilmington possibly costs slightly more, perhaps, than electric power in upper portions of North Carolina and South Carolina, but the double advantage of water and rail transportation facilities in North Carolina's ocean gateway city over balances the piedmont's power facilities, admittedly great, as a matter of course.

No doubt if industrial migrants knew that, they would give Wilmington and eastern Carolina the once over. The means for moving raw materials and manufactures by sea, and land are obviously superior to the factor of rail facilities only, while the labor supply at Wilmington, and Southport, is a tremendous factor in favor of this seaport manufacturing district. The coastal climate and our ocean playground advantages are strong features of the industrial advantages here. It is a notable fact that Wilmington's largest industries have been located here because they can reach the whole of America by rail and have access to the world by the broad Atlantic.

Of course, this is no attempt to disparage the superior advantages of the piedmont sections of the Carolinas. They are sufficiently great to force themselves upon the attention of industrialists at the north. It seems so now that when a piedmont city, town or rural community wakes up of a morning it need not be surprised to hear that fate had decreed it to be the southern home of a branch textile plant of a great New England manufacturing concern. On and after today western North Carolina localities will sit up and take notice as to which is to be the site of the new Appleton plant which an Asheville dispatch says is to cost approximately \$5,000,000. It is given out that the site is to be selected by the officials today, for approval by the chiefs at Boston in the next few days.

The company's site scouts in North Carolina, state that work probably will be started on this southern plant within the next 90 days. Five sites in western North Carolina have been given a high rating by J. E. Sirrenne, one of the company's engineers, who was delegated to recommend a location. The final choice of a location is to be made by the Appleton mills company at Boston some time during this week. The points listed as advantageous sites are as follows: One in McDowell county; one in Burke county; two in Rutherford county; and one in Henderson county. Those five Carolina localities will be on the anxious bench this week.

Meanwhile, the Swink Manufacturing company, composed of successful North Carolina textile men, is to spend \$1,500,000 on a big cotton mill development to be located six miles south of Salisbury, N. C. They have planned to develop a town to be called Swink. Those promoting the development are W. J. Swink, of China Grove, and D. A. Cannon, of Concord, well known in the southern textile industry. The company has already bought 400 acres of land on the main line of the Southern Railway.

Greenville, S. C., looms big in the pictures this week. The Southern Worsted company, organized at a recent meeting of stockholders, in New

York, announce that it will invest \$1,500,000 in a worsted mill to be erected at an early day in or near Greenville. A Greenville dispatch, announces that the new woolen mill, the first for South Carolina, will be controlled by the Judson mills, of Greenville, the Waterloo manufacturing company, of Waterloo, N. Y., the Alester G. Furman company, of Greenville, and A. M. Law, of Spartanburg.

Spartanburg, S. C., according to a Boston announcement, is to be the centre of a \$15,000,000 development promoted by the Pacific Mills company, of Boston. That New England company has bought 700 acres of land near Spartanburg and will erect a finishing plant and a cotton mill of 300,000 spindles. The same company will also build a worsted mill in upper South Carolina.

Europe's Chief Disturbing Factor

As bad as economic conditions in Europe are, that is not now the chief disturbing factor in the continent. The one ominous and disturbing feature of the situation is France's costly and ruinous invasion of the Ruhr. In spite of it, Americans sympathize with devastated France to the extent that they hope she can get out of Germany every cent of reparations it is possible for her to pay. Nevertheless, the overwhelming sentiment among Americans is that French occupation of the Ruhr will not only make it impossible for Germany to pay her just dues to France but it will increase the burdens of both France and Germany. France, however, believes anti-Ruhr sentiment in the United States is due to German propaganda.

Under that impression, France herself is carrying on a distinct propaganda to gain American approval of her invasion of the Ruhr. The general tenor of the French propaganda in America, to quote one of her official speakers, is that "the French occupation of the Ruhr is merely a necessary means for forcing the collection of debts justly due to France, and not a militaristic attempt to punish a defeated enemy." Further that "it has been instrumental in preventing another war which would have been forced on the world inside of the next two years." France seized more territory last week and explained that it was done as a "fiscal policy." As a matter of fact, she is making the situation more difficult for herself and Germany, while resultant effects are injuring the economic and commercial relations of all nations, including the United States. The New York Journal of Commerce, decidedly pro-French as to reparations, thus reviews the results of French seizure of the Ruhr:

Thus far French occupation of the Ruhr has been a failure in practical results, and there is small prospect of any real success. The cost both to France and others has been tremendous. The profit which France seized an industrial system that they cannot manage, the French are obtaining only one-tenth the supply of coal previously received, and have made little progress in overcoming German financial resistance. One false step necessitates another, and unless this "peaceful" invasion is recognized as futile still further aggressions will be necessary to carry out original designs, whatever they may be.

Next to the Kaiser himself, Poincare is proving the greatest menace to peace in Europe. He and his adherents have thrown Europe into a state of tension worse than existed before the war; exhaustion being the only preventative against a fresh conflagration. Deeper hatreds are being created than existed even during the war; hatreds that will endanger peace for generations to come. In all probability sober judgment and time will prove that invasion of the Ruhr was both a moral and economic crime, which cannot possibly be justified by default of a pauper 10 per cent in one year's payment by Germany. Why throw Europe into convulsions for such a trifle? France experts must have known that such action as they are now taking would impair and not strengthen Germany's ability to pay. Seemingly secret forces and ambitions are at work, which have not yet disclosed themselves; and the fact should not be overlooked that there are several powerful blocs alive in France, one desiring revenge and another desiring annexation which afford an extraordinary opportunity to ambitious politicians, many of whom are ardent militarists.

Even a stronger view on the same line is generally held in Great Britain, and it matters not what may be said, France is determined to carry out a policy which she determined upon almost coeval with the Armistice. That is why she held her military establishment practically intact. It has been apparent all along that France considers German territory as good as German reparations, and fear of recovery in Germany has impelled France to occupy the Ruhr with the

double motive of getting her due out of Germany and to crush her completely while the crushing is good. It is a deliberate purpose which France is determined to carry out.

While the allies are determined that Germany shall pay every cent of reparations she can, France is bent on collecting reparations or taking their equivalent in territory just as good. All she asks is to be let alone. She has already flouted intervention by the league of nations and she has given America and Great Britain to understand that they have no invitation to her party.

Of course, it means another war in the years to come but that depends on whether it is possible for Germany to recover, or whether the French policy will drive Russia to the side of Germany. Just at present the Bolsheviks are cold-fotters on that proposition. Just now France is the most powerful nation on the continent and British and American isolation is all she expects of them.

Got to Mobilize to Get Somewhere

Charleston has waked up to the necessity for a chamber of commerce representative of the city and is feverishly making a canvass for a chamber membership of 3,000. At any rate a large membership is certain, since women as well as men are to be admitted to full membership to work for Charleston. A fine start has been made, the News and Courier remarks, and belief in this new movement at the South Carolina port city is "general and sincere." Quoths the Charleston paper:

In the very nature of things organizations like the chamber of commerce have to go through a shaking up process every so often. This is true not only in Charleston but everywhere else. The Charleston chamber of commerce when the present reorganization is completed should be in a better position than it has ever before been to serve the community. It will be a thoroughly democratic and completely equipped in all respects to function as a chamber of commerce should function.

It should not be at all "in the very nature of things" for such a body as a chamber of commerce to lag. It really is not in the nature of things in any particular instance. It is because the business men of our southern cities have not recognized the great value of and absolute necessity for, a live chamber of commerce, if their cities can be expected to develop and make progress in this live-wire age. Charlestonians are apt to realize that now, so the News and Courier senses it in the remark that "they know that Charleston must have a live chamber of commerce and that one who expects to do business in Charleston can not afford not to give to the chamber his full measure of support."

That is all absolutely true. The men who expect to do business in their city must see that their city makes progress before their own business can be expected to make progress. One only need to look to the piedmont cities of the Carolinas in order to observe the power and pull in a live chamber of commerce composed of all classes of a city's most virile citizenship. The proper place for any live man is, in his city's chamber of commerce.

Railroading People to the Asylum

That crime has been committed more than once in depriving men and women of their liberty under pretense that they are insane, is not to be denied. That men and women today are confined in state and private hospitals on the ground that they are insane or would become a menace to other people if liberated, when they could very well be freed without danger to themselves or the public, is conjectured not without some basis in fact.

The busy, rushing world that goes about its daily tasks takes no thought of persons confined in living tombs who might be out enjoying God's free air and sunshine and a bit of simple human happiness before their final summons comes. We don't know—and we don't care—but we would likely start a riot if the full facts of every case of this kind were before us. There ought to be a review of all insanity cases in the state and in private hospitals, on which subject we herewith reproduce a letter to the Raleigh News and Observer, written by W. C. Orren, at Morganton. Bear in mind that, in cases of this sort the more important the appeal, the stronger the claim that any certain person is insane. A perfectly sane man, who might be an obstacle in the way of any maliciously minded person, could be carted into a private insane asylum and immured for life, without anybody's ever having access to the facts. The letter mentioned follows:

Why don't you folks do something about getting sane folks out of the asylums of the state if you want to economize on state money? There are a whole bunch of people railroaded to the asylums by some people to get rid of them and take what they have. Facts can be obtained if you want them. In the name of common sense get busy and get some legislation through to give people their liberty who are now locked in the state asylums. I can produce a letter written by a doctor who says in black and white that a certain doctor said to that he would send a party to Morganton, and send the sheriff along to help him out to show that he was not insane, yet the doctor himself said that the party is not insane and never was. Dr. McCampbell acknowledges the fact, but his object is to turn the matter over to the state. Why not give Dr. McCampbell power to turn men loose who do not need to be here eating up state tax, utilizing the rooms where others are needed? Why not appoint a board of review of all cases and make it a heavy penalty to put people in lock-ups to get rid of them? In the name of God do something for the people behind the bars before the people behind the bars lose all respect for the law-makers of the country. People outside can help themselves, those behind the bars cannot. What are you going to do? Remember that the doctors of the asylums cannot turn out some one unless they assume responsibility for them and you cannot blame the doctors. They are simply state jailers and will lay themselves liable should anything happen while under their jurisdiction. You cannot blame the doctors for that. But for God's sake get some legislation through effecting the release of folks where no one assumes the responsibility for them, outside and shut them up state money. If you want further facts you can get them.

In several states similar complaints have been made. In New York there have been many notable instances in which habeas corpus proceedings have been resorted to. The status of a certain man of wealth in New York is that of a mental incompetent. His status in Virginia is that of a sane person quite capable of managing his own business and equally capable of taking care of himself.

CONTEMPORARY VIEWS.

GREAT DEVELOPMENT IS NOW TAKING FORM
Announcement was made in Boston yesterday, as coming from Edwin Farnham Greene of the Pacific Mills, that the company is soon to take title to about 700 acres of land near Spartanburg, S. C. The property being acquired through the office of Alester G. Furman company of Greenville, S. C.

While no final decision has been made as to when the first step in the development shall be taken, making the property prepared by the Lockwood, Green company for a finishing plant and cotton mill of approximately 300,000 spindles. Even these tentative plans suggest huge things to come, and in the next few months at least \$15,000,000. At the offices of Lawrence & Co., the selling-agents for the mills, nothing could be added to the statements given above.

Market rumors of all sorts have been current for some time concerning the probability of an announcement of this character. In New England many newspapers and people regard the rumors as part of a propaganda to discourage further investment in the state in Massachusetts. In this city there has never been any doubt that some great planning was under way, and since this company came into the 4-4 bleached goods market as a leader in production, at a price making through its immense 80-kier bleachery at Lawrence, the market has been prepared to believe almost anything as possible.

Being already as leader in the staple and the printed goods business and the next logical step in mass output for domestic consumption is in the direction of wide sheetings, sheets, or pillow cases. Guessing will be enhanced by the positive statement that mills will be built side by side with finishing plants. The company already owns very large print cloth yarn goods mills in South Carolina, so that the assumption that some additional new lines will be provided is not a violent one. Coming so soon after the formal confirmation of the reports in this journal of a great new worsted plant being planned by the engineers now engaged on the Pacific plans for erection in the near future, it is not surprising to give ground for a great deal of discussion in textile investment channels.—New York Journal of Commerce.

SAD NEWS FOR THEM

This afternoon in death row at the state prison 17 persons stand bearing down the cell awaiting the death when one by one they will be taken from the place of incarceration and electrocuted in the state's noted chair. It is a sad day indeed for these 17 men who must pay the penalty of death for crimes which they have committed. They are sad when they see one of their number taken from his cell, led down the long hall to the death chamber and his life is taken from him. But they forget this at times according to a correspondent who interviewed them in death row of the prison at Raleigh a few days ago. At times these condemned men forget themselves and exchange jokes. They giggle at their troubles and think of possibilities of escape believing that the governor will give them reprieve and that they will eventually escape the penalty of death.

The Enterprise is inclined to agree with the Greensboro Daily News that ignorance is largely responsible for crime today. It is the condition in which these men find themselves today. Think of it. Seventeen men are in the prison at Raleigh awaiting electrocution. Never before in the history of North Carolina has such a large number of criminals condemned to die been placed in the penitentiary at one time.

The foregoing conditions cause people to shudder. It was a veteran who saw 13,000 men killed in France was unable to see the state take the life of Bob Williams the other day. He said give him war and with it hell in preference to what he viewed as the near murder of a man whose life was snatched from him. Taking the lives of men by electrocution doesn't prevent crime altogether, but it ought to have a salutary effect on crime. Any kind of punishment for men who violate the laws of the land will not stop crime, but it will at least cause persons who think of committing crimes to consider the penalty that they must pay. The thought of punishment sometimes causes a man to think, before he pulls the trigger and that is one reason the state requires the criminal to pay the penalty with his life. And that is indeed sound judgment for the man who would abolish capital punishment.

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HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

are of the opinion that the death chair cannot stand the test. Bob Williams, the negro who died in the chair this week, said these words before he breathed his last: "Tell them to let my death be a warning." And Bob did one thing. He scored a point for the newspaper boys who were there to report the event.

The Enterprise does not believe the legislature will pass any law of any kind that will tend to prohibit newspapers from carrying accounts of electrocutions at Raleigh. If it does then it has killed at least a part of the effect of taking human life in cases of crime.—High Point Enterprise.

Uncle Joe Cannon Is Given Great Ovation

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Representative Cannon, of Illinois, "Uncle Joe" as he is known to his colleagues, received an ovation tonight such as few men have been given by the house. The veteran of 46 years legislative morrow from congress, asked unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the record on what he said he did not know about the farm credits bill. The house to a man arose and cheered him, the galleries joined in the demonstration which lasted several minutes.

"Uncle Joe" was a disconsolate figure as he walked up and down the aisles on his last night as a member of the house. He had expressed grief throughout the day at the absence of his old friend, Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, who died several months ago. The closing night of congress was not orthodox without "Jim" Mann, the 86 year old veteran declared.

Mr. Cannon's whimsical humor, however, was not altogether absent. He carried in his mouth the usual long cigar as he asked for recognition to extend his remarks. His request was one of the few utterances he has made on the floor during the present session. He frequently had told friends that his presence was necessary only to make a quorum and that this was one of the reasons why he was giving way to a younger man.

Senate Carries Over McNary Nomination

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The senate in executive session late tonight considered the nomination of James G. McNary, Texas and New Mexico banker, to be comptroller of the currency, but action went over until tomorrow. Senator Couzens, Republican, Michigan, one of the members of the banking committee, opposed to confirmation was understood to have blocked action at tonight's session.

Senators favorable to Mr. McNary, admitted that confirmation of his nomination could easily be blocked tomorrow, with the senate obliged under law to adjourn at noon.

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The Radio King

is coming

Statement of Condition of

The Murchison National Bank

of Wilmington, N. C.

At the Close of Business December 29, 1922

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$ 9,252,952.19
Customers' liability acceptances	190,000.00
U. S. bonds	800,650.00
Bank building	375,000.00
Bonds and other securities	94,000.00
Cash and due by banks	3,977,703.79
TOTAL	\$14,690,305.93

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	\$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,188,267.69
Reserved for taxes	65,293.11
Circulation	615,000.00
Acceptances	190,000.00
Rediscounts with federal reserve bank	675,773.55
Deposits	11,005,971.63
TOTAL	\$14,690,305.93

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