

Society

North Carolina Duck Furnishes Washington Meal

(By George H. Manning.)
Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Congressman John H. Small, of North Carolina, entertained a party of friends at the Cosmos club here on Saturday night at a dinner party. Having received a number of canvas-back ducks from Mr. L. W. Woodhouse, of Poplar Branch, Currituck county, North Carolina, Mr. Small invited a few friends to join him in the feast at his club.

In the party besides Mr. Small were Senator Overman, Congressman C. F. Curry, of California; Captain E. P. Bertoldi, captain commandant of the United States Coast Guard; Mr. E. H. Boyd, of North Carolina, chief of the income tax division of the Treasury Department; Joe Taylor, of Washington, N. C., secretary to Senator Simmons; Mr. K. Foster Murray, Washington correspondent of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot; and George H. Manning, Washington correspondent of the Wilmington Dispatch.

The party was profuse in its praise of the ducks, which were fine specimens and far superior to the usual run of such fowl that reaches Washington. Mr. Small also had, among the other good things to eat and drink for his guests, some giant potatoes baked in the packets that came from his district, and some excellent oysters taken from the coves along the North Carolina coast.

Mr. Small was unanimously voted to be a most delightful host and a toast was drunk to him as chairman of the rivers and harbors committee of the next Congress.

PRESIDENT SOUNDS SENATE ON PEACE LEAGUE OF WORLD

(Continued From Page One.)
they feel free to render it.
"That service is nothing less than this: To add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal, solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions."
"The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to mankind and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that so far as our participation in guaranteeing future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended."
"The treaties and agreements which bring it to end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will, with the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant; and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterwards when it may be too late."
"No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war; and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and safety the principles of the American governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend."
"I do not mean to say that any American government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind."
"The term of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee is necessary. The question which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this:
"Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance power? If it is only a struggle for a new balance power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power, not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace."
"Fortunately we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statesmen of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that as a part of the purpose, they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be."
"They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that it may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them with out soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quick sand. Only a peace between equals can last. Only a peace the very principle of which is equality and common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between us is necessary for a lasting peace. It is the just settlement of vexatious questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance."
"The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded if it is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend. Equality of territory or of resources there of course cannot be, nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the people themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipages of power."
"And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of rights among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their

The First Peep of Spring

We begin Monday with our first showing of Ladies' and Misses' Spring Suits and Millinery



Never so much as today have bright, new ideas been such factors in garment selling. Every woman wants something that's different—Individuality is the keynote.

Our Spring Models are sure to delight you with their clean cut novelty and distinctiveness without freakishness.

We show only a few this week, but we are confident they will be received with enthusiasm.

PRICED \$19.95 TO \$30.00.

The New Millinery we show are Satin and combinations of Satin and Liere Braids, in sailor and small novelty shapes. Colors are black, Navy, Brown and Green.

PRICED \$2.25 TO \$4.95.

Belk-Williams Company

WAS SPLENDID ADDRESS Mr. Rogers Moore Delighted Boys Yesterday.

Using Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, as an illustration, Mr. Roger Moore, president of the Rotary Club, delivered an unusually fine lecture on "The Next Bill" before 50 or more boys and young men at the Y. M. C. A. late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Moore gave his audience some idea of the mammoth proportions of a million dollars by saying that it would require 37 years for one to count this number, although one used all haste and observed no holidays. Excellent music was furnished by the High School orchestra.

Yesterday's lecture was the second of the first series. The first was delivered Sunday a week ago, by Col. Walker Taylor, who used President Woodrow Wilson as his illustration. The third and last of the first series will be given next Sunday afternoon by Mr. J. B. Huntington, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. who will speak on "The Greatest Man Living." The second series will then start. All told a dozen lectures are included in the campaign mapped out.

FUNERAL OF MR. MILLAN. Remains Were Carried From Train to Bellevue Cemetery.

The remains of Mr. W. H. Millan, former Wilmingtonian, whose death occurred in Waycross, Ga., yesterday, were received in the city early this afternoon and carried directly from the train to Bellevue cemetery, where interment was made after a short funeral service conducted at the graveside by Rev. W. Koelling, assistant pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. The deceased was about 40 years of age and was known to many persons in this city.

MRS. HARDWICK BURIED. Services Conducted from the Home by Dr. Wells This Afternoon.

Funeral services for Mrs. Sarah Hardwick, who passed away at the James Walker Memorial Hospital yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, after a lingering illness, were conducted from her late residence, No. 10 Castle street, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon by Rev. J. M. Wells, D. D., pastor of First Presbyterian church, and interment was made in Oakdale cemetery.

The deceased, who was in the 75th year of her age, was one of the oldest residents of the city and is survived by no near relatives.

SAILED TODAY. Chester Will Arrive in Port Wednesday Afternoon.

The Clyde steamer Cherokee, due to have sailed from New York Saturday afternoon, and which would have arrived here today, is reported to have sailed from the metropolis today, and will arrive in port Wednesday. The delay is due to bad weather and congestion in New York.

VERY HEAVY DOCKET. Recorder Had a Total of Twenty-One Cases This Morning.

Eleven colored men, charged with gambling before Recorder George Harris, at this morning's session of Recorder's court, which was marked by an unusually large number of cases—twenty-one. Some of the gamblers paid the costs while others went to the roads. Ben Cromartie, John Holton and Arthur Bennett, each went to the roads for 30 days. Willie Riley, James Teachey, Frank McDuffie, Joe Farrar, Lester Holton, Frank Robinson and Joe Eagles paid the costs. John Holton was given an additional 30 days for assisting an officer and Ira Evans had another 30 days attached to his sentence for carrying a concealed weapon.

Polly Wright, colored, was given a total of three months at the farm for larceny and resisting an officer, 30 days for the former and 60 days for the latter. Avan McKay, colored, was given 30 days on the roads for assault with a deadly weapon. J. Harowitz paid the costs for reckless driving. Sam Williams paid the costs for being drunk and disorderly. A Miller paid the costs for assault on a female.

Carrie May Howe, colored, was up for vagrancy, but was let off, this being her first offense. Henry Bolden, colored, will be tried tomorrow on a charge of larceny by trick.

COLD WAVE TONIGHT. Weather Man Very Cold in His Remarks This Afternoon.

"Are you prepared for a blizzard?" That was the greeting given a representative of The Dispatch by a member of the local Weather Bureau station, this afternoon. From the remarks it would seem that a sudden and radical change in temperature is to be expected in the city. And to back this statement the following weather warning message has been issued from the local office: "Wilmington, January 21, 1917; Cold Wave—Temperature will fall decidedly Monday night and Tuesday."

DEED OF ASSIGNMENT. M. Kaminsky's Store and Goods Transferred to Jacob Dlugin.

Deed of assignment was filed in the office of the register of deeds this morning transferring the store and stock of goods of Mr. M. Kaminsky, No. 715 North Fourth street, to Jacob Dlugin, who is to close out the business and make such payments to the creditors as possible after the regular exemptions are made.

FEW PROPERTY CHANGES. Only Three Deeds Filed at the Court House This Morning.

Following are the deeds filed for record in the office of the register of deeds this morning: J. D. Rivenbark to William T. Hansley, lot on North Third street; Oscar McCullen to Susan McCall, tract on the Sound; Kure Land & Development Company to T. P. Dillon, lot at Fort Fisher, Sea Beach.

COAST LINE HOTEL CAFE. Rooms by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Meals at any hour, 208 North Front street. Phone 208-W, 10-6-1mo.

Just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property. I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship, and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

"I speak of this not because of any desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable—because I wish frankly to uncover realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world will sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquility of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom and of right.

"So far as practically, moreover, every great people now struggling towards a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cessation of territory it can, no doubt, be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

"And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, quality and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto sought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

"It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the cooperation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programs of military preparation.

"Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings, and come to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armaments are henceforth to continue and here and there to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

"I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve, and with the utmost explicitness because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the

world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority amongst all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say.

"May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

"And in holding out the expectation that the people and the government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms as I have named, I speak with the greater boldness and confidence, but it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfillment, rather, of all that we have professed or striven for.

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world: That no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

When the President had finished and the Senate returned to its regular business, Senator LaFollette emphasized the sentiment of all present by saying:

"We have just passed through a very important hour in the life of the world."

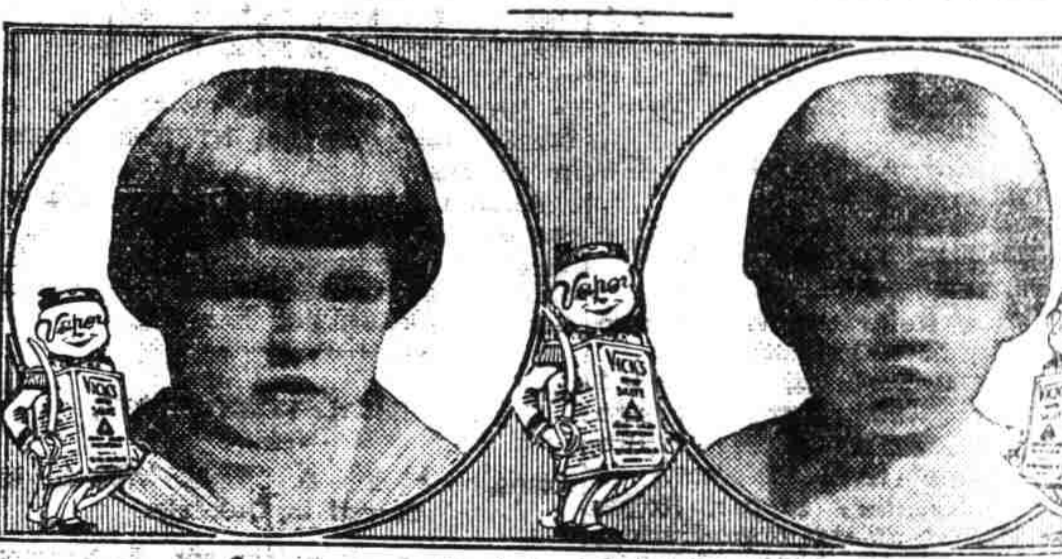
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Post This Bodyguard Around Your Children



You Can Keep Them Free from Colds Without Dosing.

These two fine boys have a "Little Bodyguard" to protect them against sudden attacks of croup or cold troubles. Their mother Mrs. C. C. Evinger, 1224 N. 6th St., Terre Haute, Ind., writes—

"I have tried your Vick's VapoRub on my two boys (who are nine and ten months and three and one-half years old respectively) and have found it very satisfactory when they had the croup. The first application helped them rest more easily, and they were able to go to sleep. VapoRub also helped them when they had severe colds. I can recommend it to all mothers."

But the best part about this "Little Bodyguard"—VapoRub, is that it is applied externally and hence can be used freely, with perfect safety, on the smallest child, as often as needed. Three size, 25c, 50c or \$1.00.

Keep a little BODY-GUARD in YOUR home.

VICK'S VAPORUB SALVE

To Whom It May Concern:

There is due and payable to the Young Men's Christian Association of Wilmington on pledges to the Building Fund, the sum of \$12,100.44 as of January 1st, 1917. The money is badly needed by the Association to meet its obligations, which were contracted for in good faith based on the pledges to the Building Fund. The pledges were made and received by the Association in good faith, and those owing on same pledges are expected to keep their part of the contract. You will be advised of the amount in a few days and settlement will be expected promptly. Payments may be made at the Home Savings Bank or at the office of the Association.

H. LACY HUNT, President,
J. P. ROACHE, Chairman Finance Committee.

The Store That Sells Woolies

New Waists Spring Styles Just Arrived

Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Organza, and Voile, priced at from \$1.00 to \$6.00.

KID GLOVES.

A small shipment—white or black with contrast stitching, and tan with self stitching.

Priced at \$1.75.

A. D. Brown

Butterick Patterns.