

SEEKING TO REVIVE OLD DOMINION LINE

Norfolk People Contributing Toward Fund To Restore Ocean Service.

Washington, May 23.—The Old Dominion Line operating between New York and Norfolk has abandoned its transportation facilities and advertised its ships for sale. It is said their loss has been approximately \$800,000 a year. The government could not supply the facilities without sustaining an annual loss of not less than \$180,000 for the season, according to Admiral Benson, and he suggests other plans for meeting the situation.

Senator Simmons addressed Admiral Benson, chairman of the United States shipping board, a request for information relative to the matter, to which he received the following reply: "I am informed that the Old Dominion Line has for years past maintained splendid coastwise service between Norfolk and New York with steamers specially built and adapted to the peculiar requirements of the trade. Their routes, both local between the ports, and joint rail-and-water, have been the best they could get in competition with the all-rail route. The increased cost of service, especially labor, which has caused the terminal cost to increase to an amount more than 50 per cent of the ocean rate, has caused the service to show an operating loss of approximately \$800,000 per annum, which was more than they felt able to sustain. For that reason they announced the abandonment of their service, and have offered their steamers for sale.

"The shipping board has no steamers as well adapted for this trade as those of the Old Dominion Line, our best type being our lakers which have no side ports or tween decks, and as most of the freight is perishable, the cost and damage of loading this over the rail instead of through side ports would be almost prohibitive.

"Our operating department does not think we could possibly afford to maintain any such regular service as the Old Dominion Line formerly did. If our operating department put two of our lake type boats in this trade and charged a rate of about 50 per cent higher than the Old Dominion rates, the operating loss alone to the shipping board would be about \$180,000 for the season.

"The Old Dominion Line officials advise us that they have offered their services and pier facilities for the continued operation of two of the Old Dominion Line steamers which have been in the Norfolk-New York service upon condition that these steamers be purchased and operated for private account by the people interested in maintaining this service. Accordingly, a proposition was suggested to take care of the service by New York merchants investing \$250,000 upon the condition that the Norfolk shippers in cost \$1,000,000, the combined sum to cover the purchase of these two Old Dominion Line steamers, which are especially adapted to the trade, and leave a surplus of \$250,000 to cover the operating expenses. The Old Dominion Line organization would contribute their services and pier facilities for handling the business this season until the purchasers could make other arrangements.

"The New York quota of \$250,000 has been already fully subscribed, and I understand subscriptions are being actively canvassed for the \$1,000,000 Norfolk quota. If the Norfolk people will go through with this proposition, it is a much better arrangement than we could hope to make, as it affords the people definitely interested the opportunity of themselves providing the required service. It seems to me not at all unreasonable to expect the Norfolk people to invest capital in an enterprise operated entirely for their benefit and one which is unprofitable from a transportation standpoint alone."

PROFESSOR CARROLL TO ATTEND LONDON CONFERENCE OF FRIENDS

Chapel Hill, May 23.—Prof. D. D. Carroll, acting dean of the school of commerce at the University of North Carolina, has been appointed one of the three delegates of the North Carolina yearly meeting of Friends to a world's conference of Friends to be held in London, Aug. 13-20, and is now making preparations for his trip.

The other delegates are ex-President L. L. Hobbs, of Guilford college, and Prof. Mary G. G. of the North Carolina College for Women. In addition, a number of other North Carolina Quakers will attend the conference, including Dr. A. W. Hobbs, of the university, and Miss Harriet Elliott, of the North Carolina College for Women.

The conference will discuss the present position of Quakers throughout the world and the present situation of the whole world in the light of the changes brought about by the war. Particular attention will be paid to the problem of reconstruction.

L. E. Nichols, of Raleigh, assistant commissioner of labor and printing for North Carolina, speaking last night before the school of commerce on "The Point of View of the Employer," defended organized labor warmly as a protective force against bolshevism, W. W. Smith and other radical movements. He read the constitution of the American Federation of Labor and explained and interpreted the principles.

PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT IS NEW COURSE

Lexington, Va., May 23.—Personnel and employment management, the first course of its kind to be given in the south, has been introduced this spring by the school of commerce of Washington and Lee university.

This course which is preceded by a broader study of general labor problems, deals particularly with the problem of human relations in industry, and represents an effort to apply to this problem the same scientific principles that have been applied successfully in the fields of production, sales and finance. It begins with a study of labor turnover, of the loss and displacement of working force, which has recently been shown to be a source of enormous wastage and loss in industry. The course covers such topics as selection and training of workers, safety and sanitation, transfer, promotion and discharge, housing, welfare work and other means of promoting efficiency and loyalty in business.

This new work at Washington and Lee is being conducted by Prof. Robert H. Tucker. Professor Tucker served in 1913 as manager of the employment and welfare department of the American Shipbuilding company, at Brunswick, Ga., and during 1919 as chairman of the Virginia industrial commission.

The largest number of automobile fatalities occur among children.

BELGIUM IS AGAIN NEARING NORMAL

Swift Recovery One Of The Most Hopeful Signs In Europe.

By FRANCIS H. SISSON, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Belgium was predicted a few months ago to be rapidly returning to normal. There is perhaps no phase of the tangled European situation today more hopeful than the swift recovery of Belgian industries, which for five years were in the hands of the Germans who were bent on their destruction. Reports of progress during the early months of 1920 are even more astonishing than the figures for 1919.

Take particularly certain metallurgical industries. These plants were systematically wrecked or the machinery transported to Austria and Germany. Here are a few striking figures showing the percentage of restoration to normal pre-war production in these lines: Locomotives and steam engines, 100 per cent; rolling stock and railway material, 80 per cent; boiler making and copper-smithing, 75 per cent; foundries, 60 per cent; bolt-making, 50 per cent; manufacture of bicycles and automobiles, 55 per cent; machine tools, 50 per cent; general mechanical production, 40 per cent; electrical construction, 100 per cent; iron bars, 102 per cent; cast iron, 62 per cent; steel, 40 per cent.

The extent of industrial recovery is indicated also by the number of people employed. In a group of enterprises representing mining, metal and quarries, 201,648 workmen were employed in December, 1919. A list of 3,692 other enterprises showed 389,172 workmen employed in December, 1919, as compared with 412,462 in December, 1918. It is estimated that 76 per cent as many people were employed in December, 1919, as in December, 1913.

Out of about 10,000 pieces of metallurgical machinery carried away, more than 5,000 pieces have been recovered, according to the latest available statistics. The Belgian zinc industries were almost completely wiped out. Before the war, Belgium produced one-fifth of the world's output of unmanufactured zinc, approximately 200,000 tons per annum, of which 150,000 tons were exported. Official statistics for March, 1920, indicate that the production had been restored to sixty-six per cent of normal. The restoration of the zinc industry has been retarded by lack of raw material. More rapid improvement may now be expected as a contract had just been placed for 240,000 tons of Australian zinc ore.

Belgian glass is well known throughout the world for its brilliancy and high quality. Of the eight large plate-glass factories, seven were in operation again in November, 1919. All of the window-glass factories are in full or partial operation. In value, the production is much above normal, as wholesale prices are five or six times pre-war quotations. In the manufacture of goblets and fine glassware, twenty-three out of about thirty factories have resumed operations. The manufacturers of plate and window glass have more orders than they can fill, the demand both at home and abroad being heavy.

Coal mining is one of the basic industries of Belgium, and it is one that suffered the least during the German occupation. The Germans needed the mines, and did not have an opportunity to destroy many of them before retreating. The mines have, however, generally suffered somewhat from improper operation, and their restoration to normal productivity was also hampered by lack of transportation facilities and labor. In 1913, Belgium produced 22,891,590 tons of coal. For the first three months of 1920 production was 103 per cent of that of 1913. In 1919, there were twenty-eight flax mills in Belgium. Four of them were destroyed during the war. Three of these are being rebuilt. By August, 1919, all of these mills except those that had been destroyed, had partially resumed operations. Satisfactory progress is being made in recovery, however, and an average of 80 per cent of pre-war production has been attained.

The resumption of production of the woolen mills has been delayed longer than that of the cotton mills because of the greater difficulty in obtaining raw material, and the world-wide shortage of wool. The cotton industry of Belgium, prior to the war, occupied 1,550,000 spindles; eighty-six per cent of them had been restored to operation by January 1, 1920.

Before the war, agriculture was one of the most prosperous branches of national industry in Belgium. One million persons were employed in it. Out of a total of 7,275,905 acres in Belgium, more than 4,288,350 acres were under cultivation. The principal crops were: wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, sugar beets, etc.

During the war, on account of the scarcity of food, the soil of Belgium was cultivated to the utmost. There was not a piece of tillable land that was not utilized. But the military operations, especially on the Ypres and Yser fronts, and the flooding of that part of the country, rendered large districts uncultivable. Some of these lands have already been restored to use. Belgium horticulture which enjoys a well-earned reputation did not suffer from the effects of the war, and is carried on as usual. Belgium continues to export its beautiful hot-house grapes.

The present condition of foreign trade is most encouraging. The increase in the number and tonnage of ships entering the Port of Antwerp reflects the progress in the resumption of normal business activity in Belgium. In 1913, this tonnage was 14,148,319 tons. In 1919, the total was 5,300,874; the number of ships in December was 456, with aggregate tonnage of 636,848 as compared with 38 ships and 164,333 tons in January. In the first three months of the current year the entering ships and tonnage have shown further gratifying increases in the totals.

BUTLER PROPOSES CHRISTIAN FAITH AS WORLD'S CURE

President of Columbia University Offers An Explanation Of Unrest.

Philadelphia, May 23.—Christian faith as a cure for the world's ills was advocated by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in an address to commissioners of the Presbyterian general assembly today.

"Every conceivable explanation of the unrest, dissatisfaction and disorder that prevail throughout the world has been proposed except the one that is deepest and most important," he said. "Having come to feel himself quite superior to all that has gone before, and being without faith in anything that lies beyond, man has tended to become an extreme egoist. The wisdom, the justice, the morality of an act or policy are now tested solely by its immediate results, and these results are increasingly measured in terms of the material and emotional satisfaction of the moment.

"In a world so constituted and so motivated unrest, dissatisfaction and disorder are a necessity. Set free a million or a hundred million human wills to work each for the accomplishment of its own immediate material satisfaction and nothing but unrest, dissatisfaction and disorder is possible.

"What appears to have happened is that in a great individual human being from those external restraints and compulsions which constitute tyranny, he has also been set free from those internal restraints and compulsions which distinguish liberty from license.

"The pendulum has swung too far. The time has come, the time is indeed already past, when the pendulum should begin its swing backward toward the middle point of wisdom, of sanity, of self-control and of social progress. Here is to be found the religious obligation and the religious opportunity of the American nation in this year of grace.

"There can be no cure for the world's ills and a state of the world's discontents until faith and the rule of everlasting principle are again restored and made supreme in the life of men and of nations. This cannot be done by exhortation or by preaching alone. It must be done also by teaching: careful, systematic, rational teaching that will show in simplest language that the uneducated can understand what are the essentials of a permanent and lofty morality, of a stable and sane social and political order, and of a secure and sublime religious faith.

"The school, the family and the church are three co-operating educational agencies, each of which has its weight of responsibility to bear."

CLASS DAY EXERCISES HELD BY FLORA MACDONALD SENIORS

Red Springs, May 23.—Flora Macdonald college seniors held their class day exercises Friday afternoon in the court of the pines. At 5:30 the seniors marched in single file from the gymnasium and after giving their class yell took seats on the recently erected 1200 member bandstand. Miss Currie, Parkton, president, presented the Misses Arrowood, Finley, Vardell, and Carpenter, N. C., who in turn read the prophecy, the statistics, the last will and testament and want ads appearing in the community member of "Pine and Thistle." The exercises closed with the singing of the senior song composed by Miss Ray of Sanford. The class statistics are as follows: tallest, Miss Ray, N. C.; shortest, Miss Carpenter, N. C.; fattest, Miss Bullock, N. C.; thinnest, Miss Sloop, N. C.; preniest, Miss Vardell, N. C.; cutest, Miss Carpenter, N. C.; wittiest, Miss McMillan, N. C.; most intellectual, Miss Hunt, S. C.; most studious, Miss Hay, S. C.; most dignified, Miss Curry, N. C.; most demure, Miss Sample, N. C.; biggest flirt, Miss Whitener, N. C.; most indifferent, Miss Overcash, N. C.; drollest, Miss Ray, N. C.; best dressed, Miss Bailey, N. C.; most talented, Miss Barton, S. C.; best all around, Miss Willford, N. C.; neatest, Miss Overcash, N. C.; most popular, Miss Ray, N. C.; most attractive, Miss McKinnon, N. C.; sweetest, Miss Phillips, N. C.; most original, Miss McMillan, N. C.; most talkative, Miss Alford, N. C.; most artistic, Miss Vardell, N. C.; most practical, Miss Bullock, N. C.

CHILDREN OF THE POOR HEALTHIER THAN RICH KIDS

(Special to The Star.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 23.—Atlanta's children of the rich are not as healthy as Atlanta's poor children, if one judges the entire city by the pupils of a public school patronized almost exclusively by the well-to-do, as compared to the inmates of an orphan asylum where children are cared for at less than thirty cents a day apiece.

Six groups of Atlanta children were examined by the American Red Cross in the course of a dietetics institute conducted here for the Red Cross by Dr. W. E. Emerson, noted child welfare specialist of Boston. The highest percentage of malnutrition was in a high school attended by girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age. Among younger children from six to twelve, the highest percentage was in the formerly mentioned "rich man's school." The lowest percentage of all was in the Home for the Friendless, where a hundred orphan children are sheltered. The home, according to Dr. Emerson, has the healthiest children he has found in the United States.

Dr. Emerson says that malnutrition among children is caused chiefly by physical defects such as bad teeth, lack of home control, over-fatigue, improper food habits like "bolting breakfast," and improper health habits such as sitting up late.

To precautions against these causes the home authorities attribute the children's health. Where the rich man's child is allowed to sit up late, eat his breakfast in a hurry, go to movies instead of playing in the open and to indulge in other bad habits, the inmates of the home have to go to bed every night at 8 o'clock, eat three regular wholesome meals—mostly milk—a day, have no pennies to buy candy between meals, are made to "Fletcherize," are under watchful eyes all day and have regular hours for exercise. And the "thirty cents a day," state the home authorities, includes not only their meals, but clothing and all other expenses save medical attention.

WHEN MOTORING

Take along a package of Florida Fruit Gum. It adds to the pleasure of the ride. Made by Fleer. All dealers—So.

HORSE MAY HAVE HIS INNINGS NOW

For High, Oh High, Do The Prices Fly When It Comes To Buying Gasoline.

Come, Dobbin, my faithful steed, there's a secret to tell and as Mark Antony remarked to Cleopatra a few years ago it behooves you to "hush thy sobs an' show thine ear."

Now don't get excited, but from the present outlook it will not be surprising if Silas leaves the Ford in the garage the next time he calls Miranda from the old farm house veranda, and hitches you to the hay instead.

The truth is, Dobbin, gasoline is getting scarce. Also its getting high, and if it gets much higher the average owner of a bolshevik will just have to fall back on you in self defense if he is to have sufficient coin left to drop a quarter in the collection plate and bring home a sack of flour.

In short, judging from the remarks of local garage men, gas has joined the aviation corps, and bids fair to do Major Schreuder one better in the way of altitude climbs.

There's a rumor afloat that it may even be one dollar a gallon before many moons, and if it gets that high, Dobbin, you know full well what a hole a Henrietta will gnaw in a pocketbook if taken for a three league spin.

Oh, no, Dobbin there's no shortage in natural gas, neither of the orthodox nor street corner variety, but there does seem to be a shortage of tanks with which to haul automobile fodder around.

Should anybody ask you where you heard this, remember it's a secret for the love of Mike don't tell who told you. And also be careful not to tell the man who disputes it he's a liar. He may be right.

ANOTHER DROP IN GRAIN

St. Louis, Mo., May 23.—Following yesterday's slump in grain futures, cash corn yesterday dropped 8 to 13c a bushel on the Merchant's exchange while cash wheat fell 5 to 10 cents a bushel. Corn was quoted around \$1.58 and wheat average \$2.80; oats sold at an average of \$1.04, seven cents under yesterday.

Rheumatism

is completely washed out of the system by the celebrated Shivar Mineral Water. Positively guaranteed by money-back offer. Tastes fine; costs a trifle. Delivered anywhere by our Wilmington Agents, Crescen Candy Co. Phone them.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to use Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. It prevents blisters and sore spots and relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Always use Allen's Foot-Ease to break in new shoes.

BABY NAMED LYDIA E.

Because Her Mother Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I could not write all my thanks for your blessed medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was in a very bad condition and had lost two babies. One of my good friends told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and after I had taken eight or ten bottles I felt like a different creature. I kept on taking it until my baby girl was born last month and we have had her christened Lydia Elizabeth. I wish you to publish my letter to benefit other women who are suffering as I was."—Mrs. KATHERINE KURBACKER, 1086 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Women who suffer from any feminine ailment should not lose hope until they have tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The many convincing testimonials constantly published in the newspapers ought to be proof enough for women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they need.

(Political Advertisement) SMALL, MIDDLE AND BRAGAW & RODMAN

Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law WASHINGTON, D. C. May 18, 1920.

Dear Mr. Editor:

It is due to the citizens of the Eighth Judicial District and to their distinguished fellow citizen, that they know of the fine impression and record made by Judge E. H. Cramer during the brief period in which he has presided in the courts of this state.

There is no dissent among the lawyers in this First Judicial District, where he has held the courts for several months, from the opinion that Judge Cramer has done "first class" in the fullest sense of the term.

He possesses that judicial temperament essential to the ideal judge. He is absolutely fair and absolutely fearless in pursuing the course that conscience directs. While courteous to child in the cause, after careful consideration of argument and authority, he makes his decision and does not waver. He is manifestly guided by the desire to see that justice is done in his court and that mere technicalities shall not serve to defeat justice.

North Carolina needs men of his high character and fitness on the Superior Court bench, and as Judge Cramer's resignation as judge of the state is the hope of those who have observed Judge Cramer, that he may be commissioned to continue the splendid record he is making.

The writer is endeavoring to be conservative in statement and to avoid extravagance of commendation, and has said less rather than more than is merited. If your district will retain Judge Cramer as judge, you will make a distinct contribution to the welfare of our state. STEPHEN C. BRAGAW, Esq., Superior Courts of North Carolina.

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This fact means two things to you. You save the difference between the wages of skilled and unskilled men. You get your roof laid quickly by men who can be easily obtained.

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See your dealer at once. He either has Certain-teed or can get it quickly from a nearby Certain-teed warehouse.

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