

NEW PASTOR HEARD BY LARGE NUMBER

Rev. George Stanley Frazier Speaks of "Double View of Prosperity"

Large congregations gathered at the Fifth Avenue Methodist church yesterday, where Rev. George Stanley Frazier, recently appointed pastor, preached at both the morning and evening services. At the morning service Mr. Frazier preached on the subject, "A Double View of Prosperity," the minister pointing out the real meaning in a prosperous year. He dealt with the laws of spiritual proportion in which he showed that real prosperity is to be measured and conditioned upon soul prosperity or there can be no real prosperity of any sort. He showed that by as much as individuals and nations observe the higher laws of righteousness, do they become the possessors and inheritors of the wealth that moth and rust cannot corrupt. He pointed to success in business and good health as the primary elements in concluding his appeal for sympathy with every form of legitimate business, that no man can divorce his business from his religion, but that a man's business is his opportunity to show the stuff of which we are made and crown us with imperial self-mastery. He also dwelt on the contribution to the world's work made by the men who have died amid the fiery furnaces of pain and suffering, illustrating the theme by the lives of Bernard of Clairvaux, Richard Baxter, Athanasius, Shaftesbury, and others. In concluding his appeal for a greater prosperity of soul, Mr. Frazier urged his hearers that as the days come and go, and whether it be their lot to walk lonely Gethsemane or to tread Alpine summits of joy, to trust themselves to the leadership of Christ and to realize that all men are neither the creatures of a day or a year, but rather do they belong to the ages whose keeping the eternities rest and who shall lift his children above the years into the timeless glory of the unchanging God.

Mr. Frazier's subject at the evening hour was "The Cost of the Priceless," in which he linked the scene where David longed for the drink of water from the well by the gate of Bethlehem, and the scene where Mary broke the alabaster box of ointment at the feet of Christ. The sermon dealt with those unpurchaseable and imperishable things which give life its enduring values. The minister spoke of the price of truth, the blessing which is our liberty—law, domestic love, art, science, religion—the great ideals of our republic, the high truths of faith, the books that lead us from the walls of the cost in suffering and pain of the smallest things.

He pointed to the betrayal of Judas as the roar of the market sweeping into the sanctuary of worshipping love, of the protest of Judas at the waste of the ointment as the "voice of the cynic, one who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing." He showed how the best things in life are beyond the powers of numbers to compute, that no man could buy a poem, that the greatest of the unpurchaseable gift of poetry is the unpurchaseable gift of poetry to his soul. He said that men can not buy a home. They may purchase a lot and build a house, but the things that humanize a house and make it a home cannot be bought and paid for.

At the morning service Mr. Frazier appointed the executive committee for the church year, composed of H. S. McGirt, L. V. Lanier, J. H. Fisher, E. J. Gore, W. H. Schaffer, and N. L. Ball. This committee will be entrusted with many of the church plans for the year.

MAKE ARBITRATION OF INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES COMPULSORY IN STATE

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 gether in a systematic way and provides means for the equitable distribution of labor throughout the territory over which it operates.
 "The federal government has already expended the liberal sum of \$45,000 in instituting and maintaining the service in this country, without a single dollar of financial assistance from the state itself. It has been demonstrated elsewhere that state control of employment agencies is the most effective way of adjusting the labor market and preventing impositions upon all parties concerned. It is, therefore, recommended that a state system of employment be added to the numerous agencies now in existence for the mutual benefit of our progressive citizenship."

Child Labor Law
 The commissioner further recommends:
 "The general assembly of 1919 advanced a step forward by passage of an act which materially strengthens the child labor laws previously enacted. It does not, however, conform to the provisions of the federal act regulating the employment of children, and state officials are playing second fiddle to government inspectors in the investigation of industrial conditions in North Carolina. It is perfectly apparent to this department that the general assembly would perform an act of wisdom in the framing and enactment of a child labor law which more nearly meets the needs of the present day."

It is the opinion of this department that the eight-hour day should apply to adult as well as to child labor. Man's powers, like his general nature, are limited and beyond these limits he cannot go. His strength is developed and increased by use and exercise, but only on condition of due intermission and proper rest. How many and how long the intervals of rest should be must depend on the nature of the work, on circumstances of time and place and on the health and strength of the workmen. The severity of physical labor, the dangers attending it, and work where great mental energy must be induced, all demand that the best possible conditions surround it both as to hours of labor and compensation therefor.

Back to the Farms
 The federal employment service in Raleigh has had application for a larger number of places on farms than usual during the past month, and officials believe it is the beginning of a back to the farm movement that already follows industrial depression. The applications for farm jobs happens to come at a time of the year when there is the smallest amount of work on the farms and the least demand, but the bureau has been able to place a number of men on farming jobs. It looks for an increase in this forward movement of labor as the industrial plants in cities and towns continue to shut down and lay off the extra help which swarmed into them during the high season of war time production.

IMMIGRATION TIDE ALTERS COMPLEXION

Darker Hue Than Formerly Prevalled Now Noted By Federal Observers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—African negroes made up about seven times as large a part of the stream of immigrants that flowed into America during the fiscal year of 1919 as they did in 1913. Mexicans tired of revolution swelled the proportion of their race in the stream to about 18 times what it was before the war.
 These striking facts, it should be remembered, are based on proportional figures. The total immigration in 1913 was over 1,000,000, while in the fiscal year of 1919 it was only about 140,000. In other words, we were then receiving nearly eight times as many immigrants as we did during 1913. But it is the proportional change of the various races that is significant.

Many scientists regard the question of race as the one of paramount importance in the effect that immigration has on the future of the country. Politicians, on the other hand, uniformly dodge the race issue because of its delicacy. Only on the Pacific coast, where Japanese immigration has become a burning issue, is any attempt made to face the racial factor. It is interesting to note that nearly as many Japanese entered the United States in 1919 as in 1913, which means that they were about nine times as large a percentage of the total immigration last year as there were before the war.
 Certainly racial snobbishness is not to be tolerated. The theory of the essential superiority of the blonde races over the dark ones, for example, has likewise been upheld by some anthropologists; but it has now fallen into disrepute. It is generally recognized that the dark Mediterranean people, for example, have certain racial traits which the blonde Nordic strain lacks. Likewise, the usefulness of some negroes to the adopted country does not depend primarily on his race. A negro may become a valuable citizen and a Swede may be a rascal. But it cannot be denied that a thousand extra Swedes are to be preferred to a thousand extra negroes. It is hard to contemplate with equanimity a deluge of negroes, Mexicans and Japanese; yet that is what we have been receiving during the year 1919.

Great Changes
 The whole make-up of the immigration stream has been radically altered. As is generally well known, American immigration was made up for many years of Englishmen, Welshmen, Irishmen, Germans and Scandinavians. These immigrants made up the America which was until 1890. Then the South Italians and the East Europeans began pouring in, while the influx of North and West European races fell off.
 Now all is changed. With the growth of Japanese, negro and Mexican immigration as new factors, the East and South European immigration has greatly declined. The proportion of South Italians, for example, was only about a tenth in 1919 what it was in 1913, and the proportion of Hebrew, Magyar, Russian, Slovak, Rumanian, Syrian and Turkish immigrants has also declined enormously. At the same time, the proportion of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Frenchmen who came to this country in 1919 each increased to about four times what it was in 1913.

This is the encouraging feature of the immigration outlook—that Frenchmen and Englishmen are seeking the home of their late allies in ever-increasing numbers.
 Of course, the character of post-war immigration is still in the making. The influx of aliens is much greater today than it was in 1913, threatening to reach pre-war proportions. Also it is different to some extent in character. Thus the recent Polish debacle is said to have sent a horde of Poles in this direction, while in 1913 comparatively few of them arrived. But the important fact is that the character of immigration has radically altered. The old immigration problem has become a new one. Intelligent legislation on the subject should be based on a complete new survey of the facts. It is obvious of course that nothing

is more important to this country than the way in which immigration is being regulated. The whole eastern half of the United States is simply a complex mass of the humanity which we have chosen to import from abroad. We have a republic, which is based upon the assumption that the individual voter has intelligence and good judgment. The character of immigration is therefore everything. If we admit hordes of aliens who have not the intelligence to grasp the idea of Democracy, and if we neglect to teach them even the language of new country, we can scarcely hope for that intelligent body of public opinion which is the only hope of success for a democratic government.

Undoubtedly during the first 12 or 13 years of this century we did admit a horde of aliens who were of a low type, both racially and culturally, and we did allow them to collect in great masses of undiluted foreignness, speaking foreign languages, reading foreign papers, following foreign customs.

The war checked this inflow of indigestible humanity. Now it has started again. What are we going to do about it?
 The trouble is that our immigration legislation, like that on so many other subjects, is based, not on scientific study of the facts, but on a compromise between various conflicting interests. Perhaps the intelligent way to solve the problem would be to appoint a commission of the highest scientific character to study the question and frame legislation. We had an elaborate congressional investigation of the subject once, and it reached the astonishing conclusion that it did not matter much what type of man was admitted, because as soon as he began to do the free and pious air of America, he became an American, even the shape of his head changing!

Legislation based on such conclusions as that will not help much. Neither do the conclusions have much to do with the legislation. Labor wants immigration restricted, because immigration means cheap competition for labor. The eastern manufacturing interests want immigration unrestricted for the same reason. The far west wants immigration restricted in any way that will keep the orientals out, and the west in general is in favor of keeping America for Americans.

MACHINISTS TO HOLD FIRST ANNUAL BALL

Affair Will Be Given At Lakeside Wednesday

Local No. 589, International Association of Machinists, will hold its first annual ball at Lakeside park Wednesday night for the benefit of the International organization. Dancing will start at 9 o'clock and will last until midnight. Many have satisfied their intention of attending and the affair is expected to be one of the most enjoyable held recently. An admission fee of \$1.00 will be charged and the receipts will go to the benefit of the organization.
 Mayor Parker Quince Moore, Chief of Police Nathan Williams and Sheriff George Jackson have been invited to attend the dance as guests of the local.

A PORT COLUMN

News and Gossip of the Water front—Movements of Craft, Reported Locally And By Telegraph.

VESSELS IN PORT
Steamers
 Hybert (American), 9,600 tons, United States Shipping Board.
 Syros (American), 9,600 tons, United States Shipping Board.
 Salina (Norwegian), 1,715 tons, Heide & Co.
 Lake El Rio (American), Clyde Line.
 Major Wheeler (American), Heide & Co.
Schooners
 Matwoc (American), in distress, C. D. Manitt & Co.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 2.—Arrived—West Hembra, Philadelphia; Apache, New York.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 2.—Arrived—City of Montgomery, New York.

TAMPA, Jan. 2.—Departed—Lake Freeland, Mobile; Fueloil, New Orleans.
 PORT TAMPA, Jan. 2.—Arrived—Tug Robert P. Clark towing barges Junjata and Susquehanna. Departed—Mascotte, Havana, via Key West.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—Arrived—Lenape, Jacksonville and proceeded to New York.

NORFOLK, Jan. 2.—Arrived, January 1—Pava, Genoa; Major Wheeler, Wilmington; Pallada, New York; McKeesport, New York; Tainul, Cristobal; Rudelsburg, New York; Italia, Gibraltar; Northumberland, New York; Eggsford, New Orleans; Blaamya, Galveston; William Blumer, Delaware Breakwater; Harald, Havana; Bampton, Pensacola; Sherman, Cristobal; Sydhavet, Blyth; San Paolo, Port Eads.

Sailed, destinations not ascertained, January 2—Yonana Maru, unknown; Italia, Saxonstar; Marte; Regula; Nicola; Sandkey; Saroleine; Naktions Maru; Caterino; Fairmont; Nillemede Conde Wilfredo; Lecoc.

Sailed, January 1—Cederic Koppervik, Adra Brest; Vega, unknown; Otterstad, Gibraltar; Sutherland, unknown; Vigo, unknown; Valaisa, unknown; Anvernaoise, Antwerp; Anthracite, Spain.

FUNERAL OF MRS. WHITEHILL TO BE HELD THIS AFTERNOON

Mrs. Josephine Doseheim Whitehill died in Richmond, Va., Saturday. She was in her fifty-fifth year. Surviving her are her husband, M. H. Whitehill, of Richmond, an only daughter, Mrs. J. Irving Bear, of Wilmington, and three sisters, Mrs. Millie Eisenberg, of Troy, N. Y., Mrs. Carrie Winstan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Louise Joseph, of Hudson, N. Y. Rabbi S. Mendelsohn will officiate at the funeral, which will be held from the home of J. Irving Bear, 1906 Market street, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
 Take Grove's LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. 39c. (Adv.)

To Our Valued Friends and Customers

Allow us to express the hope that the New Year holds for you much happiness, health and prosperity. For the business entrusted to our care during the past year we are sincerely grateful. We hope to merit a continuation of the same in the year that is before us.

The Grocers Specialty Company

17 Market Street Telephone No. 65

J. B. McCABE & CO.
 Established 1912
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
 P. O. Box 1248 607 Murchison Building
 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Lower Prices on All Hosiery

Beginning Monday morning, we will reduce the prices on all Hosiery, on an average of one-fourth to one-third. We advise you to make your purchases early to insure your getting sizes and colors you desire.

Women's full fashioned lisle hose, in gray, brown, black and white, sizes 8½ to 10. \$1.00 values reduced **75c**

Women's full fashioned lisle hose; colors, brown, navy, gray, black and white, sizes 8½ to 10. \$1.50 and \$1.75 values, now **\$1.00**

Women's cotton hose, black and white, in sizes 8½ to 10. 75c values reduced to **50c**

Misses' lightweight ribbed lisle hose, colors, black, brown or white, all sizes; 75c values, reduced **50c**

Boys' heavy or medium weight ribbed hose, the famous Black Cat make; colors, black; all sizes up to 11½. Our regular 75c hose, reduced to **50c**

Infants' fine lisle ribbed hosiery in white or black, sizes 4 to 6; 50 values, **35c**

Women's fine silk hose, all sizes and all colors, reduced one-fourth to one-third.

BROWN'S

THE BON MARCHÉ STORES RE-ADJUSTMENT SALE

TODAY this store begins an occasion that marks an important milestone in steadily receding costs. Every reserve force and resource have been marshaled to eliminate all of the successive price increases, which have accumulated in the past five years. Although lowered manufacturers' costs have helped to make possible these exceptional buying opportunities, the strength of this store thrown in favor of important arbitrary reductions, has resulted in prices that are away below the most promising market possibilities.

January Coat Values Are Tempting

Lower prices already in effect make the values obtainable at the January of greater-than-usual merit this year. Coats of every description in all the pleasing new, deep pile fabrics, in all the various clever new styles, in all the desirable soft, warm brown tones, are represented in this mid-winter sales event. Coats bought now are done so at noteworthy savings.

Coat values to \$55.00	\$27.50	Coat values to \$72.50	\$39.50
Coat values to \$69.50	\$34.75	Coat values to \$110.00	\$59.50
Coat values to \$250.00	\$79.50		

Suit Economies To Be Had In January Sales

January sales disclose startling values now to be had in our complete stock of season's suits. Now is your chance to pick up modish styles at prices that have not only felt the influence of the lower price campaign, but also the regular generous January discount. Variety abounds in styles, color, fabric and price.

Suits valued to \$55.00	\$24.75	Suits valued to \$75.00	\$35.00
Suits valued to \$59.50	\$27.50	Suits valued to \$79.50	\$37.50
Suits valued to \$65.00	\$29.50	Suits valued to \$89.50	\$42.50
Suits valued to \$70.00	\$32.50	Suits valued to \$104.00	\$47.50
Suits valued to \$110.00	\$49.50		

Prices Make an Extra Silk Frock Available

To finish out the season a new silk frock is an ever-welcome addition to the wardrobe. Here is the opportunity. Every silk frock in the January sales is a wonderful opportunity for some woman to appear smartly gowned at small cost. Styles are individual, variety great and prices much more tempting than those of previous January sales. Values to \$115.00—

\$49.50 AND \$59.50

Wool Frocks Well Within Your Pocketbook

Late winter's cold weather makes a wool frock a cherished possession. January sales give every woman the opportunity of securing one at unprecedented value. All the latest modes in the desired street shades, tailored or trimmed with embroidery, beading and stitchery. Prices make it an economy to buy one of these smart frocks for early spring wear. Values \$45.00 to \$76.00, at—

\$12.95 AND \$16.75

Prices on Bedding Warrant Buying in Quantities

All the fluffy blankets, the pretty warm comforters, the crisp, fresh bed linens and counterpanes are reduced to a price level that makes a goodly store of bedding quite within the average reach. Re-adjusted markets and January sales are responsible. It is new stock, bought at new prices and, therefore, you benefit by both the price and newness of the merchandise.

\$7.50 cotton-filled comforts, covered with silk-aline, in serviceable floral patterns, sizes 72x84	\$3.98	\$8.00 Marseilles double bedspreads in many attractive patterns, hemmed, scalloped and cut corners	\$5.95
81x90 Mohawk sheets, hemmed	\$2.50	72x90 pequot sheets, hemmed	\$2.25
\$11.50 wool plaid blankets in pink, blue and gray plaids, size 66x80, overlapped edges	\$9.95	81x99 Mohawk sheets, hemmed	\$2.75
81x90 Mohawk sheets, hemmed	\$3.25	\$6.00 cotton blankets in gray or tan, wool finished, size 66x80, at	\$4.95

Bon Marche

"Wilmington's Shopping Center"