Continued From Page 1

Food Show

selection of four people to eat the fine dinners that will be demonstrated.

Prizes will include furniture, household furnishings, flowers, food items, appliances and numerous other useful items.

Mrs. Dorothye Walker homemaking specialist for the Carolina Power & Light Company will be demonstrator, and Leon L. Lewis director.

Other firms featuring products and wares will be Royal Baking Co.; Pine State Dairy Products, Standard Brands; Rhodes Furniture; Barnett Home Supply, Cocoa Cola; Watson Poultry & Sea Food; Atlas Plumbing, Elliott Packing; Job P. Wyatt Hardware; Lighting Inc., Brewery Distributors of N. C., Raleigh Floor Covering and others.

NAACP Official

segregation in interstate travel now is outlawed on a national basis. He added, however, that he might not be technical correct in this, since the Court of Appeals decision dealt only with one railroad and one set of facts.

—BFC—

Leering Case

and the jury's verdict.

The Boswell girl who married the day before the June 18 Recorder's Court trial last year looked relieved at the end of the trial. Asked if she felt justice had been done by the jury's verdict, she said "Yes."

The young farm wife was flushed after coming off the witness stand at the end of two stiff stages of cross - examination by chief defense attorney Fred M. Ingram church Jr. In his summary before the jury Upchurch paid tribute to "that fine young woman" that declared his client's crime existed only in the minds of an over-eager father and brother "eager to protect young womanhood."

The second floor courtroom proved packed with a crowd of 500 all through the day.

The anxious judge leaned forward from his bench and asked for the verdict. "Guilty," came a chorus of several voices. There was no demonstration of any sort—hardly a change in the atmosphere. Ingram stood impassively in the rear of the courtroom among a packed crowd of Negroes. His wife, who had remained at his side throughout the trial was not present then. Earlier in the day she commented on the problem of looking after their children, seven of whom still live with them in southern Caswell. They range in age from two to 22. One daughter, she said, was in the 10th grade and the oldest had graduated and was living in Washington, D. C.

Immediately on announcement of the verdict Ingram's three attorneys asked a formal poll of the jury. Judge Armstrong then asked each of the jurors: "Your foreman has returned a verdict of guilty. Is that your verdict and do you still assent thereto." All 12 replied that they did.

—BFC—

Wake Legislator

she was confronted by Mr. Wilkerson, the building superintendent and Mr. Pou. Without waiting for either to say anything to her, she said she told Mr. Wilkerson that Mr. Pou had swore at her and he she replied with an oath.

Mrs. Taylor said Mr. Wilkerson took her into a room in the building and in a very nice manner attempted to show her why she was wrong regardless to what Mr. Pou had said, and asked her to apologize to Mr. Pou and go on with her work. Mrs. Taylor said she refused to make an apology to Mr. Pou because she felt she had been offended by him. Since her continued employment was conditioned upon an apology being made to Mr. Pou, she returned her uniform to Mr. Wilkerson and left the building. Asked if there had been any previous incidents with any one, she replied, "No."

Knowing there is always more than one side to every story and wishing to learn the truth if possible, the next approach was made to Mr. Wilkerson. Mr. Wilkerson was most courteous and cooperative. He said there was no way for him to know what had happened because Mr. Pou had told him that the girl swore at him first that he had to wait in the elevator until she returned to P and that Mr. Pou's version was completely at variance with the story told by the operator who told him that Mr. Pou uttered the first oath and that she had retaliated in kind. Mr. Wilkerson, who has all the appearances of being a fair person, said he tried to convince Mrs. Taylor that it was in her interest to make an apology to Mr. Pou if she would, he would retain her.

Mr. Wilkerson said that although he had had reports that Mrs. Taylor's work was not entirely satisfactory he had not contemplated discharging her unless more serious complaints came to him about her. When asked, how could he possibly retain an employee who had deliberately insulted one of his tenants, Mr. Wilkerson said again that he was not present when the incident occurred, he was trying to be fair with all concerned and regardless to what actually happened, he knew there were two angry people involved, one a customer, the other an employee, so, in order to settle the matter, it was only right in his opinion for the employee to make an apology. Mr. Wilkerson said Mr. Pou called him the next day and when he was informed that the girl had gone, expressed his regrets over being involved in an incident that led to her discharge.

Mr. Pou, who is head of an insurance agency here, with offices in the Commercial Building, and is a very busy man could not be contacted until this week. At the beginning of the conversation he was pleasant and cordial. He said in his opinion the incident was not news worthy, that he had discussed it with several persons of both races and had been assured by them he had acted in the right manner. Upon being told that probably the significance of the matter lay in the fact that he was a public figure, Mr. Pou replied that if any thought he was a party to discrimination he did not care to talk with those people then or ever.

Mr. Pou was told that in as much as the story had already been reported by one of the principals, that Mr. Wilkerson had given all he knows about it, if there were any inclination to be fair or candid, he certainly would not have been approached about the matter at all.

According to Mr. Pou, on the day of the incident, the elevator was on the ground floor and the operator, (Mrs. Taylor) was standing out in the lobby. He said he stepped inside the car and the girl remained in the lobby. After a short wait, the operator came to the car and asked him, Mr. Pou, if he wanted to go up. Mr. Pou said he asked her where she did she think he wanted to go. Her reply, according to Mr. Pou, was that she did not know and did not give a damn. Mr. Pou said he then asked her name and she told him it was none of his God-damn business. What her name was, Mr. Pou said he told her, he sure hell could find out and then called Mr. Wilkerson and told him, he (Mr. Wilkerson) should come over and give a gold medal to one of his employees.

Mr. Wilkerson came and Mr. Pou said he explained to him that he felt that since, for no apparent reason, he had been cursed out by one of Mr. Wilkerson's employees it might be that employee was working for a medal of some kind. Mr. Pou said that when he pointed out the girl to Mr. Wilkerson she immediately broke into a tirade of loud talk in a manner unbecoming for an employee talking to her employer. That, however, being no concern of his, Mr. Pou said he returned to his office.

Later on, Mr. Pou said it happened that leaving his office, he rode down on the same elevator on which Mrs. Taylor was a passenger. Upon reaching the ground floor, Mr. Pou said she walked up to him and said she supposed he was satisfied after having caused her to lose her job. Mr. Pou said he made no reply to her but that two other men, hearing the statement asked him what she meant. After telling them about the incident, Mr. Pou said they expressed their hearty approval of what he had done and stated further that they had previously noted the arrogant and naughty attitude of the girl (Mrs. Taylor.)

Mr. Pou said he was quite disturbed about the matter because he realized that people had to work in order to eat and he did not want to be the cause of anyone losing a job.

He said he called Mr. Wilkerson the next morning and was very sorry when Mr. Wilkerson told him he had let the girl go. Mr. Pou said he learned later that the girl had been involved in some trouble at another building and it was possible she had been placed in his building to cause trouble for him. When asked would he have accepted an apology from her and consented for her to stay on, he replied that had that been done, it would have been alright with him.

The above is the story you are asked to make your own decision on. It has been given you with as much fidelity to truth as human memory will allow because no notes were made. In all probability the three interviews would have been the end of it, because after examining all sides of the matter, it did not appear that any good could come to anyone by a public accounting of the incident. So far as this newspaper is concerned, the significence of the whole matter concerns Mr. Pous' attitude when an attempt was made to tell him what Mrs. Taylor had reported. Mr. Pou knows that although he is a state legislator as well as a successful business man, Mrs. Taylor has a right to give her version of anything of concern to her and no one here has tried or will try to say whether her story is true or not.

Mr. Pou was told, very politely, that it was because of his position, the story had gained circulation around the town and had been reported to us. Since it is our policy never to print anything about anybody until every person involved has been given an opportunity to speak for himself even then unless the matter is in our opinion, of public interest the story is not printed. We feel that it is in the public interest that Mr. Poul feels that Mrs. Taylor was probably placed by some person or persons, hostile to him in the Commerce Building to hurt him. It is in the public interest to know by whom was she placed there and who is it wishing to hurt Mr. Pou and for what reason.

Mr. Pou abruptly cut off all the patient attempts made to tell him what Mrs. Taylor had said. He said the trouble with Negroes was they were always ready to accuse white people of discriminating against them and they would get along so much better if they would stop making those charges.

Mr. Pou said he had no use for any of the so called liberal groups whoever they were, he knew they were after him and could find him in his office six days a week and at his home on the seventh day. Now obviously, some person or persons have been trying to do something to Mr. Pou and it is also obvious that the CAROLINIAN has had and is not now having anything to do with what is going on. Mr. Pou could not truthfully say anything was intimidated or implied by us that we desired to hurt him. If he feels that a public official, a state legislator, should not be asked questions or should not be told what even an elevator operator has said about him, if that is Mr. Pou's idea of what a lawmakers attitude should be it most certainly is NOT OURS. Knowing his attitude toward what he terms the so called liberal groups, tell us plainly what his attitude must be toward us because the Negro is and will continue to be a member of that group. It has no desire to hurt Mr. Pou or any one else.

—BFC—

HONOREES — At the anniversary program session of the fiftieth annual convention of the North Carolina State Nurses' Association, held last Friday at the Pullen Memorial Baptist Church Raleigh, the pictured past presidents of the Association were the honored guests. The past presidents are: Mrs. A. V. Conyers, sixth president N. C. State Nurses' Association; Miss A. E. Kelly, tenth president N. C. State Nurses' Association; Mrs. Blanche I. Sanson, past president N. C. Association of Negro Registered Nurses; Mrs. Edith McMillan Thompson, past president N. C. Association of Negro Registered Nurses; Mrs. Geneva Collins Hunt, past president N. C. Association of Negro Registered Nurses; Mrs. Ruby Scarlett Hilton, past president N. C. Association of Negro Registered Nurses; Mrs. Marie B. Neill, fourteenth president N. C. State Nurses' Association; Mrs. Louise P. East, nineteenth president N. C. State Nurses' Association; Miss Katherine E. Reber, fifteenth president, N. C. State Nurses' Association; Miss Flora Wattefield, sixteenth president N. C. State Nurses' Association; Miss Edna I. Heinaerling, eighteenth president N. C. State Nurses' Association. PHOTO BY SHIRLEY

Bishop Grace

issue.

In making the first official public statement about the sensational murder of Elder Becton in 1933, the House of Prayer officials — for the first time — gave public credence to the idea that Bishop Grace has led his group into a position of preeminent dominance in church circles, both numerically and financially.

"Coming to from the tent day in the South in the middle Twenties," the elders say in an official statement, "Bishop Grace with his faithful followers has built one of the greatest organizations of today with more than 2,000,000 members and millions of dollars worth of property. He also has hotels, apartment buildings and land — all for the people of his parish."

Equally as bitterly denied was the report carried by the magazine which said that "This House of Prayer has as its financial backers some white men who are the actual owners of this chain of churches of which Bishop Grace is head; that these men are interested only in the financial angle of this chain."

The magazine also said "Bishop Grace travels from place to place all over the country. All money collected are turned over to the hands of the white men."

"A damnable lie," said the elders of this accusation, and pointed to Bishop Grace's having the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company move its Harlem offices from the block at Eighth Avenue and 125 St in New York City, which he had purchased. Because they wouldn't rent the ground floor offices to Negroes.

"Bishop Grace is working for his people," the elders said, "and any charge to the contrary is a lie."

"Bishop Grace only uses what God gave him to give the people," the elders continue in their statement. "Thus we find millions today who are content with the true gospel of Jesus Christ as he preaches it again. The Lord said: 'All liars shall have their part in the lake of fire.' . . Rev. 21:8."

Bishop Grace made it known that he had never met Elder Becton, and that there had never been any hostile feelings between them. "There was no reason why there should have been," he said. "Elder Becton had his crowd and I had mine, so there wasn't any friction."

In fact, said Elder M. F. Spencer, secretary to the General Council of Elders of the House of Prayer, "Elder Becton himself once said there were only two preachers in Philadelphia himself and Bishop Grace."

The General Council said that jealousy among Negro preachers, especially the Baptists, were the basic causes for the efforts to "crucify" Bishop Grace, as they put it. "There were forty - four preachers who had him arrested more than sixteen times," they said. "If he was the type of a murderer, surely he would have taken revenge on those who persecuted him."

It was pointed out that Captain Kelly's claim that the white slayer of Elder Becton on the night of May 21, 1933 was a member of Bishop Grace's Philadelphia church, could not have been true, because House of Prayer records show no such member. And also show that Bishop Grace held no baptisms of members in New Jersey other than one at Lawnside in 1930.

Bishop Grace, the General Council says, was in the South when the Elder Becton slaying rocked the East. That is a version he gives the Bishop's own confident on the last night he preached in the Bishop's own pulpit, and the charge that white people had the money raised by the House of Prayer.

Among last New York property he owned by the House of Prayer is the swank 168 Edgecombe Avenue building, one on Riverside Drive the entire block of 8th Avenue and 125th Street, and many other properties all over the nation. These revelations clearly show that Bishop Grace and his group are far ahead of Father Divine and any and all other religious cult leaders in the U.S.A.

—BFC—

Rail Officials

Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

A. J. M. Wilkins, chairman of the board of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad which serves points along the coast Atlantic board and Florida said:

"Our legal department will make a detailed study of the Supreme Court decision and when this is completed and recommendations are made, we will formulate a policy."

Jim Crow — long of day coach passengers remains and was the basis of the suit by North Carolina educator which the high court sustained Monday.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia said his state can continue to maintain railroad segregation despite the ruling since it is not an "interstate" matter within Georgia borders. He did not elaborate as to how this segregation would be enforced.

—BFC—

One out of every 10 carloads of watermelons never reach the consumer because of marketing waste.

Mistrial

appear hereafter.

Appearing in the trial in which the noted civil right barrister charged that the knife Winston allegedly used to cut officer Ball was not produced as evidence in the office of the hearing.

Going to Wake Forest to see after the trial was necessary.

And when Taylor questioned the officers about their kicking one of the women defendants in their patrol car, he also showed a "dazzling" power. Officers Knuckles and Ball noted that they did not "kick" the woman into the automobile, they merely "gently" helped her in car with a foot.

ORIGIN OF THE CASE

Last Thursday and Friday's trial here is another development in the case which originated at Wake Forest late last June. On the fateful night upon which the case had its origin, Officer Ball and Knuckles drove up to the Young Men's Club in Wake Forest and attempted to arrest one of the defendant women on a drunkenness charge.

When the woman objected to the brutal manner in which the cops were handling her, they (the forces) allegedly went on a head-beating spree with the women until approached by Johnnie Hayes.

The cops then turned on Hayes and proceeded to inflict a beating upon him. Winston, a relative of one of the women sought to find out what was occurring and was shot in the leg for his trouble.

The trial last week was the fourth in a series growing out of the June night's activity. The four defendants charged the officers with assault. Wake Forest recorder's court found them not guilty. Superior court found Hayes and Misses Lucas and Mitchell guilty of assaulting and interfering with officers. The defendants appealed and were released under $500 bond. Winston still in jail.

No date was set for trial of charge of assault with a deadly weapon here last week.

—BFC—

Rail Jimerow

for warrant for arrest.

He was charged from the train and taken to jail on a disorderly conduct charge on June 1943, the day he was set back to Fort Jackson after attending the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia.

"Upon my return, traveling from Washington to Richmond, I was seated to this particular car," he said. "At Richmond a member of the train crew came around and asked where I was going. I told him I had a ticket to Rocky Mount, N. C. and he said he was sorry but about at all he time.

"Later I was requested two or three times to go to a forward coach. I assumed it was a segregated car since all the colored passengers were requested to go up there.

"There was a discussion about my leaving. I just politely didn't leave. I told him I was standing on my constitutional rights.

"I was removed from the train at Rocky Mount and was taken to police headquarters and there gave bond after being charged with disorderly conduct.

"The Supreme court turned down the appeal without comment, thus allowing the Appeals court ruling to stand.

—BFC—

MACHINE NEEDED

RALEIGH — "If someone would only make a small practical cotton picker my labor problems would be solved," says Booker T. Lacey, farmer of the Tillery Chapel community in Halifax county.

D. J. Knight, Negro county agent for the Extension Service, reports that Marrow is one of the three farmers in the Tillery Chapel area who have helped beat the labor shortage by purchasing cotton pickers.

"It's a marvelous thing," Knight quotes Marrow as saying. "I am tired of begging people to pick for me." Now Knight reports the farmer is looking for a solution to his cotton picking problem.

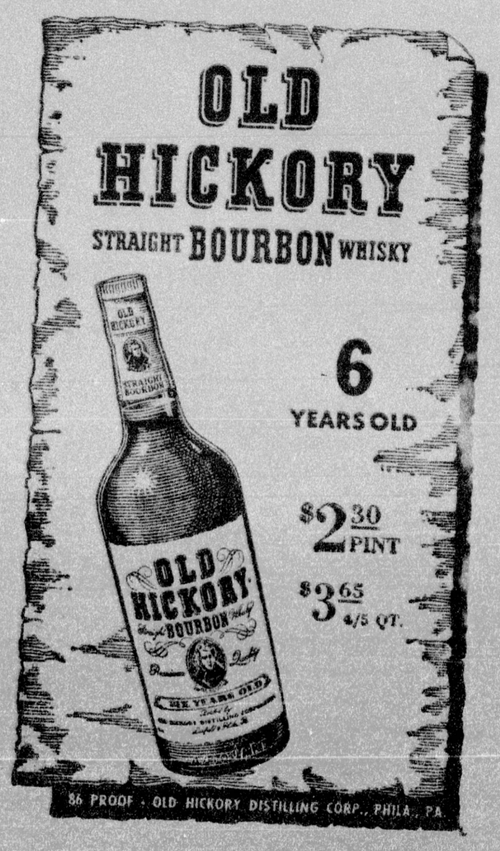
The other farmers who have saved about 75 per cent in corn harvesting labor by purchasing pickers are Raymond Moore and Roy Marrow.

Each machine picks the corn and loads it in a trailer wagon. After the wagon is filled it is taken to the barn where the corn is unloaded by a power conveyor.

The argument against segregation on railroads to stand.

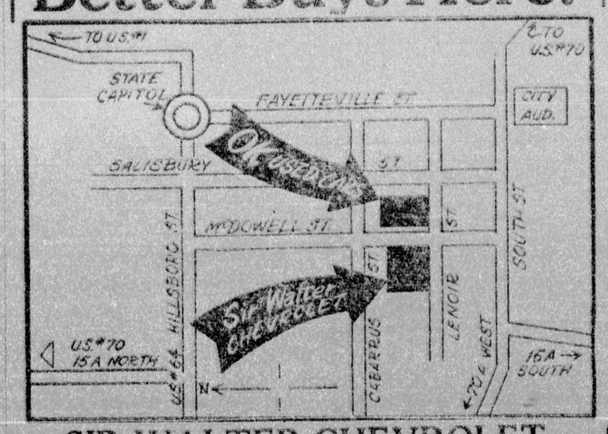
Good Clean Used Furniture
At Bargain Prices
SOFA BEDS $25.00 and Up
9x12 WOOL RUGS $14.95
To $19.95
Also BEDS — SPRINGS — and KITCHEN SETS
CASH OR TERMS
WAKE FURNITURE Co.
222 E. MARTIN ST. DIAL 3-5402
— WE BUY — TRADE — SELL —

6 years old



Firestone
BUDGET TERMS
Firestone
STORES
413-415 Fayetteville St.

Better Buys Here!



SIR WALTER CHEVROLET
McDowell & Lenoir Sts.
RALEIGH

Does that tell-tale look on your face say change of life?

A great many women suffer "change of life" after forty. They tire easily, have nerves, sleep poorly, are hard to live with. Their eyes and face get that "change" look.

Cardui has helped thousands of women to lose that "change" look. Cardui acts to (1) improve appetite, (2) thus build strength and resistance, (3) ease tension and nervousness, sleep better. Let this action Cardui help you feel better, look better and be more normal, cheerful and easier to live with. Cardui is taken at home. Try it!

CARDUI MONTHLY CHAMPS CHANGE OF LIFE

We are building ten steps of $100,000.00 each to secure $1,000,000.00 in savings. Our savings' deposits now amount to $140,986.56.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Hood System
Industrial Bank
122 S. Salisbury St.
Raleigh, North Carolina

A&P Outstanding VALUES

A & P CRUSHED PINEAPPLE	No. 2 Can	23c
PACKERS LABEL MUTSARD OR TURNIP GREENS 2	No. 303 Cans	19c
ANN PAGE FANCY TOMATO KETCHUP 2	14 Oz. Bot.	35c
MILD & MELLOW COFFEE 8 O'CLOCK	1 Lb. Bag	77c
MARCAL PAPER NAPKINS	80 Ct. Pkg.	10c

FILL UP With FUEL OIL NOW!

A full tank will prevent condensation and save you an expensive repair bill.

KEEP A FULL TANK CALL

LYNN'S SERVICE GARAGE
336 S. Salisbury St.
PHONE 2-4435

Is your Fire Insurance adequate on your home? Was it bought to cover your home ten years ago or five years ago when the value was half what it is now? The value of your home is worth protecting. Let Caveness Insurance Agency give you full protection on your home and furnishing.

CALL 3-3563
BEFORE YOU SUFFER UNNECESSARY FIRE LOSS.

CAVENESS
INSURANCE AGENCY
Academy Building
DIAL 3-3563
Roy Caveness, Sr.
Roy Caveness, Jr.

NOW A NEW 1952 CROSLEY AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC RANGE for as little as

"Mastermind" Clock Timer turns heat on automatically at time you select, times cooking interval, turns heat off—an unusual feature in a low-price range. Cluster-type switches for quick selection of all seven heat speeds on surface units and deep-well unit. Come in and see all its other time saving features.

PRICE AND/OR TERMS
CROSLEY Divided-Top Electric RANGES

The Pace-Setting Designs Are Coming from Crosley!

ROBERTSON
Electrical Appliance Company
127 E. Hargett St. PHONE 4-1901