

UNION CLOSES BIG ANNUAL MEETING

North Carolina Baraca-Philathea Organization Installs New Officers

CONGRESSMAN UPSHAW DELIVERS AN ADDRESS

Chaplain of United States Senate Conducts Closing Consecration Service; Convention Meets Next Year in Henderson; Goldsboro Wins Pennant For Attendance

Wilson, May 30.—The North Carolina Baraca-Philathea Union closed its greatest and most successful convention here tonight in the First Methodist church with the installation of officers followed by a consecration service, concluded by Dr. Forest J. Prettyman, chaplain of the United States Senate and pastor of a prominent church in Washington, D. C. The next convention will be held in Henderson.

Mrs. N. Duckner, of Asheville, who was unanimously re-elected general secretary of the State Union for the coming year, in behalf of the visitors expressed sincere appreciation to the local committee for their splendid entertainment, declaring that never had any city excelled Wilson in its interest in the convention.

Goldboro Gets Pennant. Goldsboro was awarded the pennant for the largest attendance, having sent over 80 enthusiastic Sunday school workers, while Kinston came next with 48 and Rocky Mount third with 38.

Congressman Will D. Uphaw, of Greensboro, delivered a great address this afternoon, his subject being "A Stainless Flag and a Robust World." He was heard by an audience that overflowed the church and this evening spoke in Rocky Mount. Following his address an impressive memorial service was conducted by T. A. Avera, of Rocky Mount.

Officers Philathea Union. Officers of the North Carolina Philathea Union installed tonight are: President, Mrs. K. A. Huggins, Rocky Mount.

Executive committee—Miss Annie Shady, Raleigh, chairman; Miss Carrie Dorris, Goldsboro; Mrs. John P. Roswell; Miss Mary Shelton, Henderson; Miss Ida Robbins, Wilson.

Officers of the Junior Baraca-Philathea Union are: President—Miss Mary Rindeligh, Raleigh.

Secretary—Ernest Freeman, Pittsboro.

Editor—A. R. Williams, Greensboro.

ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH PLATINUM THEFTS

Chief Chemist of Tennessee Powder Plant Is Being Held By Federal Officers

Nashville, Tenn., May 30.—H. B. Crono, chief chemist at the Old Hickory Powder Plant here, was arrested tonight on a warrant sworn out by United States Attorney Lee Douglas in connection with thefts of platinum from the plant, which officials say may run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Crono refused to say anything in connection with the charges against him. District Attorney Swann, of New York City, sent to Federal Attorney Douglas letters dated May 14 and 15 from Joe Wollen, a prisoner in the Tombs prison in that state to his wife and which were intercepted by the officials. The letters are said to have directed Mrs. Wollen to come to Nashville and get 500,000 worth of "stuff" from Crono to cover the ball of Wollen's fellow prisoners, Robert Brown, alias Carier, alias Brooks, who officials state, was once Crono's assistant.

Brown, according to District Attorney Swann, was arrested recently while trying to sell platinum in New York at a price which and his room was searched and 500,000 worth of platinum was found hidden in two hot water bottles in his suit case.

Mr. Wickens, of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., went to New York to investigate the platinum and recognized it as the kind of platinum used as an acid plant and went first to Nitro, Virginia, where he found nothing wrong, then came to Old Hickory, where he has worked for the past five days.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVES FIRST MEMORIAL DAY

American Legion Has Charge of Exercises in Memory of Dead Soldiers

Charlotte, May 30.—The city gave itself over this afternoon to participation in the first Memorial Day exercises instituted by the American Legion, the exercises being held in Elmwood cemetery, where the 16 soldiers who died at Camp Greene during the winter 1917-18 are buried. All soldiers of the world war and sailors in full uniform, were in the parade which formed on South Church street marched to the cemetery to the Camp Green soldiers' plot, the band played "How Firm a Foundation," "Come Ye Disconsolate," and while the graves were being decorated played "Rock of Ages," and "There's a Land That is Fairer Than Day."

The citizens carried flowers for the graves, some being placed by the soldiers and Boy Scouts. Rev. Mr. Tomlin, of the Episcopal church, read the scripture and offered prayer and then a short talk was made by Rev. Mr. Jenkins, Methodist ex-chaplain in the army. The latter said that Memorial day, or Decoration day as it is called at the North, would have a different significance from now on, as the American Legion would observe the day every year.

JUNE CRIMINAL TERM OF SUPERIOR COURT BEGINS

The June criminal term of Wake county Superior court will begin today with a docket of fifty cases, including one indictment for murder and another for manslaughter.

Mary Carpenter, a negro woman of Raleigh, will be tried for the murder of her new-born infant, and Cleophas Gray and Williams Ballentine will be tried for the manslaughter of Rachel Mann, of Raleigh, having run over the child with an automobile truck near her home on Salisbury street.

Another case is the result of a similar accident, W. D. Andrews, who seriously injured Mr. Charles Nicholson by running over him with an automobile, being charged with assault with a deadly weapon.

John Laws, a negro, will be tried on the double charge of having abandoned his own wife and abducted the spouse of another negro.

COMRADE HENRY FULLER DIES AT AGE OF 33

Comrade Henry E. Fuller, eighty-eight-year-old veteran, originally a mechanic from Nash county, died yesterday at the Soldiers' Home at E. A. Beck. Mr. Fuller came to the home July 30, 1918, from Nash county. He joined the Confederate army August 21, 1861, with Company D, Second North Carolina Regiment of volunteers, General Hamsor's division. He was wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Frances Strickland of Richmond, Va., a sister-in-law of Memphis, Tenn., and a brother in Nash county. His father, Samuel Fuller, was born in England and his mother was Miss Willie Taylor of Nash county. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, the burial being in the Confederate cemetery.

J. F. BARRETT SPEAKS IN EASTERN COUNTIES

James F. Barrett, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, who has been speaking throughout the State for the past several weeks, in answer to the charges made by O. Max Gardner, and presenting the reasons back of the labor questionaire to candidates, will complete the campaign this week, speaking in eastern counties. The following engagements are announced: Monday, at Fayetteville; Tuesday, at Greensboro; Wednesday, at New Bern; Thursday, at Wilmington; and Friday, at Kinston.

JOHNSON LEADS IN INSTRUCTED VOTES

Has Total of 112, With Gen. Wood Coming Next With 110; Lowden Has 65

Chicago, May 30.—Following table shows standing of two foremost candidates for nomination, the uninstructed and "favorite son" vote, and the counts which have been filed:

STATE	Uninstructed	"Favorite Son"	Total
Alabama	10	10	20
Arkansas	10	10	20
California	20	20	40
Colorado	10	10	20
Connecticut	10	10	20
Delaware	10	10	20
Florida	10	10	20
Georgia	10	10	20
Illinois	10	10	20
Indiana	10	10	20
Iowa	10	10	20
Kansas	10	10	20
Kentucky	10	10	20
Louisiana	10	10	20
Maine	10	10	20
Maryland	10	10	20
Massachusetts	10	10	20
Michigan	10	10	20
Minnesota	10	10	20
Mississippi	10	10	20
Missouri	10	10	20
Montana	10	10	20
Nebraska	10	10	20
Nevada	10	10	20
New Hampshire	10	10	20
New Jersey	10	10	20
New Mexico	10	10	20
New York	10	10	20
North Carolina	10	10	20
North Dakota	10	10	20
Ohio	10	10	20
Oklahoma	10	10	20
Oregon	10	10	20
Pennsylvania	10	10	20
Rhode Island	10	10	20
South Carolina	10	10	20
South Dakota	10	10	20
Tennessee	10	10	20
Texas	10	10	20
Utah	10	10	20
Vermont	10	10	20
Virginia	10	10	20
Washington	10	10	20
West Virginia	10	10	20
Wisconsin	10	10	20
Wyoming	10	10	20
District of Columbia	10	10	20
Hawaii	10	10	20
Philippines	10	10	20
Porto Rico	10	10	20
Total	112	112	224

Gen. Wood, who has 110 votes, is the favorite son of the South. Lowden has 65 votes.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT TRINITY BEGIN JUNE 6

The commencement exercises of Trinity College, Durham, will open on Saturday, June 6, with the baccalaureate address by the Rev. Thomas A. Smoot, D.D., of Richmond, Va. The exercises will continue through Wednesday, June 9.

JOHN PENDERGRASS DIES; RESULT OF SEVERE BURNS

John W. Pendergrass, twenty-seven-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Pendergrass, who was severely burned last Thursday while working on an automobile motor at the Marshall Motor Co., died yesterday at 8:30 at Rex Hospital, where he was taken shortly after the accident. A can of gasoline in the hand of Mr. Pendergrass was ignited when the motor of the automobile exploded.

He leaves a wife and mother. He had been employed by the Marshall Motor Co. for some time. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 1:30 at New Elam church, thirty miles from Raleigh in Chatham county, the Rev. O. V. Mitchell of Southgate, assisted by Rev. Underwood, pastor of New Elam church.

YOUNG MEN ARRESTED ON CHARGE AUTO LARCENY

L. A. Pendergrass and Lammis Selicy, L. A. Pendergrass and Lammis Selicy, day by Officer R. C. Poole charged with stealing an automobile two weeks ago, the property of Mr. W. R. Collins. The machine had been made over and was almost unrecognizable. Selicy when first questioned swore he bought the machine from Pendergrass and knew nothing of the car being stolen goods but later both men confessed to the theft, police officers say.

NOVA SCOTIA VILLAGE IS SWEEPED BY FOREST FIRE

Halifax, N. S., May 30.—Fire swept the street of the village of Londonderry today, destroying four churches, a school, more than a dozen dwellings and a public hall. There was no loss of life. The blaze is believed to have been started by sparks from a forest fire at Fairwood Hill, near by. The village fire was still raging tonight but is under control.

HIGH SCHOOL CHORUS TO PRESENT CANTATA

The high school chorus, under the direction of Gustav Hagedorn, will present Smart's cantata, "King Rene's Daughter," Thursday night under the auspices of the music department of the Woman's Club. All the solo parts will be sung by members of the high school chorus. The high school orchestra will also contribute several numbers to the program. No admission will be charged.

Gardner at Albemarle. Announcement was made yesterday by J. Crawford Biggs that arrangements had been made for O. Max Gardner to speak at Albemarle Friday noon in the interests of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Mr. Gardner will speak at New Hill Wednesday afternoon. This appointment was inadvertently omitted from the list of his appointments made in Sunday morning's issue.

CO-OPERATION OF RACES STRESSED

Association For Advancement of Colored People In Session At Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga., May 30.—Plea for the co-operation of the races in efforts to solve the problems before them was voiced by speakers at the opening session here today of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The organization is meeting in the South for the first time in its history. The sessions will be held in the Bethel Church, one of the leading institutions of the race in this city and today's audience was composed almost overwhelmingly of negroes.

Moorfield Storey, president of the National Organization, was unable to attend, and Arrard B. Spingarn, vice-president, presided at the opening session, reading an address from the President. Governor Dorsey was absent, being called from the city, it was stated. The speakers included Mayor Key, Rev. M. A. Jones and J. W. Johnson, a negro field secretary of the National organization.

"The problems of the South," declared President Storey's address, is to carry on within her body two separate races equal in civil and political rights and nearly equal in numbers. She must carry these races in peace, for discord means ruin. She must carry them separately for assimilation means debasement. She must carry them in equal justice for to this she is pledged in honor and in gratitude. She must carry them, even to the end, for in human probability she never will be quit of either."

Carolina Shippers To Institute Suits To Recover Losses

(Continued from Page One.)

mission has reviewed the decision and while the measure of the rates cannot be foretold at this time, the relationship is fixed and when it is stated that beginning September 10, North Carolina is to have rates to and from points in South Carolina and parts of Georgia less than rates between Richmond and Norfolk and the same points, by thirty cents and other classes and commodities accordingly, whereas heretofore these rates have been identically the same and that on rates between New York and other eastern and interior eastern points, North Carolina is to have rates to and from points east of Raleigh, known as zone one made thirty cents first-class over Richmond and Norfolk and to and from some two thirty-five cents first-class over Richmond and Norfolk, instead of paying the combined levels to and from Richmond and Norfolk as heretofore, when these facts are remembered it will be obvious that North Carolina is getting "on the map" in the matter of rate relationships with her old and distinguished neighbors, "the Virginia cities."

To the most of Northern Georgia and parts of Alabama the differential in favor of North Carolina under Richmond and Norfolk is to be twenty cents on first-class, to other parts of Alabama and Mississippi the differential is shown as ten cents on first-class for North Carolina under the rates from Richmond and Norfolk.

"The differentials are not in every case what was asked for, but those connected with the case must be highly gratified as the shippers will be, when the full force of the decision becomes effective.

"As an example of what the decision means, take a shipment of dry goods which moves on first class rate. From New York to Richmond the rate is 69 1/2 cents per hundred pounds. From New York to Raleigh the rate is \$1.20 per hundred pounds, a difference of 50 1/2 cents, this difference will be reduced to 30 cents either by raising the rate to Richmond or lowering the rate to Raleigh or doing either or both at the option of the carriers to the extent that the difference shall be only 30 cents. Then take the same shipment of dry goods received by the Raleigh jobber he can ship to McColl, S. C. at a rate of 30 cents per hundred pounds lower than Richmond or Norfolk, whereas he has heretofore had to pay the Richmond-Norfolk rate. The result in concrete figures being as follows:

New York to Richmond.....\$ 70 1/2
New York to Raleigh..... 1.20
Richmond to McColl..... 1.00
Raleigh to McColl..... 1.00

"After September 10 the rate from New York to Raleigh will be only 30 cents higher than the rate from New York to Richmond. And the rate from Raleigh to McColl will be 30 cents less than the rate from Richmond to McColl, this result will be obtained by the carriers increasing or lowering or either or both rates at the option of the carrier, in other words the rates are to be "adjusted" and in either case whether the rates are increased or decreased North Carolina gets her rightful relationship to Richmond and Norfolk."

olina, Georgia, and Tennessee on east of a line drawn through Jellison and Knoxville, Tenn., Franklin, N. C., Elberton and Augusta, Ga.; thence along the line of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway to Port Royal, S. C., 30 cents.

To or from all points in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee west of the line above described and east, or north of a line drawn from Galloway to Murrefreesboro, Tenn.; thence along the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway to Stevenson, Ala.; thence through Fort Payne, Ala., and La Grange, Ga., to Americus, Ga.; thence along the line of the Seaboard Air-Line in Cordele, Ga.; thence along the line of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railway to Brunswick, Ga., 20 cents.

To or from all points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida west or south of the line east above described, 10 cents.

"It will be noted that this finding does not include all the Virginia cities that is restricted to the relationship between Norfolk, Virginia, points, and Richmond and Norfolk. Complainers' evidence was largely directed to this relationship, and the record indicates that it is in competition with these two Virginia points that the North Carolina cities chiefly feel the burden of the present adjustment. Moreover, differentials which are just and reasonable, so far as Richmond and Norfolk are concerned, would not be equitable in their application to certain of the other Virginia cities. For the purpose of speedy relief we think that the finding may properly be limited to Richmond and Norfolk and that adjustments of the rates to and from other Virginia cities may for the present be left to the initiative of defendants. For similar reasons it is not deemed desirable at this time to break up the present grouping of the North Carolina points and attempt the construction of smaller groups with varying differentials.

"The record is not sufficiently complete to enable us to prescribe a commodity-rate adjustment, but, in general, the commodity rates from or to the North Carolina points should be lower than the commodity rates from or to Norfolk or Richmond by minimum differentials which are the same percentage of the differentials found reasonable between the rates on the class under which the commodity is rated as the commodity rate bears to the class rate. This is not to be understood as authority for placing on the class-rate basis from or to North Carolina points such articles as new base commodity rates from or to those points and class rates to or from Norfolk and Richmond, or vice versa. The defendants will be expected to revise their commodity-rate adjustment promptly in accordance with the views expressed."

The Northern Case

The following is a part of the findings as to the claim for adjustment of the rate between Southern territory and Northern and Eastern cities:

Obviously, the difference between the rates to and from North Carolina points and the rates to and from the Virginia cities is out of proportion to the difference in distance, even if all possible weight can be given to the circumstances that the haul below the Virginia cities is in higher-rated territory. It follows that under present conditions, unless it be the fact that the rates between the North and the Virginia cities are held at a subnormal level by conditions beyond defendants' control. That this is the fact defendants claim, stating that "the all-water routes from the East operating regular schedules and daily service between all Eastern ports and Norfolk, as well as regular service to Richmond, have fixed absolutely the measure of the rates which can be charged by the rail lines, and these all-water routes will continue to afford Richmond and Norfolk cheap rates of transportation from the East, even if the rail lines did not compete for this traffic."

They further maintain that the rates from interior Eastern points, including points immediately east of the Buffalo-Pittsburgh line, are influenced by the "water competitive rates from the Eastern ports. It is estimated by the general freight agent of Atlantic Coast Line that at least 75 per cent of the traffic between the port cities and North Carolina now moves by water and rail, the service, it is alleged, being more expeditious as well as cheaper than all rail.

"Taking all the circumstances into consideration, including the control exercised by the railroad corporations over certain of the steamship companies and the depressed earnings of the water lines, the evidence does not indicate that defendants are now compelled to maintain their all rail rates between the Virginia cities and eastern seaboard ports on a subnormal basis because of water competition. There is ground for the inference that the water-liners feel the necessity, in order that they may secure a substantial share of the traffic, of maintaining their rates at a somewhat lower level in general than the rail rates, but that seems to be no basis for belief that the latter are at present held down by the water rates. Indeed a more reasonable conclusion is that the steamship companies would willingly follow the lead of the carriers by land if the all-rail rates were increased. This may be a situation brought about by conditions which are temporary in character, but they have persisted now for some length of time and there is no certainty that they are temporary. What has been said of the all-rail rates to and from eastern ports applies with even greater force to the rates to and from interior points.

"We are accordingly of the opinion that the rates under attack in the northern adjustment are unduly prejudicial to the North Carolina points and unduly preferential of Richmond and Norfolk. This finding is restricted to those two Virginia cities for reasons similar to those which were set forth in the consideration of the southern adjustment. The fact that beyond Richmond and Norfolk the haul to and from the North Carolina points are in higher-rated territory than the haul north of the Potomac river must be given consideration in determining the proper relationship. But, according due weight to that circumstance, it is our opinion that the present spreads are too great. Upon the present record we shall not undertake to disturb the existing group adjustment either in North Carolina or in the northern territory, and shall merely prescribe differentials which we think just and reasonable."

LOOKING FOR SERVANT PLACES

Immigrants From the European Countries Seeking Work In American Factories

New York, May 30.—Though the tide of immigration has begun to flow again into the United States from Europe so that incoming ships have their lower decks crowded with homeseekers from other lands, there is little prospect that relief is in sight for the American housewife who has been promising herself a cook or maid-of-all-service to be recruited from the newcomers. At least that is the opinion of Supt. P. A. Baker of the United-States immigration station on Ellis Island.

"Immigration has been increasing by leaps and bounds," said Mr. Baker, "and it is a hopeful sign that the aliens arriving in this port during the last few weeks have exceeded the number going back to their native lands by many thousands. Last week six times as many came in as qualified to leave the country."

"People who think the servant girl problem is going to be solved soon will be disappointed if they are depending on the women immigrants from Ireland and the Scandinavian countries. Plenty of these are arriving on every boat, but they turn up their noses at the thought of manual labor. They have their minds set on getting work in the better factories, principally those manufacturing luxuries such as candy and women's hosiery. They want to get into places where employees are well treated and into localities where housing facilities are best so that they can live on the scale justified by the high wages paid them. If employers want to attract these classes of women immigrants they had better look to the reputations of their factories for pleasant working conditions."

Mr. Baker scouted the idea that prohibition was one reason why immigration was not gaining more rapidly. He said the foreigners were coming in at about one-third the rate of the year immediately preceding the European war. The principal reason why more were not coming was that the men are urgently needed in their own countries, some of which, notably Poland, are supporting huge armies which use up a large part of their man power, with the result that those who are left to do "civilian" work command wages comparable to those paid in this country.

The present wave of immigration originates in about the same countries as before the war, with the exception of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Italy furnishes by far the greatest number. These are largely unskilled laborers who find their way into the big cities all over the country where they go into the big industries and mines. Only in the case of one country is the outgoing population greater than that coming in. This is Poland, whose nationals besiege the Polish consulate daily in great numbers seeking passports. About 5,000 of these passports were issued last month and nearly as many in each of the months preceding since the first of the year. They are going back, it is generally believed, because of homesickness and anxiety over the welfare of relatives in the war zones.

Y. M. C. A. EDUCATIONAL CAR HERE YESTERDAY

The Y. M. C. A. educational car which has been on a tour of the Eastern counties was in Raleigh yesterday en route to Richmond county where it is scheduled to spend the next few days. This car which is equipped with an excellent motion picture outfit, educational films, slides, and charts, is in charge of Lloyd Ranson, of Charlotte, who has as assistants Oscar L. Haynes, of Greensboro, agricultural expert, and Hiram Friskin, of Avery county, specialist in rural sanitation. This educational unit spends ten days in each county visited and puts on a free of charge educational and community meetings. These men are authorized to receive applications from interested men for scholarships in the different educational institutions of the country and dozens of young men are availing themselves of this opportunity of continuing their education. Very successful campaigns have just closed in Martin and Pitt counties. The following counties will be visited by the car: Richmond, Union, Cleveland, Buncombe, Haywood, Burke, Catawba, Iredell, Wilkes, Mecklenburg.

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