

In Work or Play---
M. & W. Clothes
 stand the test.

This store is particularly dedicated to the man who wants serviceable working clothes six days to the week and when Sunday comes demands the best.

Choose from these Clothes with a Reputation

Alco and Collegian Suits and Overcoats
Carhart Overalls
Signal Shirts
Packara Shoes

McLeod & Watson
 Clothes of Quality—One Price to All.

Guess & Ward
 Successors to Gattis & Ward.

Union Made Shoes

The Seasons' Latest Models Now on Display.

We Can Fit All Feet at Lowest Cost.

Take a Look at Our Children's Pumps and Oxfords.

Guess & Ward
 11 East Martin St. Raleigh, N. C.

R. L. Green Wall Papering
 202 S. Salisbury St. Phone 1680

Dr. DEXTER BLANCHARD
 Dentist
 405-6 Tucker Building RALEIGH, N. C.
 Bell Phone 315

Phone No. 1
 when you want anything in the

Drug Line
 PROMPT SERVICE.
 NEXT TO BLAND HOTEL.

S. W. WILLIAMS, Druggist.

COURT DECISION PLEASING TO POUL

Plaintiff's Attorney in Warehouse Suit Predicts Steady Rise in Staple

"VOLUNTEER" FRIENDS OPPOSED IT, HE SAYS

Expressing Pleasure at Supreme Court's Affirmation of Judgment Below, Says Act Ought to Have Been Law Fifty Years Ago; Sees Much Good for Farmer

Expressing himself as highly pleased with the decision of the Supreme Court yesterday holding the Price cotton warehouse act constitutional in all its phases, James H. Poul, who argued the case in the lower court and the upper court for the plaintiffs, last night declared that, in his opinion, the increase in the price of a warehouse full of cotton in the next four months would pay the cost of building the warehouse.

Mr. Poul attributes the opposition to the act, which carried it to the Supreme Court after the Attorney General had ruled the taxing clause unconstitutional, came from "volunteer friends" of the cotton grower and others who were interested in buying cotton cheap. He discussed the purpose of a system of warehouses at length, appraising the system as one of the greatest pieces of good luck to come to the cotton farmer in many a day.

Not Surprised at Decision.

"I am highly gratified, but not surprised," said Mr. Poul. "I did not investigate the subject long before I came to the conclusion that the act was constitutional, and the court would so hold. I was not able to find a section of the Constitution which forbade the tax; nor was I able to find or hear of any man interested in obtaining a good price for cotton who objected to the tax."

"All those who were interested in selling cotton for a good price were pleased with the law and perfectly content to pay the tax. Some volunteer friends of the cotton grower offered reasons why the tax would prove ruinous, and many who were interested in buying cotton cheap were violently opposed to the law."

"The law ought to have been enacted fifty years ago," he continued. "Had it been in force for the past fifty years, the financial condition of the cotton region would have been very different. But the law, unless it is put into operation, will prove an idle and a vain thing. It is available, but people will not be forced to use it. They must take advantage of it. The State Warehouse Commissioner is now performing his duties. He is ready to contract for a warehouse anywhere in the State and when cotton is stored in the warehouses, certificates under the new law will be issued, and they can be used as collateral."

Tax Effective July 1.

"The tax goes into effect July first, but the warehouse act including the guaranty of certificates is already in effect. It is entirely probable that North Carolina Cotton Warehouse certificates duly guaranteed under the law will be issued by the middle of June. They will immediately become the choicest collateral. Men who have been holding their cotton grain since the armistice can now warehouse it and use the certificates as the choicest collateral to raise money. They will get the advantage then of the rise in cotton which is certain to come when peace shall be formally signed."

"With the benefit of the Cotton Warehouse System, there comes a certain menace to the welfare of cotton markets. No cotton market will be worth while hereafter unless it has its State Warehouse ready to receive cotton when prices are low. For instance, if there are three or four cotton markets in one county and only one of these markets adopts the Warehouse System, the other three towns will be out of business. Farmers will know that if they carry cotton to the market, the warehouse town they are at the mercy of the market; whereas if they carry to the warehouse town they can sell at the price is right, and if the price is not right, store, obtain a certificate and borrow money on the certificate, still holding the cotton. The most important thing for the North Carolina towns that have cotton markets is immediately to build warehouses and have them ready at the latest by December 1. Plans, specifications and estimates of cost can be obtained from Mr. O. J. McConnell, State Warehouse Superintendent, Raleigh, N. C."

Standard Unit Warehouse.

"The standard warehouse is built unit by unit, each unit holding 2,400 bales. A town expecting to remain a cotton market hereafter, should provide itself with warehouse capacity for half the cotton sold in the town. A town selling 10,000 bales should have at least a two unit warehouse. Three units would be better, for other things can be stored as well as cotton, and storage room is sadly deficient in the average town."

The Warehouse System will help all cotton markets that take advantage of the system, but the town that does not take advantage of the Warehouse System will of necessity almost go out of the cotton buying business.

"The Cotton Warehouse, together with the Cotton Export Corporation

now being organized, should, and I believe, will revolutionize the selling of cotton, and the revolution in price will be upward rather than downward. In my opinion, the increase in the value of a warehouse full of cotton the next 120 days will pay for the warehouse, not counting the saving in insurance or the loss by country damage."

"Besides these advantages, cotton stored in the warehouse will be graded by United States Government Inspection, and not solely by the purchaser as heretofore. In brief, I think the adoption of the Warehouse System for this State, and the validation of the law by the Supreme Court, are the greatest pieces of good luck that have come to the cotton farmer in many a day. Five of the twelve cotton States have already adopted a Warehouse System, and I predict that each of the other seven will adopt it as soon as their General Assemblies will meet."

PRINTERS' WAGES RAISED

New York. Acting as arbitrator in the wage dispute between Typographical Union No. 6 and the newspaper publishers of this city, A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison has ruled that the day and night scales of these workers shall be increased \$9 a week, dating from April 1. The printers asked for \$9. In supporting his decision the arbitrator quoted government statistics that living costs in this city have advanced 73.79 per cent since 1914 against a wage increase of 15 per cent for the printers during the time.

"If the printer," said the arbitrator, "had received increases based upon the \$30 a week standard for day work in 1914, comparative to the increased living cost of 73.79 per cent, he would have to receive \$58.60 a week to maintain the same living standard. If the printer be conceded an increase of \$9 per week, his wage is brought up to \$43.50. Accept these figures and comparison will show that there is still a difference of approximately \$10 per week, which burden must be borne by the printer until such time as living costs have decreased comparatively."

The arbitrator held that it is not equitable "to ask the printer to continue to accept a standard of living lower than the publishers themselves agreed to when they accepted previous rates."

St. Louis, Mo.—At the conclusion of conferences between representatives of the job printing offices and local unions interested in contracts were agreed to that carried with them increases of \$1 and \$2 per week, although present agreements do not expire until September 1, 1920. Those benefiting are: Compositors, cylinder and job pressmen, cylinder press feeders, bookbinders, paper rulers and book finishers. Job pressmen and bindery women were increased \$1 per week.

Elmira, N. Y.—The Star-Gazette has given its employees an advance of \$3 per week, increasing the scale to \$26. Because of a long-time contract the printers were prevented from demanding an increase. The action of the Star-Gazette was no doubt the result of an effort to remain such printers as it now has, realizing that if concessions were not made they would seek work where more favorable conditions prevail.

Louisville, Ky.—More than 300 printers employed in the three largest job offices in the city struck to secure recognition of the union and a minimum wage rate of \$30 per week. They claim that unless their demands are granted that all the non-union offices will also join the strikers.

Dallas, Texas.—This new scale has been agreed to by the Typographical Union and weekly newspaper and job office employers: Journeymen advanced from \$27.50 to \$34, and foremen from \$32.50 to \$39 per week, being an increase of \$6.50.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The printers employed on the Commercial are out on strike, demanding that the paper sign the union scale. Negotiations have been on for over six months.

REJECTED THE AWARD.

Peoria, Ill.—Members of the Boiler Makers' and Helpers' Unions were compelled to suspend work when two of the firms which had accepted an award by an arbitration board refused to allow its enforcement, the other firm having agreed to the board's finding. Under the award wages are: Preferred rate men receive 80 cents per hour; minimum rate men, 75 cents; helpers, 60 cents, and regular apprentices, 50 cents.

DEMAND 6-HOUR DAY.

Parker City, Utah.—One thousand miners have declared a strike for a six-hour day, and a \$5.50 wage. The United States labor department has assigned a conciliator.

ANOTHER ITALIAN INCIDENT DEVELOPS

U. S., France and Great Britain Demand Explanation of Forces in Turkey

Paris, May 22.—It has been learned in trustworthy quarters that the United States, Great Britain and France have united in sending a note to Italy, requesting an explanation of the landing of Italian forces in Turkey.

Premier Orlando is said to have made a reply to the council of four after a sharp personal incident, during which he objected to the presence of Premier Venizelos, of Greece. The latter retired from the meeting.

The Italians landed forces at Adalia, Budrum and Makri during the period when Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino had withdrawn from the peace conference, making the landing without notice to the Allies.

The reported Italian incident apparently complicates the Turkish problem already a vexed one, with which the peace conference heads have been struggling for some little time past.

In evident anticipation of a Greek mandate to administer the Smyrna district, allied forces were landed at Smyrna last Thursday, meeting with considerable resistance from the Turks but making themselves masters of the city. Italian troops were reported to have participated to some extent in this landing.

According to a Paris dispatch of May 20, however, the Italians had previously landed forces at Adalia, on the southern coast of Asia; and likewise disembarked troops at Budrum, ninety-six miles southeast of Smyrna, and at Makri, on the Gulf of Makri, in the Vilayet of Smyrna.

There had been nothing to indicate that these landings were not by agreement among the allies and indeed, some of the unofficial forecasts as to the probable division of Turkish territory under league of nations mandates had indicated the probability that Italy would be given the Adalia district to administer.

The Original Socialist

Interesting Ancient History Applicable to Present-day Methods.

By George T. Chittenden

They say that if you tell your readers something new or something they know nothing about, they will accuse you of being a "bug" with a screw loose somewhere. Perhaps I am a bug, but this dope is in my system, and is bound to come out. Attention is called to the last two paragraphs, which you DO know, or ought to know.

In the ninth century before Christ there lived a wise old ruler who had all socialists, communists, bolsheviks, etc.—so-called and alleged—skinned a mile.

As a bull-con thrower, this old state was a bird, took no bluffs back the common and uncommon herd against the wall, and made them stand and deliver.

He was Lycurgus, called the lawgiver of Sparta. He seems to have had one long, juicy time of it enforcing some of his ideas, but they eventually prevailed, and it is said they remained in force about 500 years.

Things in Sparta were in a chaotic condition and going from bad to worse. Lycurgus decided on a change, took a trip to study the methods of other governments, returned, and began to throw the "bomb" at the numb-skulls, built a few temples to the gods, and, as Pintarch informs us, proceeded as follows:

After the creation of thirty senators, he ordered a division of all lands. There was extreme inequality in this respect, and the State was overladen with indigent and necessitous persons, while the whole commonwealth centered upon a few.

In order that he might be rid of arrogance and envy, luxury and crime, want and superfluity, he prevailed upon landowners to renounce their claims and consent to a new division. He made merit the only road to success, and disgrace for evil-doers and credit for worthy acts the measure of difference between man and man.

Each man was allotted an equal portion of land, and on a journey through the State, seeing that all had an equal amount of wheat, hay, olive oil, etc., Lycurgus remarked: "Methinks all Laconia looks like one family estate divided among a number of brothers."

Lycurgus had other ideas to confound the J. P. sports of Sparta, so he called in all gold and silver and made money out of iron, so bulky in weight that to move a considerable portion of it would require a team of oxen. With the diffusion of this money a number of vices disappeared—nobody

would rob to obtain such base coin, which, when it was red hot, had been dipped in vinegar so that it could not be worked into useful articles.

Quoth Plutarch: "So there were now no means of purchasing foreign goods and small wares; merchants sent no shipments into Laconian ports; no fortune-teller, no harlot monger, or sold or silversmith, or engraver, or jeweler, set foot in a country which had no money. So that luxury, deprived of that which fed it, wasted to nothing and died of itself. For the rich had no advantage over the poor. In this way they became excellent artists in common, necessary things—bedsteads, chairs, tables, utensils in the family—all admirably made."

Each man turned in a certain portion of his product from the land for use at the table; no one was allowed to eat at home.

The above is a meager and poor outline of the methods used by Lycurgus for the advancement of true equality among men. In our day, even the mention of such ideas will bring a laugh from most men. But deep down in our hearts recognition of the justice of methods enforced by this man stifles the latent sneer and compels admiration.

Community and other socialistic plans have been tried in this country and enormous sums expended in efforts to perfect organizations along lines of social equality—only to fail. And will continue to fail so long as the man who heads such movements is subject to the rampant jealousy of fools who, because the leader has advanced himself a little above the common herd, instead of giving him support, take out their little hammers and begin to knock and yell "Grater, politician, thief!"

WOOD WORKERS' COUNCIL.

San Pedro, Cal.—Woodworkers employed in shipyards of Southern California are organizing a district council—corresponding to the metal trades council—to be known as the San Pedro and Vicinity Maritime District Council of Shipwrights, Joiners, Boatbuilders, Fasteners, Millmen and Caulkers. It will have jurisdiction from Santa Barbara to the Mexican border.

SETTLEMENT REACHED.

Quincy, Ill.—A satisfactory settlement has been reached between the several stove shops involved and the Stove Mounters' Union, terminating a strike that has been on for several weeks. The agreement provides for an increase of 19 per cent on all base prices, an eight-hour day, with a number of improved shop conditions and readjustments of other low price work.

SOLDIERS CALLED FOR.

Melbourne, Australia.—The Australian government has assured the states an advance of \$3,125 for every returned soldier who settles on the land and between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 for expenditure on public works or the acquisition of land in order to give employment to repatriated Aussies, according to an announcement made by the minister of repatriation.

ITS PROFIT INCREASES.

Chicago, Ill.—The annual report of the International Harvester Company shows a gain of nearly 20 per cent in net earnings over 1917. The 1918 profits are \$14,985,000 against \$12,859,000 for last year. This profit represents less than 7 per cent on the net investment, but would have been about 11 per cent had not \$10,478,000 been charged off the books on account of depreciation of assets in Russia.

FARM WORKERS UNITE.

London, England.—More than 100,000 British farm workers are organized. Their organization is known as the National Agricultural Laborers Union. They have more than 2,000 locals. They're urging now a minimum wage of \$12 a week for a six-day working week of 44 hours the year around. They would work unavoidable overtime at time and a half for week days and double time for Sunday.

UNION CO-OP. STORE.

Ogden, Utah.—The union men of this city have formed a co-operative grocery store, and it has already proved its popularity and is doing a big business. No announcement of the plan was given to the press until it had fully been measured and over 500 shares sold. Shares are held only by members of unions.

TO SPEED UP NAVY BUILDING PROGRAM

New House Committee Apparently in a Responsive Mood To That Appeal

WILL HEAR SECRETARY DANIELS NEXT MONDAY

Old Custom of Hearing From Department Bureaus First Is Reversed; Prospects Are For Rushing The 1916 Building Program To a Speedy Completion

Washington, May 22.—Secretary Daniels probably will appear before the House Naval Committee next Monday to outline his plans for the operation of the navy during the next fiscal year. At that time the Secretary will recommend what appropriations should be made for the continuation of the 1916 building program, which is expected to approximate \$1,000,000,000.

Hear Secretary First.

Appearance of the Secretary before the committee at the start of hearings on the navy appropriation bill will be contrary to custom in the past. Previously the committee called in chiefs of the various Navy Department bureaus first, and the Secretary was not heard until all others had appeared.

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, and today that the change was made to hasten action on the measure. If the committee could secure a comprehensive idea of what the department as a whole needed during the year at the beginning of its hearings, he said, it would be able to make greater speed.

Expected to Approve 1916 Program.

It is expected by committee members that Secretary Daniels will recommend that the 1916 building program, consisting of 10 battleships, six battle cruisers, and 128 auxiliary ships, be rushed to completion. A definite recommendation from the Secretary regarding the type of the six battle cruisers, over which there has been considerable controversy, will be expected when he appears before the committee.

Chairman Butler and at least several of the committee members have expressed themselves in favor of completing the 1916 program quickly. None of the capital ships authorized in the program have been completed, and the keels of several have not yet been laid.

WANT UNION SHOP.

Columbus, Ohio.—Fifteen thousand building craftsmen struck when the building contractors refused to permit them to enforce the universal working card and union shop conditions. The sixteen organizations composing the building trades council are affected.

WON THEIR STRIKE.

Hamilton, Canada.—After nine days' idleness the painters and decorators won their strike for increased wages and an eight-hour day. The increase is 7 1/8 cents per hour, making the new scale 52 1/2 cents. The men have been endeavoring for years to attain the shorter hour day.

LABORATORY DEDICATION.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Federal officials of the principal mining states and leaders of the mining industries and miners' organizations of the country will take part in the dedication of the new \$1,000,000 laboratory and workshop of the bureau of mines, here September 29, 30 and October 1.

TEAMSTERS WIN AN ADVANCE.

Montreal, Canada.—A 10-day strike of 3,000 teamsters resulted in a victory for these workers, who have established wages of \$18 to \$20 per week, which is an increase of from \$2 to \$6, a 10-hour day, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays.

SIGNS WORK-LIMIT BILL.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Smith has signed a bill which prohibits women elevator operators from working after 10 o'clock at night or more than 54 hours a week. Hotels are not included in the law, which becomes effective September first.

FORM CO-OPERATIVE ASSO.

Olympia, Wash.—Articles of incorporation for the Longshoremen's Co-operative association have been issued for the purpose of carrying on a co-operative stevedoring business at Seattle and other ports on the west coast of the United States.

WHITE'S ICE CREAM

It Satisfies

It's Made Under Sanitary Conditions

CALL FOR WHITE'S

Wm. F. EVANS
 ATTORNEY AT LAW
 501-502 Citizens Bank Bldg. RALEIGH, N. C.

Diamonds

A small diamond makes a handsome ornament that is always in good taste. It is appropriate at all times, and one of the most satisfactory jewels you can have. Also, small diamonds are extremely fashionable.

Jolly's has a splendid assortment of brilliant, small diamonds, of fine color and structure, clear white and bluish-white. These stones have been chosen with extreme care. Mountings are solid gold and platinum.

Values are extra good. Diamond values have advanced recently, but we have not changed our original markings.

Ladies' Solitaire Rings, Men's Single Stone Rings, Lavallieres, Platinum Bar Pins.

JOLLY'S
 JOLLY & WYNNE JEWELRY CO.

GO TO THE Walker Electric Store
 Phone 1155. 108 W. Martin St. For Your Electrical Needs.

Masonic Temple Barber Shop.

White Union Barbers
 Service and Courtesy a Habit. Miss Price, Manicurist.

YARBOROUGH BARBER SHOP
 R. P. BRANCH Prop. Phone 1700. MISS MAUDE BARBER, MANICURIST.

When writing advertisers, please mention this paper.

King-Crowell Drug Company

"Get the habit." Have your meetings at the King-Crowell Drug Company Store. Pleasant and a "dandy" store in Raleigh. Enjoy a drink while you wait.

THE OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE
 view from the street. The prettiest