

NEW CONGRESSMAN GIVES WASHINGTON PERSONAL THRILLS

Representative Herrick's "Beauty Or Love" Contest Causes Excitement

SAYS HE WAS ENGAGED
IN SECURING EVIDENCE

Congressman Was Chased Out Of Office By Irate Father and Husband; Rent Gouging In Washington To Forefront Again; "Clean-Up Squad" Helping War Veterans

News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By EDWARD E. BRITTON. (By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Sept. 4.—With the absence from Washington of the House and Senate membership, and with the White House largely occupied in talking about conferences that are to come, and with giving out statements about the West Virginia miners' strike situation, Washington folks have had to look around very closely the past week in order to get any thrills at all. And the thrills that have come have been of an unexpected kind that quickly pass away.

Congressman Mancel Herrick, of Oklahoma, has given some wholly personal thrills in the way of the conduct of a personal "beauty or love" contest. Congressman Herrick is one of the "accidents" of the House of Representatives. He is the successor to Congressman Dick Thompson, Republican, who was a candidate for re-election in the Oklahoma Republican primary. In the way of a lark, so it is said, some folks in the Eighth Oklahoma district induced Mancel Herrick to enter the primary. Under the Oklahoma law entries close at a fixed date and thereafter no entries can be made. Congressman Morgan died after the time limit had been passed, and so without opposition Herrick entered into the nomination, and as the district is a Republican stronghold, he was easily elected.

"Herrick's 'Beauty Contest.'"
During the session Congressman Herrick, known as an eccentric, introduced a bill prohibiting newspapers from having contests for the prettiest girls in a community. Soon after it was discovered that Mr. Herrick was conducting his own brand of beauty contest, sending letters to pretty girls in Washington to start up a correspondence, describing himself in gorgeous terms as to position and wealth. A large number of girls responded, and there were some personal interviews. Some of the young women say that Herrick proposed marriage, others that he simply talked of love affairs without committing himself, while one says he proposed elopement. At any rate, irate fathers, mothers and one husband went after the Oklahoma Congressman, a father and a hubby threatening to "beat him up," and chasing him from his office in the House office building.

The woman's bureau of the police department investigated the matter, but found that Congressman Herrick had properly behaved, that he was just a big boy with queer ideas, and the affair is causing a big laugh. Incidentally, the pictures of a dozen or so young women, all good looking, have appeared in the papers as on the Herrick letter writing list. Mr. Herrick says he was only engaged in securing evidence to submit to the House committee to show the value of his bill against newspaper beauty contests.

Rent Gouging
The administration itself is now finding that it has been no fairy tale that has been told by government employees of the rent gouging Washington landlords, and indeed that the half has not been told of the exorbitant increases of rents in the District, increases so large at times that only the war created district rent law saved people from the rapacity of landlords.

Rentals of houses and apartments jumped toward the sky, but despite this it took a hard fight in Congress to get the law extended from October of this year to May 1922. One thing that kept the bill through was that there was fear that there would be such high rentals put on delegates from Europe to the disarmament conference that it would prove an international scandal. The need for the law has been emphasized by the fact that foreign embassies have found huge sums being asked for available residences for delegations from the various countries.

Outrageous Instance
In one case a place on the market at \$15,000 was offered for rent, but the price charged was \$3,000 a month. As the conference is expected to keep the people here for about five months, that meant that the owner of the house in question would receive in five months the entire value of the house in rental charged. Hotels here have in some instances informed their patrons that beginning with October rates will be doubled for rooms and suites. There is to be big pickings for the rapacious landlords of Washington during the disarmament conference, and the administration has not yet found a way to stop it. So the casual visitor to Washington may expect to "get it in the neck" via his pocketbook, when he comes to Washington during the conference.

The disarmament conference will hold its sessions in the Pan-American Building on Seventeenth Street at "B" while the committee rooms and conference room will be just across the street in the new Navy building. The location of the building next the Pan-American Building is now being remodelled and generally overhauled so as to make it a fitting place for the foreign notables. These notables on special occasions are to attire themselves in the full dress of the countries they represent, and for the months they are here Washington will be gay and

Bond Signs Sweeping Order Enjoining Raleigh Printers

Case Will Go To Supreme Court On Exceptions of Defense For Argument At Early Date; Meanwhile, Effort Will Be Made To Get Issues Before Jury At September Term of Wake Court

Judge W. M. Bond yesterday signed the formal order continuing to the hearing the temporary restraining order prohibiting members of the three Raleigh printing trades unions, their agents, associates or abettors, from molesting non-union printers employed in four non-union printing establishments in Raleigh to break the strike of union printers which began on May 1.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, after twelve hours of hearing, Judge Bond announced that he would continue the injunction issued by Judge E. H. Cramer in Smithfield on August 18 and would sign the order later. The defendants, the three printing trades unions, and approximately 90 individuals, through their attorneys, gave notice of an appeal. The case, it is believed, will go to the Supreme Court directly to be heard with other cases from the Seventh district or before, if possible, to get it advanced on the calendar.

Want Early Trial.
Counsel for the defense sought to impress upon Judge Bond the importance of an early trial on the issues and asked that the case be set for trial at the beginning of the September term in Wake county. Counsel for the plaintiffs objected, holding that the case should take its place on the calendar in regular order. Judge Bond, however, suggested that the defense wait until term time to make this motion.

The injunction as contained though modified as to verbs, is every bit as sweeping in its nature as the temporary order issued by Judge Cramer. It follows: "This cause coming on to be heard at Raleigh, N. C., on September 3rd, 1921, on motion of plaintiffs to continue restraining order to the hearing, both sides having filed affidavits and being represented by counsel, defendants moved to dismiss the action as to the defendants, Labor Unions, upon the ground that they are not corporations, which motion the court overruled and defendants excepted; and certain of the defendants moved to dismiss the action as to them for that they were minors, which motion the court overruled and said minors excepted, and the demurrer in the record being filed and overruled by the court and exception noted, after hearing the evidence and argument, it is adjudged, ordered and decreed as to each and all defendants properly before the court as follows:

Scope of Order.
Said defendants, their agents, associates and abettors are forbidden and restrained from:
"1. Assembling in large numbers before or near the places of business of the complainants or any of them and engaging in any conduct or using any words or gestures calculated to annoy, disturb, or intimidate any of the complainants herein, whether employers or employees, and to prevent them from going about their work with a quiet mind.

"2. From 'shadowing' pursuing or following after the complaining employees or any of the officers of the complaining printing companies as they move from place to place in the city of Raleigh, from dogging the steps, surrounding the complainants or any of them.
"3. From calling the complaining employees rats, scabs, rants, Bowers bums, or any other insulting names, or from intimidating, disturbing or annoying the complainants in any way.

"4. From following after the complaining employees or any other employees of the printing companies for the purpose of worrying, harassing or disturbing them or for the purpose of talking to them on the subject of their employment if said employees shall notify the defendants that they do not want to be talked to on this subject.
"5. From using any threats, gestures, or engaging in any conduct of any kind calculated to disturb, annoy or put in fear any of the complainants herein.

"6. From following after the complaining employees or any other employees of the printing companies for the purpose of inducing them to break their contracts to work for the printing companies after they have been informed by such employees that they have made contracts with the printing companies and do not desire to break them.
"That the restraining order issued in this case, as modified herein, is continued to the hearing."

W. M. BOND, Judge Holding the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District.

IRISH REPUBLICANS REJECT PREMIER'S PEACE PROPOSITION

De Valera Declares Proposals Not Based On Dominion Status For Irish

REPLY MADE PUBLIC
BY PRIME MINISTER

Communication, However, Leaves Way Open For Further Negotiations By Offering To Negotiate On Basis Of Principle Of Government By Consent Of The Governed

London, Sept. 4.—(By the Associated Press).—The reply of the Irish Republican Parliament to Prime Minister Lloyd George's latest communication rejections the British government's proposals for the settlement of the Irish question on the ground that they are not based on a dominion status for Ireland. It leaves the way open for further negotiations, however, by offering at once to appoint plenipotentiaries on the basis of the principle of government by consent of the governed.

The reply, which is addressed to Mr. Lloyd George and signed by Samud De Valera, was given out at the Prime Minister's official residence tonight. The text of the communication follows:
"We, too, are convinced it is essential that some definite and immediate progress should be made toward a basis upon which further negotiations can usefully proceed, and recognize the futility of a mere exchange of argumentative notes. I shall, therefore, refrain from commenting on the fallacious historical references in your last communication. The present is the reality with which we have to deal.

"The conditions of today are the result of the past. Accurately summing up and giving in simplest form the essential data of the problem, these data are:
Acknowledge No Union.

"First, the people of Ireland, acknowledging no voluntary union with Great Britain and claiming as their fundamental and natural right to choose freely for themselves the path they shall take to realize their national destiny, have by an overwhelming majority, declared for independence and to set up a republic, and more than once have confirmed their choice.
"Second, Great Britain, on the other hand, acts as though Ireland were bound to her by a contract of union that forbids separation.

Not Dominion Status
"The circumstances of the supposed contract are notorious. Yes, on the theory of its validity, the British government and parliament claimed to rule and legislate for Ireland, even to the point of partitioning Irish territory against the will of the Irish people and killing or casting into prison every Irish citizen who refuses allegiance. The proposals your government submitted in the draft of July 20 are based fundamentally on the latter premises. We rejected these proposals and our rejection is irrevocable. They are not an invitation to Ireland to enter into a free and willing partnership with the free nations of the British Commonwealth. They are an invitation to Ireland to enter in the guise of, and under conditions which determine a status definitely inferior to that of these free states.

"Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand all are guaranteed against domination by the major state, not only by acknowledged constitutional rights which give them equality of status with Great Britain and absolute freedom from the control of the British parliament, but by the thousands of miles which separate them from Great Britain. Ireland would have guaranteed neither of distance nor of right. The conditions sought to be imposed would divide her into two artificial states, each destructive of the other's influence in any council and both subject to military and economic control by the British government.

Historical Facts
"The main historical and geographical facts are not in dispute, but your government insists on viewing them from your standpoint and we must be allowed to view them from ours. The history you interpret as dictating union we read as dictating separation. Our interpretation of the fact of geographical proximity is no less diametrically opposed. We are convinced that ours is the true and just interpretation and as proof are willing that a neutral and impartial arbitrator should be the judge. You refuse and threaten to give effect to your view by force. Our reply must be that if you adopt that course we can only resist as generations before us have resisted. Force will not solve the problem and it will never secure the ultimate victory over reason and right.

Resist By Force
"If you again resort to force, and if victory be not on the side of justice, the problem that confronts us will confront our successors. The fact that for 750 years the problem has resisted solution by force is evidence and warning sufficient. It is true wisdom, therefore, and true statesmanship, not any false idealism, that prompts me and my colleagues. Threats of force must be set aside. They must be set aside from the beginning as well as during actual conduct of the negotiations.

Leaves Way Open
"The respective plenipotentiaries must meet on the facts themselves, and must be prepared to reconcile subsequent differences, not by appeals to force, covert or open, but by reference to some guiding principle of government by common agreement. We have proposed the principle of government by consent of the governed, and do not mean it as a mere phrase. It is a simple expression of the test to which

Mayor Would Abandon Present Water Supply As Last Resort

Will Subscribe To "On To Neuse" Slogan If All Other Plans To Increase And Safeguard The City's Water Supply Fail; Unwilling To Spend Great Sum Of Money If It Can Be Avoided; Artesian Wells Not Feasible; Situation Unchanged

Hastening back to Raleigh in the midst of a ten days' summer vacation Mayor T. B. Eldridge yesterday found the water situation here considerably improved with last week's rain. He also found reports from a Raleigh correspondent for an out-of-town newspaper of a frenzied populace, a deadlocked city government, and general denunciation of the mayor widely exaggerated.

The Mayor came home prepared for an immediate conference with the other two commissioners, even though he was puzzled at the news writer's allegations that the commissioners were waiting for the mayor's return to take action while the public was criticizing the mayor for his absence.

For Thorough Investigation.
But that isn't saying the Mayor is now ready to take a hand in the water situation. He favors steps for the relief of the situation here and for the permanent betterment of Raleigh's water supply but he is not impressed now with the immediate necessity of scrapping the waterworks system, installed at immense cost, and the establishment of a new plant at Neuse River.

If I am shown that there is no other alternative, I am ready to say 'On To Neuse,' declared Mayor Eldridge yesterday. "But I maintain that the fullest investigation should be made to determine that the present system can not be supplemented by additional impounding reservoirs or by increasing the capacity of Lake Raleigh before we consider scrapping the present system."
Mayor Eldridge is firmly convinced that Raleigh should have gone to Neuse river for its water when the city undertook to operate its own plant. But that is a mistake of the past, and neither he nor his associates on the present commission can be charged with it. Now that the plant has been established with great expense, he holds, it should not lightly be abandoned.

Camp Polk Plans
Army engineers, the mayor pointed out yesterday, when Camp Polk was established here, made investigations and

came to the conclusion that by raising the dam at Lake Raleigh sufficient water might be collected there and held in reserve against any emergency, for both the city of Raleigh and the camp. This was the plan adopted and it would have been carried out had not the abandonment of the camp halted all operations.

The proposed dam would have extended the limits of the lake, running the margin of it up to the Arent Ferry Road.

"There seems to be no question about the sufficiency of the rainfall on the Lake Raleigh water shed," Mayor Eldridge said. "The problem is how to catch this water, and hold it in reserve against the needs of the city. As a matter of fact, in certain seasons of the year immense amounts of water are wasted at Lake Raleigh because it flows over the dam."

Other Alternatives
Mayor Eldridge is satisfied that the artesian well sources for the city water supply has been proved unsatisfactory or inadequate for an additional supply for Raleigh. He points out that three miles or less beyond Lake Raleigh is Yate's Pond and a splendid site for an impounding reservoir large enough to accommodate a city of greater proportions than Raleigh. Moreover, he points out additional dams on Lake Raleigh, at spots which have already been suggested as admirable for the purpose, there is an available recourse.

"Before we go to Neuse River, putting upon the people an immense load, and a maintenance expense which must be met out of taxes, we should exhaust every possible way of making the present system meet the needs of the present and the next few years," he declared.

Raleigh continued to conserve water yesterday, and the lake receded only the normal distance that has been maintained since conservation measures were put into effect. The weather was somewhat abated yesterday, and at times it appeared that a downpour of rain was imminent, but another day passed without relief from the drought.

Prospects For Rain Today
Prospects for rain today are regarded as somewhat more favorable. It is a holiday.

Father Refuses To Bury Body Of His Soldier Son

Iredell Farmer Keeps Casket In Home Where It Was Placed 3 Weeks Ago
EXAMINED REMAINS TO BE SURE IT WAS HIS BOY
County Authorities Not Disposed To Compel Burial; Statement Of Father

By W. M. MOORE
Statesville, Sept. 4.—The keeping of a dead body in a home is a very unusual and exceptional occurrence. John P. Speaks, of Union Grove township, refuses to bury the body of his son, Thomas B. Speaks, who was killed in France, in October, 1918. The remains of the dead hero were shipped from France to the United States, arriving at the home in Iredell county on the 13th of August.

The report being circulated that Mr. Speaks was keeping the remains of his son in the home and would not consider burying it caused an investigation on the part of county welfare officer, W. W. Holland, yesterday morning Mr. Holland, accompanied by the county physician, Dr. Ross McElwee, and Sheriff, M. P. Alexander, drove to the Speaks home, 20 miles north of Statesville. The box in which the casket was shipped was seen lying under a shed near the house; the casket draped in a United States flag, was resting on chairs inside the home, where it was placed by the undertaker on its arrival three weeks ago. There was nothing to offend about the casket and the household were moving around looking after the duties of the home as though the casket were a piece of choice furniture in the best room in the house.

Killed In Action
The deceased, Thomas B. Speaks, was born March 3, 1901. Before he was sixteen, he volunteered for army service, becoming a member of the Iredell Blues. He was later attached to the regular army and was sent to France, where he was killed in action on October 4, 1918. His body was buried in a French cemetery, and at the request of the father, was transferred by the government last month.

Immediately following the arrival of the body at the home, the father, John P. Speaks, who has the reputation of being a man of very peculiar and unorthodox and ideas and convictions first decided that he wanted to satisfy himself that the casket contained the remains of his own boy. He therefore had the casket opened and found little more than a mere skeleton. The shape of the teeth and the dental work which he was familiar, the length and size of the bones of the body all gave Mr. Speaks good hope that the remains were those of his son. He then announced his purpose to keep the body in the home and not bury it. During the past few days, however, he stated that he meant to build a special room in or near the house in which to keep the body and he is now arranging to have timber cut for that purpose.

Father
Mr. Speaks treated the visitors with special courtesy and consideration. He manifested no stubborn or rebellious disposition in regard to the request of the officers and friends to have his boy's body buried, stating that he would bury only if required by law to do so.

MAY SEND PART OF TROOPS BACK HOME

General Bandholtz Reports All Quiet In West Virginia; Fighting Stops

Washington, Sept. 4.—Reporting "all quiet" in the West Virginia mine fields, Brigadier-General H. H. Bandholtz, commanding the Federal troops, tonight informed the War Department that if the situation remained the same tomorrow he would recommend the immediate return at least of the 29th Infantry to its home station, Camp Dix, N. J.

West Virginia miners continued today to surrender to Federal troops and turn in their arms, General Bandholtz reported to the War Department. He was perfecting arrangements, he said, with officials of the United Mine Workers to transport their union members from the invaded area as fast as they surrender.

"Everything indicates that the invaders will cease their activities," the general reported, "as soon as they learn that Federal forces are in their front."
While War Department officials refused to make public reports giving the specific disposition of troops throughout the troubled districts, they said all troops had arrived and probably would take their stations today.

SEARCHING HILL COUNTY
FOR FIVE ARMY AIRMEN

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 4.—Searching parties afoot and in the air today climbed or scanned from above the hills in efforts to locate two officers and three enlisted men who yesterday fell in an army bombing plane somewhere in the rugged country south of Poe, West Virginia.

Up to noon no word as to their fate had come out of the southern part of the State where Poe is situated.
The machine piloted by Lieut. Harry L. Peck, and carrying Lieut. Fitzpatrick and three enlisted men, said to have been Sergeant Arthur Brown, of Kentucky, Corporal Alexander Hasleton, Wilmington, Del., and Private Howard of San Francisco, was traveling with two other bombing planes from Charleston to Langley Field, Va., when it fell.
The three big planes were flying in formation, the ill-fated bomber leading and the others trailing as closely as the violence of the electric storm which was raging, would per-

DECISION AFFECTS MORE THAN 4,000 TEXTILE WORKERS

Understood That Kannapolis Workers Will Also Return To Work Tuesday

WORKERS MUST APPLY FOR JOBS INDIVIDUALLY

Some Of Employes Not To Be Taken Back Under Any Conditions, According To Union Leaders; Decision To Return To Work Reached Saturday; Metts In Statement

Concord, Sept. 4.—Approximately 4,500 mill operatives in this county were affected by the decision reached by textile union members Saturday to return to work Tuesday under conditions existing when the strike was called on June 1. These figures are based on the number of operatives who were at work on the last of May, with the number of operatives who had already returned to work deducted from the grand total. Mill owners stated on June 1 that approximately 6,175 operatives were affected by the strike order of that day. Since that time about 2,000 of the strikers have returned to work. These figures include the mills in Concord and Kannapolis.

Kannapolis Included
Local union officials Saturday night declared that the action taken by the union members here covered only the mills in Concord, but reports received from Kannapolis today stated that the same action had been taken by union members there. Since the Cannon and Cabarrus mills opened in Kannapolis several weeks ago, however, about 1,900 of the 3,900 operatives who walked out on June 1 have returned to work, and the two mills in Kannapolis were affected by the strike less than any other mills in the county; and the percentage of operatives returning to work in those mills Tuesday will be less than in any of the mills in this county.

Mills Affected
The mills affected by the union members' decision of Saturday are: Cannon, Cabarrus, Gibson, Locke, Brancord, Hartsell, Franklin, Norcott and Brown, of this city, and the Cannon and Cabarrus, of Kannapolis. Of the mills in this city the Locke, Brancord and Hartsell had the largest number of operatives at work already, the Hartsell and Brancord mills having had as many operatives at work as had the others when the strike was called. The Locke has had enough operatives at work during the past two weeks to run all equipment in the mill, the only one the management has tried to operate since the strike was called in those mills last February.

All of the former operatives who return to work Tuesday will apply individually for their old jobs. The mill owners have required this action from all persons now at work in the mills, and it was on this one point that the strike has been carried on for the past several weeks. The mill owners have declared that there are certain former employees they will not work again under any conditions, and the decision of the union members to ask for work individually means that they have decided to grant this demand of the mill owners, and that they will go back to work, even if certain of their fellow members are denied their old jobs.

The decision to return to work by the Cabarrus strikers follows several conferences held in Charlotte last week between union officials and Robert McWade, conciliator of the Department of Labor at Washington. McWade, he told newspaper men, advised the union members that they were waging a "losing fight," and he urged them to return to work. Union representatives made the report from the conferences in Charlotte to members of the union here, and after several conferences here Saturday, the decision to return to work Tuesday was reached.

Two Are Outlawed
L. M. Barnhardt, member of the International executive committee, United Textile Workers of America, declared Saturday night that he and F. M. Sloop, president of the Local Union, had done nothing to hinder the textile members from reaching their decision.
"We asked the management of the Brown Mill if we could be given our old jobs back and were told that we would be taken back under no consideration," Barnhardt stated. "We force, but at the same time told the members that we would just stand aside, that we would not let the decision of the mill owners not to employ us again stand in the way of anyone else returning to work. After we reported back to the union members a majority of them voted to return to work."

There will be several former employees who will not be taken back for work, Mr. Barnhardt believes, but this fact will no longer keep other union members from seeking employment.
Says Statement False
Adjutant General J. VanB. Metts, who commanded the troops sent to Concord two weeks ago and who was sent here last Thursday by Governor Morrison to keep in touch with the situation here, issued the following statement this afternoon:
"In the article on the Concord strike situation in the Raleigh News and Observer of September third, is the following: 'In an endurance contest in which the mill owners had all the advantage the troops were placed at their beck and call to answer their wishes an edema-dia being on the grounds and directing the troops ordered here, I wish to say that this statement is false as well as an unjust and unwarranted reflection cast upon the officers in command and the members of the National Guard, who performed a disagreeable duty with honor to the credit and to the State of North Carolina.'

FIGHTING CEASES IN WEST VIRGINIA

Federal Troops Now Have Entire Control Of Situation; Disarming Men

Madison, W. Va., Sept. 4.—(By The Associated Press).—Fighting between armed bands and Logan county authorities along the Boone-Logan county line has ceased, said Col. C. A. Martin, commander of Federal troops in the little coal river valley, after a tour of inspection today.

When he returned to Madison, the Colonel made the following statement: "All fighting has stopped and there are few miners left in the region."
Colonel Martin added that soldiers of the 19th Infantry had displaced all armed men on the Boone county side and in the narrow strip of Logan county on the east side of Spruce Fork ridge, while troops moving forward from Logan had replaced State police, county deputies and volunteers on the summit and western slope of the ridge. Contact between the occupying forces on either side had been established, he said.

Number Of Casualties
During his tour today Colonel Martin said he was told by some of the men that there were a number of bodies and some wounded in the hills. He announced that a searching party of soldiers would be sent to investigate tomorrow. Shortly after the Colonel's return last week's troubled area a special train carrying four hundred men arrived here from the Spruce Fork Ridge region. They were searched when they arrived in Madison and 181 rifles, 80 pistols and a large quantity of ammunition were taken from them, officers who conducted the search said.

As a number of the men were unarmed when they assembled for the journey here, soldiers tomorrow will be sent into the hills to look for rifles and ammunition which the military authorities believe may have been caught. One military prisoner was brought in on the train. Officers said he had a quantity of radical literature in the pockets of his clothing.

Soldiers In Control
Soldiers today were in control of the entire valley from Madison to Blair. Regulars are located between these two towns and the villages of Cloverly, Jeffrey and Sharples.

Several hundred men, supposed to be under arms, were reported tonight congregated at Sharples in readiness to leave the region and army officers were making an effort to provide them with means to get out of the village and on their way home. An equal number were said to be either in Jeffrey or Cloverly, but it was not known whether they would move out at once as transportation facilities are lacking.
Magistrate Mitchell, a Logan county deputy sheriff and four other Logan deputies, who were captured by armed men early last week and had since been held in the hills, were surrendered to the military authorities at Blair today. The deputies were brought to Madison and tonight were being cared for at the camp here.
This afternoon Lieutenant Brine, an

BETTER BUSINESS OUTLOOK IN SOUTH

Improved Conditions Reported In North Carolina; Employment Increases

Washington, Sept. 4.—Some improvement in industrial conditions in the South is shown in the monthly survey of the Employment Service of the Department of Labor for August.

The brightest spot in the South appears to be in Florida, which reports practically no unemployment and a state-wide shortage of labor. Of the six cities for which reports based on actual counts were submitted four show increases in employment for August over July while two report decreases. They are Chattanooga, increase 6.2 per cent; Birmingham, increase 5.2 per cent; Richmond, increase 1.5 per cent; Atlanta, decrease 8.27 per cent, and New Orleans, decrease 1.6 per cent.

Employment Increases.
In the South Atlantic district, including Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, gratifying increases in railroad occupations and textiles have taken place. Fifteen railroad companies report a total employment of 235,912, an increase of 20,388, and 310 textile mills report total employment of 99,905, an increase of 2,871. Lumber products plants, numbering 103, report employing 8,191, a small increase, although operators seem to think the outlook is not encouraging. Twenty-two operators generally are discouraged as to the outlook, while some express confidence that conditions will improve in the near future. Unemployment continues in iron and steel, and among unskilled labor, the outlook for the latter class being extremely discouraging. Farm labor is abundant. Building is active in spots.

Situation Summarized.
The situation in individual states as indicated by the survey shows:
Virginia—Twenty-five textile mills reporting employment of 10,110 showing an increase for the month of 392. Coal mining shows reductions in employment. General unemployment exists in steel and iron products, including molders, machinists, and sheet metal workers. Unskilled labor shows increasing unemployment with opportunities for that class of labor steadily decreasing.

North Carolina Good.
North Carolina—Reports indicate improved conditions generally throughout the state. Ninety-nine textile mills reported an increase of 2,908 on the payroll August 15, an increase of 112 compared with July 15. Textile operators, while not optimistic, expect to be able to continue on full time there. Thirty-six lumber products mills report employment of 2,277 on the pay-rolls August 15, a decrease in the number employed of 33 accompanied with the previous month. Lumber men generally are pessimistic as to the outlook.

South Carolina—Seventy-seven textile mills report employment of 30,661 on August 15, an increase of 1,390. Mill operators generally report fair prospects as to the outlook. A majority report satisfactory increase in orders and an

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