

Legislative Investigation of Rumors Ex-Governor Accepted. Bribes is Sought in Florida

Senate Adopts Resolution Authorizing Probe of Persistent Rumors. FORMER GOVERNOR REFUSES COMMENT Charge the Acceptance of Money to Influence Various Actions.

ALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 14.—A concurrent resolution ordering a legislative investigation of "persistent rumors being circulated throughout Florida which appeared to be based upon some degree of fact, that Sidney J. Catts, while governor, had accepted money to influence his official action in various matters, was adopted today by the senate almost unanimously and immediately to the house.

That Sidney J. Catts, while governor of the state of Florida, received money to influence his official action in granting pardons to state convicts. That he received money to influence the official actions in removing pardons from county or official possession. That he received money to influence his official actions in appointing persons to office. and: That "Sidney J. Catts, while he was governor, was guilty of many other acts in violation of the law and tend to bring shame upon the fair name of the state of Florida."

Should the rumors be found to be true, the resolution directs that the former governor be prosecuted. The investigating committee would consist of two senators and three representatives. The former governor, who was at his home in Defuniak Springs to day, refused to comment on the senate's action.

Defeated Knott. Mr. Catts' under-terminer, formerly of Alabama, who had been in Florida for four days longer than the period necessary to qualify as a candidate for a state office, entered the democratic primary in 1916, as one of the candidates for the gubernatorial nomination. Under the first and second choice voting system in vogue in this state, he apparently was the victor and was given the certificate of nomination by the democratic convention. Mr. Knott, who was the runner-up, contested the nomination and after a recount in several counties and an appeal to the courts, the state supreme court held that Knott had defeated Catts and the nominee and awarded Mr. Knott the certificate.

Meanwhile, the prohibitionists nominated Mr. Catts and his name went on the ballot in the general election. Mr. Knott, who was the runner-up, contested the nomination and after a recount in several counties and an appeal to the courts, the state supreme court held that Knott had defeated Catts and the nominee and awarded Mr. Knott the certificate.

REPEAL OF VOLSTEAD ACT IS SUBJECT OF BILL INTRODUCED WASHINGTON, April 14.—Repeal of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act was introduced in the house today by Representative Hill, republican, of Maryland. The effect of the bill would be to repeal the act and to enforce of the eighteenth amendment to the concurrent power of the states.

Rogers Resigns as Director of Census; Remains in Capital (Special to The Citizen) WASHINGTON, April 14.—Director of the census, L. Rogers, today announced his resignation to President Harding. His resignation was accepted by the president and he will continue to act as director of the census until a successor is named. Mr. Rogers has no definite plans to leave the capital, but he is expected to continue on full time the rest of the year.

SEEKING TO REOPEN THE NEGOTIATIONS IN MINERS DISPUTE

Premier Lloyd George Making Every Effort to Avert Crisis.

MINE OWNERS SEEK NEW CONFERENCES Labor Movement Solidly With Miners Against the Government.

LONDON, April 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—Determined efforts are being made to re-open the negotiations between the miners and mine owners for a settlement of the coal strike. A deputation from the house of commons visited Premier Lloyd George about midnight after Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners' union had addressed members of the house and explained the miners' points.

The mine owners have also decided to invite the miners' leaders to continue the discussion. Evan Williams, president of the mining association, announced at a late hour that the mine owners would extend another invitation to the representative of the miners to deliberate both nationally and in the various districts with the object of ascertaining what was feasible to improve the lot of the lower paid miners.

New hopes for a resumption of the negotiations, therefore, have arisen through this offer of the mine owners to meet the miners' leaders round a new conference table. Since the offer made by Mr. Hodges in his speech to a meeting of the members of parliament. In this the secretary of the miners union said among other things: "We are prepared to consider the question of wages provided they are not regarded as permanent on a district basis but only of a temporary character."

Mr. Hodges had a friendly reception according to the press. The large committee room of the house was filled with unionists, coalitionists and laborites. The conservative member, John A. R. Marriott, presided. Mr. Hodges exhaustively reviewed the situation and on some points gained the sympathy of his audience.

Regarding his offer, the Press association says it is not without promise of a peaceful agreement and will be conveyed to the premier by Mr. Marriott. The whole labor movement is aligning itself solidly with the miners against the government. The workers seem to believe that the hour has struck for a final struggle against what they rightly regard as a wrong and an organized force down wages.

It is estimated by officers of the unions that on an average of 25 per cent of the total memberships of the local unions of the building trades have been out of employment since January. The greatest portion of the winter, it is said, only an average of about 200 carpenters were employed.

THREATENED MERCHANT AND IS LYNCHED MERIDIAN, Miss., April 14.—George Marshall, negro, was taken from the streets of Meridian, Miss., today by a mob of men and his body riddled with bullets.

ABROGATE AGREEMENTS DEFINING WORKING CONDITIONS ON RAILROADS

KEEPING UP WITH HARDING By BILLY BORNE.



How America Went Into the War Told By Former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels

Two Momentous Pre-War Cabinet Meetings—"Parley No Longer Possible" Dominant Idea When President Reads German Note—Mayo Ordered to Move Fleet at Once.

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"I want to do right, whether it is popular or not." The words fell solemnly and deliberately from the lips of President Wilson as his eyes searched the souls of the grave-faced men gathered about the cabinet table.

Already the clamor and counter-clamor was rising from the country. The sympathies and prejudices of men who find voice; passions were being stirred to utterance. The echo of the tumult could not be excluded wholly from the cabinet room.

I give them the place of prominence in this article, which is to tell the story of two momentous pre-war cabinet meetings, because I believe they express, better than anything I could say, the spirit and attitude of Woodrow Wilson from the first days of America's crisis to the hour when he resigned the cares of office.

EMERGENCY TARIFF LINE-UP IS CHANGED

General Debate on Young Emergency Bill. Impossible to Cure All of Country's Ills, Says Bourke Cockran.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Several changes in the line-up in the emergency tariff legislation since the last session only to be vetoed by the President, were revealed today during general debate on the Young emergency bill which includes anti-dumping and foreign exchange provisions.

For five and a half hours the debate proceeded today and was marked by a dramatic contribution on the part of Bourke Cockran, democrat, New York, a veteran of other years, who is again in congress. Asserting that danger lies ahead in a policy of attempting to cure all the country's ills by legislation, Mr. Cockran predicted that during the entire eight years of his administration, I have never known of a single instance in which he did not act in accordance with his convictions. It has always been his custom not to ask, "Is this popular?" but "is it right?"

As I intimated in my first article, the navy was ready for mobilization within 24 hours after Bernstorff had delivered his U-boat ultimatum—an ultimatum which the state department had to accept.

"I apprehend," Mr. Cockran said, "that when those lines form as they surely will, they will not stand in silent submission as they have done before. I apprehend something more menacing, more dangerous to us, more to our government and to us."

Mr. Fordney, the chairman of the ways and means committee, complains that too much coming in from the products of other lands. I'd praise God if there were more.

"I doubt even if the fall of the Roman empire was more disastrous to the world at large than the conditions we now face threaten to be."

SENATE ADVOCATES COLOMBIA PAYMENT

Amount Provided in Treaty Just, Many Claim. Senator Pomerene, Ohio, Democrat Opens Fight for Ratification.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 as provided in the Colombian treaty was advocated in the senate today as a measure of justice and a normal obligation, and attacked as without justification.

Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, opening the fight for ratification from the democratic side, declared justice demanded that Colombia be compensated for the loss of Panama through a course of events in which the participation by the United States, he asserted, could not be defended "either in the sight of God or of man."

Ratification of the pact was urged by Senator Knox, republican, Pennsylvania, on the other hand because the United States was "morally bound to compensate Colombia, not for what she lost but for what she gained."

Declaring ratification of the pact would put "the brand of shame" on Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, in concluding the debate or the day declared "the moving force" behind Panama's revolt from Colombia was not the United States government, but the people of Panama who, he said, "despite a Colombian dictatorship, were striving to exercise the independence they declared in 1861."

Discussion of the pact on the republican side of the senate, Senator Borah said, had shown "an absolutely complete difference of opinion" as to the reasons for ratification.

"It is difficult for me to understand how we can purchase the friendship of any nation," Senator Borah continued in referring to the argument advanced that ratification of the treaty would bring about cordial relations between the United States and Colombia.

"Such action would be an insult to any self-respecting nation," Mr. Borah suggested if the United States was seeking to obtain Colombia's friendship through the \$25,000,000.

FRENCH REPLY IN REGARD TO MANDATES QUESTION ACCEPTS VIRTUALLY AMERICAN POLICY

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The French reply to Secretary Hughes' notes regarding mandates, the only one thus far received from any of the four great powers addressed, was made public simultaneously today in Washington and Paris. It is in the form of a letter from Premier Briand to Secretary Hughes, and is of a preliminary nature, Mr. Briand stating that a full response could not be made "until after understanding has been reached between the governments of the four interested powers at the next meeting of the supreme council of the allies."

The reply was issued by the state department without comment but was very agreeable to the United States and while not an absolute commitment, was couched in diplomatic language that was tantamount to a recognition of the principle laid down by Mr. Hughes.

The French premier deals directly with the Japanese mandate over the Pacific island of Yap, but does not advert specifically to the American claim to equal rights with the other principal allied and associated powers in the disposition of the former German overseas possessions.

With regard to Yap, Mr. Briand says that "when this question comes before the supreme council the representatives of France will broach the examination thereof with the greatest desire to find a solution which will give every satisfaction to the United States."

Mr. Briand reminds Ambassador Wallace that the French public has already done all in its power to lend aid to the American government in this matter and refers to a previous expression by the French government of the hope that the controversy may be satisfactorily settled by conversations between the American and Japanese governments. Reference is also made to an unpublished French note to the United States regarding Yap in which France confirms that at meeting of the supreme council before that of May 2, 1919, when a mandate for the northern Pacific islands was awarded to Japan, reservations regarding the island of Yap were made by President Wilson and by Secretary Lansing in addition that note also expressed the reservation made in the presence of the representative of Japan, Baron Makino, who had not objected that the question raised should be left not to the supreme council but to the Japanese government and was cognizant of the American reservations.

The French note from which Mr. Briand quotes was in reply to Secretary Coby's communication that Mr. Coby's communication had been referred to the allied supreme council since that body awarded the mandate for the former German islands in the Pacific to Great Britain. There the matter rested until Secretary Hughes re-stated the position of the American government April 14 in similar notes addressed to Great Britain, Japan, Italy and France.

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CONFERENCE TO DECIDE ON RULES CONTROVERSY IS CALLED AT ONCE. DECISION OF BOARD SURPRISE TO LABOR Offer Sixteen Principles as Foundation for New Set of Rules.

CHICAGO, April 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—National agreement defining working conditions for employees on American railroads formerly under the federal railroad administration were today ordered abrogated, effective July 1, 1921, by the United States railroad labor board.

The board called upon the officers and system officials and employees of each railroad to select representatives "to confer and to decide" as much of the rules controversy as possible. "Such conference shall begin at the earliest possible date," the decision said.

While the decision did not specifically say so, members of the board said that all disputes as to rules and working conditions automatically were referred back to individual conferences between each individual road and its employees. This method of procedure had been sought by the railroads, whereas the labor side had favored a national conference between representatives of all roads and all unions.

The decision affected all railroad employees except those in train service who are under separate agreements between the individual railroads and the four big brotherhoods.

In connection with the conference negotiations the board laid down a set of 16 principles to serve as a foundation for any new agreement to be made in the conference. The present general rules hearing before the labor board, which has been in progress since January 19, will continue until both sides have completed their testimony, following which the board will "promulgate such rules as it deems just and reasonable as soon after July 1, 1921, as is reasonably possible and will make them effective as of July 1, 1921.

The 16 principles outlined by the board were drawn up by Henry T. Hunt, of the public group and upheld the right of each employee to organize for lawful purposes, the right to negotiate through representatives of their choosing, the right of seniority and the principles of the eight-hour day. It was specified that "eight hours work must be given for eight hours pay. Espionage should not be practiced either side, the decision said, and applying to all employees in the craft or class of the representatives.

The 16 principles outlined were as follows: "1.—An obligation rests upon management, upon each organization of employees and upon each employer to be honest, efficient and economical.

"2.—The spirit of co-operation between management and employees in determining efficient operation, both parties will so conduct themselves as to promote this spirit.

"3.—Management having the responsibility for safe, efficient and economical operation, the rules will not be supervisory of necessary minimum standards. The right of railroads to employ to organize for lawful objects shall not be denied, interfered with or obstructed.

"4.—The right of employees to organization to act toward lawful objects through representatives of their own choice, whether employees of a particular carrier or otherwise, shall be agreed to by management.

"5.—Non-discrimination shall be practiced by management in the selection of members and non-members of organizations or as between members of different organizations, nor shall members of organizations be discriminated against in membership or use other methods than lawful persuasion to secure their membership.

"6.—The right of employees to be consulted prior to a decision of management affecting their employment or working conditions shall be agreed to by management. This right of participation shall be deemed adequately complied with if and when the representatives of a majority of the employees of each of the several classes directly affected shall have concurred with the management.

"7.—The right of employees to be consulted prior to a decision of management affecting their employment or working conditions shall be agreed to by management. This right of participation shall be deemed adequately complied with if and when the representatives of a majority of the employees of each of the several classes directly affected shall have concurred with the management.

"8.—No employee should be disciplined without a fair hearing by a designated officer of the carrier. Suspension in proper cases pending a hearing which shall be promptly held shall not constitute a violation of this principle. At a reasonable time prior to the hearing he is entitled to be apprised of the precise charges against him.

"9.—The right of employees to be consulted prior to a decision of management affecting their employment or working conditions shall be agreed to by management. This right of participation shall be deemed adequately complied with if and when the representatives of a majority of the employees of each of the several classes directly affected shall have concurred with the management.

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