

WASHINGTON, July 23.—North Carolina: Showers and probably thunderstorms and not so warm Monday. Tuesday cloudy probably showers.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1922.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Western North Carolina

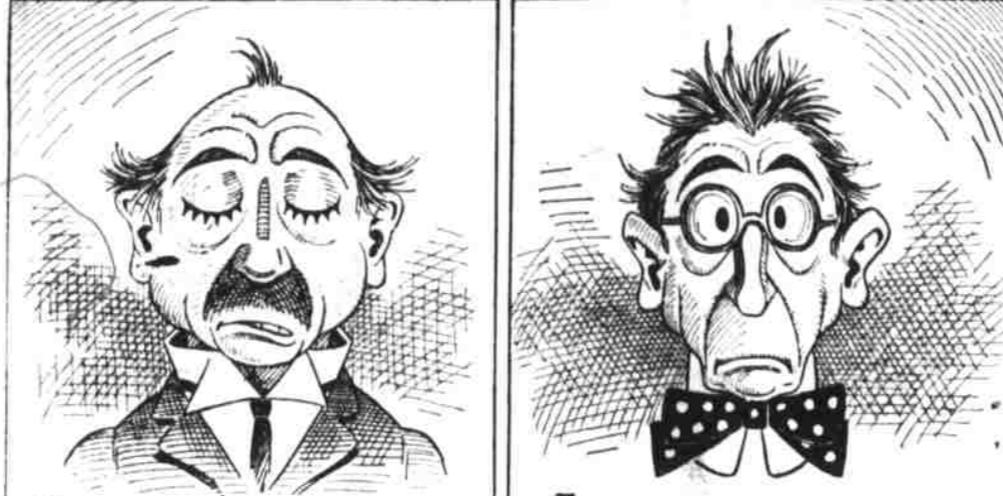
Good Roads, Climate and Scenery Unsurpassed. The Nearest Playground to Twenty Million People

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

"DEDICATED TO THE UP-BUILDING OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA"

PAY YOUR TAXES, AND TAKE YOUR CHOICE

By BILLY BORNE



IF YOU ARE OPPOSED TO THE BOND ISSUE

YOU'RE A
OBSTRUCTING CRANK
OLD FOGY MUTT
CONSERVATIVE GINK
STANDPAT SIMP

IF YOU ARE IN FAVOR OF THE BOND ISSUE

YOU'RE A
PROGRESSIVE LOON
INSURGING NUT
RADICAL GOOK
FANATIC BOOB

No New Step In Shop Strike Is Anticipated By Rail Board Now

NATIONAL BOARD OF RAILROAD SHOPMEN SOUGHT AN ADJUSTMENT STRIKE ISSUE FOR 6 STRIKERS' GOAL 15-MONTH PERIOD

What Farming Out Work and Continuing Seniority Remain Issues.

WHOLE STATUS OF STRIKE REVIEWED

before Hooper's Return Other Board Men Express Hopefulness.

CHICAGO, July 23.—(By The Associated Press)—No further action toward ending the railway shopmen's strike contemplated by the United States Railroad Labor Board at this time, Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Labor Board, announced tonight on his return from a conference with President Harding at Washington.

CHICAGO, July 23.—(By The Associated Press)—Hope of a settlement of the railroad strike centered tonight in the Railroad Labor Board again, following the return of Ben Hooper, its chairman, from conference with President Harding at Washington.

While Mr. Hooper was meeting government officials in Washington, B. M. Jewell and other board members were in conference with James J. Davis, secretary of labor, at Mooseheart, Ill.

At the end of the meeting and before departing for Washington, Mr. Davis expressed the belief that the strike could be settled at once if the roads would restore the seniority rights of the strikers, and the Labor Board would take up the questions in dispute.

In discussing the hopes of a settlement, members of the Labor Board reviewed the progress of the strike since its inception July 1.

They pointed out that the strike which precipitated the count-down was taken on five questions. These grievances were given in a strike bulletin issued on July 7 by Mr. Jewell.

The present strike centers around these issues:

1.—Establishment of unjust wages by decisions of the United States Labor Board.

2.—Establishment of unjust working conditions which curtailed overtime pay allowed under Government operation.

3.—Contracting out of shop work without the appreciation of the law as provided by the transportation act.

4.—Early last week, however, Chairman Hooper after ten days of conference with the strikers and strike leaders, issued a statement giving the striking shopmen's program as follows:

1.—That the restoration of seniority rights be added only after the inauguration of the strike—three months in the case of the strikers, and the five demands in the following order:

1.—Abolition of the contract system.

2.—Establishment of a national adjustment board.

3.—Rehearing of the wages and rules disputes by the Labor Board.

4.—Roads to discontinue the law-breaking practice of contracting out of work.

5.—Restoration of seniority rights to the strikers.

Mr. Hooper also said that his investigations had convinced him that "no serious obstacle is to be found to peace" in any of the points except the fifth.

Further progress was seen in the statement issued last night by Mr. Jewell, however, in which he stated that the strikers had agreed to wear their hats and to wear their coats, but that they had refused to accept the other four demands.

Mr. Hooper also said that he had decided to continue the strike until the Labor Board had decided to agree to a rehearing of these points by the Labor Board. Similar action by the Labor Board would be a threat to the maintenance of way men at the time the shopmen went out.

Conlon Declares Unions Knew National Agreement Was to Be Abolished

RAILROADS' POLICY UNDER DIRECTION

Silence Maintained as to Government's Course—Strikers Forecast Success.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—That the railroad shopmen have been preparing for the strike now in progress since April 23, and waited 15 months because of a desire to "accumulate enough grievances to support a demand for a nation-wide strike, were declared today by J. J. Conlon, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, at a public mass meeting here.

Union officials learned April 8, 1921, Mr. Conlon said, that the national agreement with the railroads was to be abolished, although the Railroad Labor Board did not act until April 14, when individual agreements were sought, he declared, the union "was not approached which indicated to us there was some central agency or authority directing the fight against us."

"Then we realized," Vice-President Conlon continued, "that we would have to sit tight and suffer in silence until enough grievances had been accumulated to support a demand for a nation-wide strike."

Of the 1100 decisions handed down by the Labor Board, the speaker listed 700 as favorable to the railroads and 400 as "normally in favor of our side," but of the latter, he said, at least 300 were not put into effect by the roads and therefore "didn't mean anything."

Assessing that the strike leaders were well satisfied with the situation Mr. Conlon said:

"It generally takes from 30 to 60 days to make a strike effective, but before this one had been on ten days, more than 250 trains had been cancelled out of Chicago, the West Virginia non-union coal mines were closed, and the steel industries were crying for help. And we have hardly started yet."

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The government's future course in the situation created by the strike of the railroad shop craftsmen was left in the air tonight by President Harding, who was in personal touch all day Saturday with the problem and personalities in it, canceled his week-end engagements to sit in the White House Sunday, where he could be in close communication with whatever other government agencies were active.

Whether Chairman Hooper of the Railroad Labor Board, who returned to Chicago last night after an extended conference with Mr. Harding carried new and highly confidential instructions from the president, or whether the Administration intended to stand unyieldingly by the Labor Board award against which the men struck, were matters concerning which no informed official in Washington would talk.

While there were numerous reports that a new step by the government was imminent, the official confirmation, the only definite development today touching upon the railroad strike being in its relation to that in the coal industry.

Every possible contingency in the strike situation has been canvassed by President Harding in his conferences with advisers in the Cabinet and with members of the Senate, it was understood, the suggestions placed before the government including even Federal control both of railroads and mines as a step to be considered in the final emergency.

Other suggestions were said to have been made by the strikers to wear their hats and to wear their coats, but that they had refused to accept the other four demands.

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PLEASE FIGHT IN SOUTH CAROLINA INTERESTS PARTY

Democratic Leaders at Washington Frown on Gubernatorial Aspirant.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Democratic leaders here are very much interested in the fight that Cleo L. Blease is making for the governorship of South Carolina. Blease is to the Donkey park what Pinchot and Beveridge are to the G. O. P. His aim is to get into the United States Senate, and the Democrats here prefer another type of man if they are to have control within the next few years.

There has been lots of Blease talk here for the last year and a half or more. It was stated at one time that he would help to distribute Republican patronage. Soon after President Harding came into power, the old guard leaders, feeling that they were comparatively safe for a number of years, sought other fields to conquer. With the East, North and West salted down, they went out to capture some of the Southern states. Georgia was to be brought in line. J. I. Phillips, Republican leader, immediately after war contract frauds, was selected for the Cracker state reorganization job. A "team" from the Republican National Committee went down to do the job. Georgia Republican leaders, who were standing by, such as Henry Lincoln Johnson and Ben Davis—went not consulted. Outsiders were in the charge. The Georgia plan fell through.

In South Carolina, "Old Man" Joe Tolbert ruled. Possessor of a fine plantation, and a real Republican twist in his make-up, the Palmetto boss has held sway for years. Sidney Bleber and other "national" Republicans went to South Carolina in 1921 to organize it away from Mr. Tolbert. But, there was a slip somewhere, and the old war horse held the reins. After Georgia was licked into shape efforts were made to put Blease under indictment here for styles of Democrats in charge of the pie counter. It was said here that Republican flirtations were carried on with John L. McLaurin, C. C. Campbell and others. It was also reported that Former Gov. Blease might take hold of the Republican situation in North Carolina. But, in a letter to Joe Tolbert Mr. Blease made clear his position. He admitted that he was a "Jefferson Democrat who rejoiced under the election of Harding."

This rejoicing has now arisen to trouble for Mr. Blease. The people of South Carolina do not like for their Democratic statesmen to get too gay or happy suggestions of a Republican.

The Blease letter is interesting and it will be used in the campaign against him. Some of his old friends are very partial to the Lame Lion of S Street. They resent Mr. Blease's sneers at Woodrow Wilson.

The Blease letter, written May 21, of last year, reads: "Columbia, S. C., May 21, 1922. "Hon. J. W. Tolbert, "St. James Hotel, "Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: "Yours of May 18, asking for certain information received, I will answer you frankly. "As to C. C. Campbell, of Columbia, S. C., the common remark I hear around here, and have heard parties make from other parts of the State on happy suggestions of a Republican, may want to go into a new party, but they are not going in as followers of Campbell, who is a Yankee; for you remember that it was the Northern rascals and scoundrels who took the nigger and used him that gave us all of our troubles from 1855 to 1874. Therefore, you will see that I will not go far in South Carolina.

"As to J. L. McLaurin, I presume it is unnecessary for me to make any remarks. His record in the Senate of the United States, the Archbold letters, his attempted deal of 1912, his complete breakdown as a candidate for Governor in this State recently, and his general political record, are as well known to the people in Washington as they are to the people of South Carolina. It would be absolutely impossible

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Campaign Opens At Darmstadt for 'Dry' Germany

DARMSTADT, July 23.—(By The Associated Press)—The opening gun of a campaign for "dry" Germany was fired today by the "committee for the introduction of prohibition in Germany."

This committee is headed by Dr. Strucker, former minister of education for Prussia. It comprises numerous academic, political and labor leaders and professional men and women from all sections of Germany.

The self-constituted organization and proposes to pursue a campaign for the purpose of enlightening the German people of the nature of the Volstead act, urging the adoption of a similar law in Germany. It will arrange "straw votes" in various cities with the object of sounding public sentiment.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—(By The Associated Press)—The Emporia Gazette, who for several days has been displaying a placard in the window of the Gazette office, today kept his sign concealed from the public. The yellow poster announcing "We are for the striking railroad men fifty percent," was removed late yesterday following the issuing of a warrant charging Mr. White with violating the industrial court law. The editor immediately made bond for his appearance when the warrant was called in the October term of the District Court.

In a statement given out when the warrant was issued, Mr. White declared he was removing the offending sign because he was in violation of the right of the state to suppress free utterance, published in a decent and orderly manner, but because he believed a protesting sign should "obey the order of law while the case is pending."

"Henry and Me," day scheduled to take place tomorrow when Mr. White and Governor Henry J. Allen are on the program to address the Kansas State Normal School, will be a day for "Henry only," the editor declared tonight, in stating that he will not appear.

"I will not be on the platform with the governor tomorrow," he said. "I do not want to embarrass Henry. He has no right to be on the platform with me. I will be there, but I will not be on the platform with the governor tomorrow."

The yellow placard started a controversy between Mr. White and Governor Allen, life-long friends, both publicly and privately, over the interpretation of the industrial court act.

ALLEN DECLINES TO OFFER ANY COMMENT TOPEKA, Kas., July 23.—Governor Allen declined to comment tonight on the announcement by Mr. White that he would not appear on the same program with the governor at the Kansas Teachers' College because he does not "want to embarrass Henry."

Governor Allen chuckled when he was told Mr. White had made such an announcement.

HEART ATTACK CAUSED DEATH OF A. P. EDITOR WICONDEROGA, N. Y., July 23.—A sudden stroke, with an athletic heart as a contributory factor, caused the death of William A. Caldwell, general editor of the Associated Press who was the victim of a canoe accident on Lake George near Wiconderoga, N. Y., last night.

The canoe accident on Lake George near Wiconderoga, N. Y., last night, was the result of a heart attack. Caldwell, who was formerly a professional swimmer, was saving himself when his canoe overturned. His four years of athletic activity as a member of the Cornell University football team, and his lack of his former customary exercise aggravated.

His body was taken tonight to his home at Hartsburg, N. Y., where funeral services will be held Monday.

RICH RETURNS WITH \$5,000,000 IN CONTRACT NEW YORK, July 23.—Sidney Rich, former American vice-counsel in Chemnitz Saxony, returned on the Coronia today with contracts made with representatives of Soviet Russia, by which he said, an American syndicate hopes to carry on trade with Russia with a minimum of danger from non-recognition of property rights and confiscation. The contracts cover business to the amount of at least \$5,000,000 Mr. Rich said.

To carry them out, he said, it first had been necessary to form a trading company in Holland, which will act as the intermediary between the Ukrainians and the American merchants and also a special insurance company for protection against confiscation.

RASCOS SLEMP DECLINES REPUBLICAN NOMINATION COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 23.—Representative C. Rascos Slemph, of the ninth Virginia district, only republican congressman from that State, today issued a definite statement finally declining the nomination given him by the assembly at Norton, Va., Thursday.

Representative Slemph's refusal to again be a candidate is due to the necessity of preserving his health, he stated in a telegram to Anderson, republican chairman at Marion, Va.

WHITE REMOVES SIGN CAUSING HIS RECENT ARREST

Thinks Protesting Citizen Should Obey Law While Case Is Pending.

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DEVELOPMENT IN ARMY POLICY IS TOD BY WEEKS

Contemplates Specific Assignment for Guards in Event of War.

PERSHING THROWS LIGHT ON SCHEME Says Plans Practical in Reasonable Development of Military System.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Steps to establish a "national position" for the army as a development of the national military policy is forecast in a memorandum recently submitted by General Pershing to Secretary Weeks and made public today at the War Department.

Details of such plans as may have been already prepared by General Pershing are not disclosed. The general nature of the project, however, contemplates assignment of national guard divisions to specific defensive positions on coasts and borders to which they will be rushed in event of war.

"Under this plan," General Pershing said, "the military organization required to secure critical landing places upon our coasts and favorable lines of advance upon our land frontiers can be definitely formed and prepared. With such initial organization assigned to the national guard units required for the full prosecution of a serious war can be mobilized at once and brought to full strength without disturbance or interruption.

"With our territory thus protected against landings in force at the start, and with the machinery for further military expansion fully organized, our fleet will be free to deal with the hostile naval forces without concern as to possible invasion."

The plans are practicable, General Pershing said, "if we can count upon a reasonable development of the economical military system sanctioned by the national defense act."

IRREGULARS OUTNUMBER NATURALS IN CAMPAIGN Were Extremely Well Armed and Supplied With Explosives.

LIMERICK, July 23.—(By The Associated Press)—From the beginning to the end of the operations, which ended with the capture of Limerick on Friday by the free state forces, the irregulars outnumbered the regulars by more than 700 free state troops were engaged, while the Republican forces reached at least 1,000.

The whole center of the city was involved in the fighting and at some points the combatants were separated by less than ten yards.

The fighting during the week consisted mostly of rifle and hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of the city. The irregulars were extremely well armed and supplied with explosives. They were in great haste at the end, destroying roads and bridges in their retreat.

Before their evacuation, the Republicans set fire to all the barracks by exploding mines.

The irregulars suffered acutely; many were made homeless and at times there was grave menace of starvation.

The irregulars were extremely well armed and had an immense supply of high explosives. They were in great haste at the end, destroying roads and bridges in their retreat.

WOMAN IS PUBLISHER OF BIRMINGHAM PAPER BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 23.—Announcement was made today by the Birmingham Age-Herald that at a full meeting of the board of directors of the Birmingham Publishing Company, Mrs. Lewis B. Barrett, had been elected president and publisher.

Mrs. Barrett is the widow of the late Edward W. Barrett, for nearly 25 years editor and owner of the Age-Herald.

In assuming her new duties, Mrs. Barrett issued the following statement:

"The Age-Herald will be conducted in the future under my direction along the same lines as in the past. It will be a paper of the highest quality of constructive, upbuilding service which has guided it for 25 years."

WOMAN IS KILLED IN COLLISION WITH AUTO WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., July 23.—Mrs. Ida Landreth, wife of A. F. Landreth, was almost instantly killed this afternoon near Yadkinville when an automobile struck her while she was on her way to work.

The automobile, a Buick, was driven by a man who was on his way to work. Mrs. Landreth suffered a fracture of the skull and died in 20 minutes, while Landreth had two ribs fractured and many bruises. The child was only slightly hurt. Those in the automobile did not stop but hurried on and not a trace of their identity or whereabouts has been discovered.

TARFF BILL WOULD WORK HARDSHIP WASHINGTON, July 23.—Enactment of the wool duties proposed in the pending tariff bill will result in a burden upon the public at least as large as that imposed by scheduled K. of the Payne-Adrich law, Senator Walsh, democrat, Massachusetts, declared today in a formal statement.

Senator Walsh, who is in charge of the Democratic fight in the senate against the wool duties, contended that the 33 cents a pound duty on raw wool alone would increase the nation's clothing bill by \$500,000,000 annually.

PARLIAMENT RATIFIES LOAN FROM UNITED STATES BELGRADE, July 23.—Parliament by a vote of 163 to 10 has ratified the loan of \$100,000,000 contracted for in the United States.

Coal Operators Will Be Asked To Help In Distribution of Fuel

Head of National Coal Association Wants Non-Partisan Investigation.

HE WOULD AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING Thinks One Miner and One Operator Should Furnish Technical Data.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—(By The Associated Press)—President Harding was urged to appoint immediately a non-partisan fact-finding tribunal, to inquire into the coal situation, in a telegram sent him tonight by A. M. Ogile, President of the National Coal Association. The President announced the consideration of such a commission last week.

Such a tribunal, if appointed immediately, could develop within a comparatively short time such facts regarding the coal industry, says the telegram, as "your statement your mind in carrying out your program to start the mines in accordance with your proclamation to the Governors of the several States involved."

Mr. Ogile in the telegram also suggested the appointment of one miner and one operator as technical advisers, but neither to have a vote nor to attend the deliberations of the tribunal.

"The telegram reads: "In order that there may be no misunderstanding in the minds of the members of your administration or in the minds of the public concerning the attitude of the operators who attended your Washington conference, toward the appointment of a fact-finding tribunal by you, I respectfully and strongly urge upon you the advisability of immediately selecting the men whom you desire to act so that your mind can proceed at once to investigate the questions at issue between the miners and operators in the union fields. We have pointed out before, we strongly believe that the tribunal should be non-partisan without either miners or operators being included in its membership.

If it is felt advisable by you to select technical advisers for the benefit of the tribunal, I might suggest that one operator could be selected by the operators and one miner by the miners, and that the tribunal should be purely advisory in capacity but without voice or vote. I feel, and I know that a large majority if not all of the union bituminous coal fields, that make possible a equitable supply of coal to the public, are situated through the local committees established in the producing districts at the time of the voluntary agreements fixing maximum fair prices.

Pooling of coal in the producing districts and the distribution of cars under a preferential system to be instituted under authority of the interstate commerce commission, is planned to permit of the marshalling of coal to the most desirable points for quick shipment to the destinations where most needed. Co-operation between the railroads and the interstate commerce commission would make possible a equitable supply of coal to the public, and establish of freight embargoes, if necessary, to facilitate fuel movement.

Representatives of the operators and railroads are to be drafted into service as to administrative side of the operation of a committee to provide direct contact with those industries.

Price maintenance is to be sought through