THE WEATHER
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Forecast for North and South Carolina: Partly cloudy Wednesday; local thunder showers near coast; Thursday fair.

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

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

ESTABLISHED 1868. ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1922. PRICE FIVE CENTS

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

RENEWED FEDERAL CONTROL IS SUGGESTED

SECOND EVENING CONCERT PROVES GREAT SUCCESS

Dr. Rich Conducts Symphony With High Musicianship and Authority.

GARDNER SCORES AS THE SOLOIST

Festival Chorus Appears Tonight With Wade R. Brown Conducting.

By WILLIS J. CUNNINGHAM

(By W. J. Cunningham)

The Asheville Festival series reached the third concert last night with a symphony program and Samuel Gardner, as soloist. The performance was eminently satisfactory but the audience was considerably smaller than at the Monday concert. The house was, however, comfortably well filled and those who braved the elements were rewarded with an offering that will not soon be forgotten.

The first part was occupied with the Overture "Carnival" by Dvorak and the Beethoven Symphony No. 5, and the second part opened with the Tschaikowsky Concerto, in D Minor and concluded with the Symphonic Poem "A Night on Bald Mountain," Moussorgsky.

The work of the orchestra was superb and the "Carnival" Overture won noisy approval. The piece is obviously a representation of fun and frolic and the clangor of instruments intermingled with the dance tunes invests the work with color and picturesque effect.

The Beethoven Symphony was given with supreme artistry. It was admirably played that it roused the audience to an unusual degree of enthusiasm that reflected credit on the musicianship of the listeners, showing conclusively not only their appreciation of the composition but especially the manner in which is was conducted by Dr. Rich.

The fifth is unquestionably the most popular of the nine symphonies written by Beethoven. It is, therefore, more frequently heard than the others because of its wider appeal to all classes of concert goers. The first movement, Allegro Con Brio, is built on a theme of four notes that has been a subject of much discussion among musicians. The composer is quoted as having said "That is how fate knocks at the door" and this has led to the symphony being referred to as the symphony of fate. It is a marvel of construction and it is remarkable how this opening phrase is repeated again and again without losing its charm.

The Andante Con Moto is one of the most sublime of all andantes and the theme is repeated many times in different voices against a background of beautifully decorated passages, especially in the stringed instruments.

Dr. Rich was compelled by the warmth of applause which followed this movement to ask the players to rise in acknowledgment.

The Allegro (Scherzo) starts with a rumble that is taken up by the Violas, second violins and first violins in order. This movement leads directly into the Allegro (Presto) which is one of the best. The construction of this symphony is so perfect that it has always remained the model since Beethoven's time.

Dr. Rich Recalled Many Times By Audience

Dr. Rich was recalled many times following its conclusion.

The Symphonic Poem, "A night on Bald Mountain," by Moussorgsky was offered as the closing number. It is intensely spectacular in character, based on the legendary scene of the Slavic Walpurgisnacht, on Bald Mountain, near Kieff, in Southern Russia. Players and audience shared equally the pleasure of this delightful composition.

Samuel Gardner, soloist, scored heavily in the Tschaikowsky Concerto in D Major for Violin. It is a composition that calls for remarkable technical resourses and these Mr. Gardner has. He took the difficult technical passages with apparent ease and at a tempo especially in the finale that was truly thrilling. This concert was dedicated to Leopold Auer who for some reason did not introduce it. It was later re-dedicated to Adolph Brodsky who gave its first public performance. It has been said that Auer found the work beyond him, but despite this statement he later played it frequently and it has been repeatedly played by his pupils. Mr. Gardner produces a tone of beautiful quality and breadth and his superior musicianship is evident in all that he does.

Playing Proves Value of American Instruction.

Mr. Gardner's playing contradicts a more or less general impression that training in Europe is necessary in order to achieve artistic success. He has had enviable success and his entire education has been acquired in America. He has also won distinction as a composer, having been awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1918 by Columbia University for a string quartet and the Loeb Prize for a symphonic poem for orchestra.

He responded to an undeniable demand with two encores, "Hymn to the Sun" Rimsky-Korsakow and his own popular composition, "From the Cane Brake," with Miss Elsie Atkins at the piano.

The fourth concert will be given tonight when the Asheville Festival Chorus will sing "Samson and Delilah." Dr. Wade R. Brown will be the conductor, and Julia Claussen, Mezzo Soprano, Judson House, Tenor and Fred Patton, Baritone, will be the soloists.

This Is Grand Opera Night of The Festival

This is to be Grand Opera night of the Music Festival and undoubtedly the Auditorium will be thronged by those who have eagerly anticipated the prodigal wealth of music and song it will lavishly

—(Continued on Page Two)

MONTREAT HEARS SECOND FESTIVAL MUSIC PROGRAM

Philadelphia Festival Under Dr. Rich There Tuesday Afternoon.

HELEN PUGH, YOUNG PIANIST, STARRED

Second of Two Concerts at Montreat Set for Tomorrow Afternoon.

(By HENRY ATKIN.)

Second festival concert — Montreat, 3 p. m., Tuesday—an audience that ranged upward from 2,500 up to 3,000, nearer the latter than the former figure. Dr. Thaddeus Rich carried the Philadelphia Festival Orchestra through a magnificent program. Helen Pugh, soloist, was down for the third number, a Chopin concerto, and was given a big, enthusiastic reception. The program:

1. Overture, "Tannhauser," Wagner; 2. Largo from "The New World Symphony," Dvorak; 3. Concerto in F Minor, Op. 21: I Maetoso, II Larghetto, III Allegro Vivace, Helen Pugh. Intermission. 4. Nocturne and Scherzo from Midsummer Night's Dream Mendelssohn; 5. Dance from L'Arlesienne, Bizet; 6. Pomp and Circumstance, Elgar.

This was the first occasion that so pretentious a program had been given in the auditorium at Montreat. Many motored from Asheville to hear the concert, but the bulk of the large audience was of course made up from the people at Montreat.

One was impressed with the cleanness of the acoustic effects in the building from the very start, and the Tannhauser overture was heard to advantage, the tonal individuality of the instruments standing out unusually. The third act prelude of Lohengrin came quickly in response to the first burst of applause, which rounded out in three distinct waves, before Mr. Rich had returned to the conductor's stand to direct the first encore of the afternoon.

New World Symphony Number Moves Audience Deeply

The audience was deeply moved by the interpretation of the "New World Symphony" number. Dvorak, concededly at his best in the matter of using folk song material for his compositions, has as is well known used the negro and the Indian music in the construction of this symphony. They appealed to him, it was known, upon the occasion of his trip to this country, some years before his death. There are three distinct motives in the Largo, first the negro melody, second the Indian theme, with its treatment in colorful and Indian like rhythms, and harmonies, and again, after a sombre mood incident there comes a bright and more or less happy theme before the final close. The more often heard, the more difficult it is to fathom wherein the total unity of this movement lies. That it is exquisitely appealing is seen in the unabated popularity of the piece. Passing from the negro to the Indian theme, the work then enters more nearly the realm of pure music, uncolored, unless it be by the personality of the great composer, and here it was interesting to watch the people themselves. Deepest intensity marked the attitude of each one, with some in attitudes almost of sorrow.

Twice Dr. Rich called upon Mr. P. Mathieu to respond to the applause that followed. It was he who phrased so superbly the English horn solos carrying the negro and Indian melodies.

Nocturne and Scherzo from Mid-Summer Night's Dream were rendered with all the exuberance, and at the same time, daintiness that could be asked, the Bizet selection went brilliantly and Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," effective and powerful, closed a gratifying orchestra program.

Miss Pugh's Playing Elicits Great Applause

The performance by Helen Pugh of the Chopin concerto was perforce interesting. Already a household name with her own people, for the remarkable skill and dexterity she has achieved for her age Miss Pugh is showing advancement most gratifying to those who are in touch with her work. The composition she performed Tuesday afternoon she memorized in a period of two weeks. On its technichal side the rendering of the concerto was a notable incident of the program, and Miss Pugh responded after each movement of the concerto to the great applause which was showered on her. Dr. Rich himself gratified at the manner of her playing applauded and smilingly cried "Fine," in an aside at the end of the Larghetto.

Miss Pugh responded afterward with two selections, one a Chopin number, the other "Butterflies," when she continued to please her audience.

The concert at Montreat was the first of two scheduled for the auditorium there as part of the series of festival performances. The second will be given Thursday afternoon.

M'RAE LEADS TONEY IN ARKANSAS RACE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—Governor T. C. McRae, candidate for renomination in today's Democratic state-wide primary, was leading E. P. Toney of Lake Village, by a ratio of about three to one in scattered unofficial returns from 224 precincts received up to midnight.

The votein those precincts were: McRae 8,853; Toney 3,643. In Pulaski county the ticket supported by the Ku Klux Klan was maintaining a lead with about one-fourth of the vote reported.

In the gubernatorial race neither condidate took a stand on the Klan issue. Governor McRae, however, was understood to have been endorsed by Klan supporters.

American Pilot Covers Greatest Distance In Race

GENEVA, Aug. 8.—Major Oscar Westover, the American pilot, covered the greatest distance in the James Gordon Bennett cup balloon race, according to unofficial estimates made here tonight. Major Westover, who landed at Csoerbetne, 90 miles from Budapest, traversed 940 kilometers.

According to th elatest figures other contestants are placed in the following order:

2.—Maurice Blename, France, 910 kilometers.

3.—Major Paul Armbruster, Switzerland, 800 kilometers.

4.—Lieutenant Labrousse, of Belgium, 800 kilometers.

5.—Major G. Valle, Italy, 790 kilometers.

6.—Captain H. E. Honeywell, United States, 780 kilometers.

7.—Guglielmetti, Italy, 700 kilometers.

The American pilot, Lieutenant Walter Reed, was placed tenth with 475 kilometers.

GEORGE REPORTED AS BELIEVING BREACH IS NEAR

Poincare Proposals on German Program Fails to Find Favor.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—Prime Minister Lloyd George tonight expressed the opinion that a rupture in the entente was probable if not inevitable according to some of the French newspaper correspondents attending the allied conference in London, one of whom is "Peditnex," political editor of the Echo De Paris.

The British premier added that this was regrettable, both from the English and French viewpoints, but that Premier Poincare's attitude left no option.

The correspondents say that Sir Edward M. Grigg, Mr. Lloyd George's private secretary, summoned the British newspapermen to the prime minister's official residence in Downing Street and made a statement to this effect.

POINCARE'S PROPOSALS FAIL TO MEET APPROVAL

LONDON, Aug. 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—The proposal made by Premier Poincare of France for control of the German finances, in return for a moratorium for Germany, seems not to have found favor with the British and Italian financial experts, mainly because they foresee that the plan would involve the Allies in embarrassing political entanglements which would not be justified by what might be gained financially.

This developed today during the discussion of the Poincare plan by the financial experts, when there were several animated tilts. There was no meeting today of the conference proper, the time having been entirely devoted to consideration of the French proposal by the committee of experts. They did not have time to conclude their deliberations and will reassemble tomorrow morning, when they hope to be able to draft their report for submission to the conference in the afternoon. The committee's task is merely to study the proposals with regard to their applicability and theirt probable yield, withou passing judgment on them.

Among the new points examined today were the possibility of establishing customs barriers on the eastern boundary of German occupied territory—whether it would be practicable to tax everything entering or leaving the Ruhr region; the question of seizure of state-owned mines, forests and domains on the left bank of the mine and also whether the 2 per cent of customs duties provided for in the agreement of May, 1921 which now goes to the allied treasuries could, instead, be paid to the reparations commission, thus forming part of the reparations fund.

In today's discussions, the Belgians strongly supported the French viewpoint, in opposition to the British, while the Italians leaned toward the British positions which appears to be that it may easily be possible to resort to measures of such stringency as to defet the objection in view, while running the risk of ultimtely discourging Germany's economic life.

TWO MEN KILLED IN AFFRAY NEAR GREENVILLE

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 8.—Two men are dead, another probably fatally injured and a young son of one of the deceased suffering from a flesh wound as the result of a shooting affray in the shadow of Glassy Mountain in the center of the "Dark Corner," section of the county this afternoon.

The dead are Tom D. Scruggs, 40 and Will A. Howard, 35, both residents of Fingerville, while Alexander Suddeth, of the same locality is in the general hospital at Spartanburg, suffering from four bullet wounds. Dallas Scruggs 10-year old son of Tom Scruggs sustained a bullet wound in the right shoulder.

The cause of the trouble has not been ascertained. The only story learned here tonight is that the two Scruggs and Suddeth were riding towards Glassy Mountain and same upon Howard and Earlie Harrison, sitting by the roadside. The car stopped and Harrison, it is said, began looking in a crocus sack. Then, it is said, Howard opened fire with a rifle and Suddeth with a pistol.

TWO NORTH CAROLNA POSTMASTERS ARE NAMED

(Special Correspondence, The Asheville Citizen)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Lewis C. Fox has been commissioned postmaster at Mortimer and Joseph Wilcoxen at Summit.

PROHIBITION MAN LEADING IN OHIO FOR NOMINATION

Carmi Thompson Is Far Ahead in Race to Top State G. O. P. Ticket.

POMERENE'S VOTE IS ALSO LARGE

Brandon Appears to Have Swept Alabama in Gubernatorial Primary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 9.—(By The Associated Press.)—With approximately one-third of the precincts of the state heard from early this morning, Carmi A. Thompson had increased his plurality over his nearest opponent for the Republican nomination for Governor, C. Homer Durand, of Coshocton, to 30,975.

Mr. Thompson, who was the Harding administration, was gaining ground in both the cities and the country and appeared to be nominated beyond all question of a doubt. The vote in 2,566 out of 7,836 precicts in the state was Thompson 51,552; Durand 20,587; [illegible] 15,864.

The other five candidates were trailing far behind.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—With Carmi Thompson leading by a wide margin for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination in Ohio, political observers hail his apparent success as a victory for President Harding's policies and for strict enforcement of the prohibition laws.

The tide of political unrest seen in recent elections in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Iowa and North Dakota seemed to have been checked in the President's home commonwealth, Thompson scoring in the early returns by a more than two to one vote over his nearest competitor, C. Homer Durand, the beer and light wine candidate, while Congressman C. L. Knight, the strongest of the two Progressive candidates, was third.

In the Ohio Democratic Senatorial contest, Senator Atlee Pomerene was leading by better than two to one over his opponent, John L. Lentz, while Congressman S. D. Fess was holding a substantial lead over three opponents in the Republican Senatorial race. Charles Dick running second. Both Lentz and Dick had the backing of organized labor in their campaigns.

In other state-wide primaries the returns were so slow in coming in that the victors seemed in doubt up to a late hour. First returns from Arkansas showed Governor T. McRae who sought endorsement of his Administration and strict law enforcement, including Sunday blue laws, leading E. P. Toney, who had attacked the Governor's position, particularly in connection with pardon and parole policies, for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, about three to one. The Ku Klux Klan issue also was brought prominently to the front during the closing days of the campaign.

In Alabama, where Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals offer figured in he campaign, W. W. Brandon issued an early statement forecasting his nomination for Governor "by a tremendous majority."

COLUMBUS, Aug. 8.—(By The Associated Press)—The nomination of Carmi A. Thompson, of Cleveland, the Harding administration and Anti-Saloon League candidate, as the Republican nominee for Governor, was indicated on the face of unofficial returns tonight from 938 precincts out of approximately 9,000 in the State and representing 69 of the 88 counties. On these returns, Thompson was maintaining a lead of more than two to one over his nearest competitor, and was leading in all but a few of the counties heard from.

Thompson's nearest opponent in the nine-cornered race was G. Homer Durand, of Coshocton, the beer and light wine candidate. Congressman Charles L. Knight, of Akron, who campaigned as a Roosevelt progressive, was running third, and Secretary of State Harvey C. Smith, was fourth on these returns.

The vote from the 938 precincts was: Thompson, 16,623; Durand, 7,545; Knight, 6,453; Harvey C. Smith, 4,798; Arthur H. Day, soldier candidate, 1,950; Harry Clay Smith, Cleveland negro candidate, 2,050; R. R. Beetham, of Gadiz, Speaker of the House, 609; Daniel W. Williams, Jackson publisher, and a progressive, 957; J. W. Durnell, Columbus, wine and beer candidate, 530.

The Republican gubernatorial race developed the two main issues of the campaign—wet and dry and progressivism within the party.

Colonel Thompson, who is a former treasurer of the United States, issued a statement from his home in Cleveland saying: "All indications are that I will be nominated by a large plurality. I appreciate the splendid endorsement given me. I am not unmindful of the responsibility by success will entail, but with help of all Republicans we will win in November."

In the senatorial contests Senator Atlee Pomerene, Democrat, was maintaining a large lead over former Congressman John J. Lentz, of Columbus, who had the strong endorsement of organized labor and, and Congressman Simeon Fess, former chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, had an even larger lead over his three opponents in the Republican race for the senatorial nomination.

Senator Pomerene had the opposition of the Anti-Saloon League, while Fess had its endorsement. Fess, like Pomerene, was opposed by organized labor.

Returns from 814 precincts gave Pomerene 11,412 and Lentz 6,921. The vote from 827 precincts in the Republican senatorial contest stood Fess, 16,021; former Senator Chas. Dick, of Akron, 6,501; former Lieu-

—(Continued on Page Two)

POTASH BOUNTY VOTED DOWN BY NARROW MARGIN

Only Two Votes Defeat Government Bounty of Millions Proposed.

COMPROMISE MADE ON SUGAR TARIFF

Senate Is Told of Alleged "Deal" on to Buy Fertilizers Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Senate approved today an increase of three-tenths of a cent a pound in the tariff on sugar; rejected a plan for a Government bounty of $9,500,000 for domestic potash producers and rescinded its former action in voting an impost of two cents a pound on white arsenic. Potash and white arsenic were placed on the free list.

The sugar rate of 2.3 cents a pound was a compromise between the 2.5 cents duty urged by Louisiana cane and western beet sugar producers and the two cents proposed by the House and approved by the Finance Committee majority. It is three-tenths of a cent above the tariff in the existing mergency act and 1.05 cents above that in the Underwood act.

The compromise was offered by Senator Smoot, of Utah, ranking Republican on the Finance Committee and was accepted by the same vote that the Senate rejected the 2.5 cents duty, 37 to 35. Democrats who voted for the smoot amendment were:

Broussard, Jones of New Mexico; Kendrick and Ransdell, while those 21 who voted against the amendment included Dial, Fletcher, Overman, Glass, Harris, Heflin, Simmons, Swanson, Trammell and Underwood. Fourteen Republicans also voted against the amendment.

The vote against the bounty on potash was 32 to 30, with 12 Republicans opposing and three Democrats supporting. The Democrats were Jones of New Mexico; Kendrick and Ransdell.

Before considering the bounty the Senate voted 66 to 1 to strike out the provision by which a tariff duty would have been imposed on potash for five years at the same rates that it was proposed to pay the bounty.

The vote to place white arsenic on the free list was 29 to 25, with 10 Republicans opposing the duty and one Democrat, Kendrick, of Wyoming, supporting it.

Tariff Differential Will Affect Cuba.

Because of the operation of the 20 per cent tariff differential allowed to Cuba the 2.3 cents rate on sugar would work out at 1.84 cents a pound on sugar from that country, which constitutes practically all of American imports.

The Republican agricultural tariff bloc voted practically solidly first fo rthe highest rates proposed and then for the Smoot compromise.

The committee substitute amendment proposing to pay potash producers a bounty over a period of five years led to a sharp fight during which Senator Lenroot, Republican, Wisconsin, denounced the proposition as one which would open the door of the Federal Treasury for a steady drain of the same sort in the future.

Senator Smoot replied that as he saw the situation it was a question of whether the United States was to give its industry an opportunity to develop or to permit the German and French cartels to have complete domination.

The Senate was told by the Utah Senator that S. D. Grenshaw, of Richmond, Va., Vice-President of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, had made a "deal" whereby 34 American manufacturers of fertilizer had signed contracts with the German and French concerns for their entire supply of potash for this year to the exclusion of American producers.

Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, declared that to him it was "utterly intolerable" that American manufacturers should be permitted to sign contracts with foreign concerns that would even have a tendency to exclude American products from the American market.

"That is trust practice in its worst form," he said, "and I think that any American manufacturer who would do it ought to be sent to jail for a good long while because he not only is suppressing competition but doing it in the interest of foreign producers as against American producers."

BANK EXAMINER IS MADE COTTON BODY OFFICIAL

(Special Correspondence, The Asheville Citizen)

RALEIGH, Aug. 8.—The executive committee of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Co-Operative Association was authorized by the directors today to decide on the amount of the advances to be made members on the cotton delivered to the Association after September 1. The amount will be around 50 per cent it was indicated.

A. E. King, who has been national bank examiner for the North Carolina district for the last several years, was elected secretary and treasurer of the association.

Mr. King was for 12 years with the National Bank of Elkins in West Virginia, of which former United States Senator Elkin is president. He has lived in Raleigh for several years.

THREE NEGROES MOVED TO JAIL FOR SAFEKEEPING

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8.—George Williams, Frank Dove and Fred Dove, three negroes held for the shooting of Cyrus Long, Swainsboro, N. C., mail carrier, have been placed in the New Hanover County jail here for safekeeping. The negroes were brought to Wilmington early today from Jacksonville, mob violence being feared there.

President Asks House Be Held Continuously In Session With Senate During Rail Emergency

Southern Railway's Men Reject Offer To Settle

Reply Is That Railroad Management Has More Than Fulfilled Its Duty to Strikers and Will Now Provide Unimpaired Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, appealed to all employes of the railroad system today to assist the management in performing its duty to the public and to the company. The railroad executive declared the Southern Railway had "more than fulfilled" its duty to striking shop employes in endeavoring to get them to resume work under terms of President Harding's strike settlement offer, which were rejected by the shop crafts committee today.

In rejecting the offer, the shopmen's representatives told the railway executive in conference here that the strike was national and must be settled nationally. The conference was called at the request of Vice-President Miller of the Southern Railway, and the shopmen were informed that the Southern Railway and the Mobile and Ohio were willing to agree to a strike settlement under President Harding's terms which left seniority unimpaired until the Railroad Labor Board acted.

Mr. Harrison's statement addressed "to all the employes of Southern Railway System" follows:

"I have delayed communicating with you, hoping that I could finally report that our shop crafts had returned unembarrassed to their former positions. Striving for this rseult no conditions have been created to prevent the return of our men with seniority rights unimpaired, but the door has been, and now is, open and unobstructed to them.

"On August 1, your shopcrafts committee was invited to confer with our officials to consider the return of our men upon the terms proposed by President on July 31 and subsequently accepted by the national representatives of such crafts. After delaying answer until August 3, the committee agreed to meet our officials on August 5, on which day they asked postponement to August 7, and then asked further postponement to today. Though recognizing the efforts of this company in the protection of the seniority of our men, we are told this morning by your committee that they will make no adjustment with Southern Railway System as the strike is national and must be settled nationally.

"Our duty is to our employes, the public and the company; the duty to our striking employes we have more than fulfilled and I now call upon you whatever is your occupation to assist the management in performing its duty also to the public and to the company. This obligation calls for unimpaired transportation service and this we will perform."

Mr. Miller, vice president in charge of operation for the Southern, intended to employ new men and attempt to break the strike. The Southern acting outside the Association of Railway Executives, accepted President Harding's original offer to settle the strike by giving all strikers seniority rights on their return. During the course of the controversy, it has hired no new men, and has made no attempts to break the strike.

LEADERS OF ALL RAIL UNIONS ARE TO CONFER TODAY

Whole Transportation Situation May Be Put up to Congress Next.

STRIKE BREAKERS HIRED IN EUROPE

Charge Is Brought by Union Men, Saying Labor Laws Broken.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—President Harding has asked congressional leaders in view of the menacing industrial situation arising from coal and rail strikes, to hold the house, now in recess, continuously in session along with the Senate, after the house reconvenes next Tuesday.

The prospect was that, failing early settlement of the labor controversies the administraion might call for legislative action to enable the government to cope with conditions which thus far have failed to react favorably to efforts on the part of the executives.

Meanwhile, the leaders of all union organizations in the transportation field began to gather in Washington for a conference to determine the response to be made to President Harding's latest offer of a settlement basis for the seven railroad unions now on strike and to determine as well, according to statements of those who will participate, what joint or co-operative action, the labor forces shall take in case the President's offer is rejected.

B. M. Jewell, chairman of the group of officers of the striking unions, declared that he had received hundreds of telegrams today from locals of the shopcrafts "telling us to reject the President's offer; and not a single one asking its acceptance."

Separate conferences between the Southern Railway officials and representatives of the striking shopmen on its lines broke up finally today when the men declared that only a national settlement of the strike could be accepted by them, even though the railroad conceded seniority rights to returning strikers. Fairfax Harrison, president of the road, later issued a general notice to all of its employes that the company considered it had "more than fulfilled its obligation to its striking employes" and that its duty was now to provide unimpaired transportation service. "This we will perform," Mr. Harrison declard.

Suggestions were advanced that Congress might be asked to authorize resumption of Federal control over the railroad systems should President Harding find it impossible to terminate the strike satisfactorily, with the further possibility that direct legislation amending the Transportation Act might be sought to make the Railroad Labor Board decisions in wage matters binding upon managements and employes.

There was also a proposal in some quarters that jurisdiction might be given the board by law over differences which arise during a strike, as did the present seniority issue.

Some Cabinet members considered it likely that the whole situation might be put up to Congress in a special Presidential message, should prevailing difficulties continue or multiply, but at the White House an Administration spokesman said the President would not anticipate his course.

Mr. Jewell and W. H. Johnston, President of the Machinists Associations, in public statements today indicated that all the railroad union heads, called to meet Friday, would pass upon the answer the striking unions will make to the President's final proposal. Giving out figures on the condition of railroad equipment, Mr. Johnson asserted it "would take the railroads a year to get their equipment back into shape, if the strike should stop right now." They further charged that strike breakers were being "hired in Europe, particularly England" by some of the roads, naming the Chesapeake and Ohio as one such road.

"We found at Huntington, W. Va., men who had been brought over for the purpose," Mr. Johnston asserted, "and we have cabled British labor organizations, asking them to spread the knowledge of these American advertisements and intend also to cite the cases to the immigration authorities as violation of the contract labor laws."

E. F. Grable, head of the Maintenance of Way Employes organizations, E. H. Fitzgerald of the Railroad and Steamship Clerks, and D. H. Belt, of the Signalmen, were the first chief officials of other railroad unions to arrive in Washington. During the day they conferred with Mr. Jewell and his associates of the shop crafts division.

It was understood that Mr. Fitzgerald, in a letter had complained to President Harding that defective railroad equipment ant railroad guards, hired because of the shopmen's strike, had created difficulties for the employes under the jurisdiction of his union which might require it to take action.

Arrangements were made for the heads of the seven striking unions—machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, sheet metal

—(Continued on Page Two)

HOPES OF ENDING COAL STRIKE ON BIG SCALE VANISH

Conference Which Reconvenes Today May Affect Scattered Mines.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—Expectations of a settlement of the soft coal strike on a national scale vanished tonight among the Union officials and operators here for a joint conference on peace plans with the receipt of reports of the failure of Indiana and Illinois operators' associations to agree to join the conference. The hope, however, was held out that settlement affecting scattered mines in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania and possibly West Virginia may result from the conference, which reconvenes here tomorrow afternoon.

President John L. Lewis, of the miners announced that the joint conference would reassemble to open negotiations. The question, however, of whether the miners would be willing to make a wage agreement with the operators now here was undecided and indications were that a decision would be deferred until the afternoon meeting tomorrow with the operators, most of whom own mines in Ohio.

HYDRO-AIRPLANE NOW READY FOR FLIGHT

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Sampaio Correio, the hydro-airplane, which is to attempt a flight from New York to Rio de Janeiro, arrived here at 6:30 o'clock tonight from Essington, Pa. The big seaplane, piloted by Lieutenant Walter Hinton, trans-Atlantic flyer, alighted in the Hudson River opposite Eighty-Second Street.

The flight from Essington was accomplished in three hours and minutes. It was the first trial cruise of the Sampaio Correio since she was obtained from the Navy Department and those in the plane expressed themselves as highly satisfied with its performance.

From Essington to Cape May, N. J., a driving rain was encountered while the second part of the flight was made against strong head winds.

"If the trial cruise means anything at all," said Dr. E. Pinto Martins, who will accompany Lieutenant Hinton on the South American flight and who was one of the trial passengers, "I ca nsee nothing but success in our main venture."

While the seaplane is in New York a complete wireless outfit will be installed, new radiators will be put on the two Liberty motors of 400 horsepower each and the present propellers will be replaced with blades of oak.

ALLEGED STRIKING MEN ARE UNDER INDICTMENT

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 8.—Four men, said by the police to be striking shopmen, were indicted by the county grand jury here today on charges of assault with intent to murder in connection with an attack recently on five negro employes of the Central of Georgia Railroad shops here.

The men, H. Smith, J. N. Hancock, C. E. Tyner and J. D. Milford, were released in bail of $200 for trial August 15.

GUARANTEES TO BE REQUIRED ON ORDERS FOR COAL

State Coal Committee Is so Advised by Washington Authorities.

CITIZEN NEWS BUREAU
TARBOROUGH HOTEL
(By BROCK BARKLEY)

RALEIGH, Aug. 8.—The North Carolina Corporation Commission acting as the North Carolina Coal Committee, was advised by Washington today that no coal would be shipped except on guarantee payment.

Therefore, no orders will be approved and forwarded to Washington unless the applicant accompanies application with a guarantee for payment of sight draft drawn by the shipper on the bank making the guarantee, such draft to be accompanied by a statement of cars shipped, giving car numbers, weight and the agreed upon Hoover fair prices in the fields from which shipment is made or a guarantee for prompt payment on receipt by the consignee of a bill from the shipper accompanied by statement giving car numbers, weight, price and approval of the bill as to price by the representative of the fuel distributor in the district from which the coal has been shipped.

Such guarantees should be made by a bank or trust company.

PROPOSE STATE INCOME TAX IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 8.—The Carswell resolution providing for submitting to referendum a three per cent net income tax measure was adopted by the house today 141 to 48, and sent to the Senate.

The measure, which its author estimated would add $2,500,000 to the state's annual income would carry exemptions of $1,000 for single persons and $2,500 for heads of families with an additional $200 exemption for each minor or dependent member of the family. It also would reduce the ad valorem tax from five to four mills.

WE HAVE WITH US TODAY

P. B. Whittaker.

"I never knew Western North Carolina until this Summer and I find it a veritable paradise," declared Major P. S. Whittaker, International Secretary of Civitan Clubs, with headquarters in Chattanooga. Major Whittaker stated to a representative of The Citizen that he is pleased with the delightful climate and scenic beauties of The Land of the Sky.

The International Civitan Secretary asserted that the clubs of this State are represented by the highest type of men and pointed with pride to the Asheville body. Eight clubs have been organized in the State, he said, and other are in process of organization.

Canton is the baby club of Tar Heelia, Major Whittaker stated, having been organized just a few weeks ago, with Reuben Robertson as president.