

Simmons Is Charged With Being Unfit To Attend Klan Duties

LEGATON IS 38 INDICTMENTS MADE IN COURT ADDED TO THOSE AT CHATTANOOGA

Rows Out of Effort to Enjoin the Klan There From Operating.

BREAST OF WIZARD PRO TEM ORDERED

possession and Transportation of Liquor Charged While on Tour.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 7.—(By The Associated Press.)—The special grand jury investigating the Herrin massacre returned 38 more indictments, all for murder.

The first indictment accuses six men of the slaying of Howard Hoffman, of Huntington, Ind., in the Herrin cemetery. He was one of the men who escaped the massacre at the barber's place in the timber. They were recaptured and led back to the cemetery. There they were shot down. One of them lived and the other five died.

The second indictment names nine men in connection with the hanging of Robert J. Anderson, of Sparta, Mich., in the Southern Illinois penitentiary. He was killed with bullets after he had been hanged. In the indictment there are two counts, one charging the shooting and the other the hanging.

The third indictment concerns the slaying of John Shoemaker. He and 13 others of the non-union mine employees who had surrendered under the flag of truce, were killed at the barbed wire fence in the timber near the mine house.

In this indictment 27 men are named in other true bills. They include John James Brown, negro deputy here.

The fourth indictment is for the slaying of John Shoemaker and charges Hubert Walker with committing the slaying. He is the only one named on that indictment.

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Anderson was alleged by the miners at the time of the massacre to have fired a machine gun and he was hanged for that.

Shoemaker was the father of three young children and was a brother-in-law of W. J. Lester, owner of the strip mine. He was acting as assistant superintendent at the time of the massacre. He was a civil engineer, university graduate and son of the mayor of Charleston, Ill.

Accounts of the testimony of one of the massacre victims who escaped, Shoemaker's body was treated to many indignities and one final shot was fired into the body to make sure he was dead.

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Clark was charged in the information that he had been in charge of the prohibition officers.

Clark had not been arrested early this afternoon.

Hardwick in further attack on Ku Klux Klan.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—(By The Associated Press.)—Defiance of what he termed Senator Thomas Watson's attempted political domination in Georgia and a further attack on the Ku Klux Klan was voiced by Governor Thomas V. Hardwick today, speaking at Newman in the interest of his re-nomination in the Democratic primary election on Wednesday.

"IF WINTER COMES—"

BY BILLY BORNE.



BARUCH FAVORS SIMMONS' FARM CREDIT STATUTE

Appearing Before Agricultural Bloc, Expert Says Measure Best Offered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—(By The Associated Press.)—Appearing before the Senate agricultural bloc today Bernard M. Baruch advocated the Simmons farm credit bill. He said it was the best one yet offered.

A new system of short term credit for farmers separate and distinct from the federal farm loan board's system, was advocated. Mr. Baruch said the new organization should have a capital stock of at least \$200,000,000 to start with and be equipped with powers to extend aid to farmers in periods of need on easy terms.

Today's hearing was in line with a policy adopted by the bloc's farm credit committee to gather information with a view to future legislation. The chairman, Senator Capper, Republican, Kansas, who invited Mr. Baruch, explained that he had shown a great interest in farm marketing and financing and was a close student of systems in Europe.

Mr. Baruch urged a flexible, wide range of credit, large storage warehouses and elevators throughout the country, negotiable warehouse receipts and free access to farm products to the foreign market. He discussed the merits of pending bills and the measure favored by Senator Simmons as best calculated to meet the needs of the farmers. This, in brief, is the gist of the following:

Organization of the national agricultural credits corporation, with a franchise for 50 years with a board of directors, the secretary of agriculture and four others appointed by the president.

The corporation to have power to discount notes, drafts and other evidences of debt representing agricultural loans, and to advance money on commodity paper.

Authorize the corporation to issue a sum of ten times its capital stock.

Authorize the Federal reserve board to rediscount paper held by the corporation.

Mr. Baruch declared the wide range of credit permitted under this bill makes it more desirable of those pending.

Mr. Baruch told the committee that his chief objection to a bill by Senator Capper for credit on title was that it would be operated by the Federal Reserve System, which requires a liquid credit.

Warehouses and elevators, advantageously located, and other facilities for farmers to hold their crops until the market improved without being forced to dispose of them when grown to meet their obligations, was pointed to the need of allowing farmers to use warehouse receipts as collateral for loans.

Senator Capper asked why it is that wheat is selling for 70 cents a bushel, which he described as "less than the cost of production."

FIRST EMERGENCY COAL BILL GETS BY UPPER HOUSE

Only Seven Votes Cast in Senate Against Profiteering Measure.

AMENDED, SENT TO CONFERENCE

Hoover Says Consumer to Be Protected—Strike Action Deferred.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—With only seven negative votes recorded, the Senate late today passed the first emergency coal bill. The bill, the House measure designed to check profiteering and control the distribution of coal. The vote was 49 to 7 and the measure was amended by a rider and a conference for adjustment of differences with the House.

Passage of the profiteering bill was followed immediately by consideration of the fact-finding commission measure, but final action on it was deferred by a rider and at times heated debate over provisions which would direct the commission to study the question of nationalization of the mines, along with other phases of the industry.

Before quitting for the day, the commission bill was amended to direct the agency to make a separate and distinct investigation of the anthracite industry and to inquire into any "organized relationship" between miners and operators if they exist. The change was a direct result in the recent settlement of the anthracite tie-up and Senator Borah, sponsor of the bill in the Senate, was apparently withdrawn in order to avoid developments of the anthracite peace negotiations.

The commission is ordered to make its report on the anthracite inquiry not later than July 1 next year. A report on the bituminous study is due under the bill in five months from date of passage.

An effort by Senator Shields, Democrat, Tennessee, to amend the bill so that representatives of both miners and operators would be appointed by the Senate, membership on the commission was rejected but only after Senator Borah had said he agreed with it but desired "in the interest of harmony" not to inject that feature into the bill.

The fight on whether the commission should be directed to inquire into the advisability of nationalization is expected to be an amendment to strike out that section.

The measure passed today besides creating a Federal fuel distributing agency and the post of Federal Fuel Administrator, who is expected to follow closely the work of the recent voluntary organization formed by the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to embargoes on coal shipments. The fuel distributor is empowered to determine coal supplies and may recommend to the commission the withholding of cars from mines or dealers found to be taking exorbitant profits. It is expected that the measure will not be in session until Monday.

HOUSEHOLDER MUST BE PROTECTED BY HOVER PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—In the matter of anthracite coal distribution and prices "the householder must and will be protected," Secretary of the House of Representatives, declared tonight at the conclusion of a hard coal conference of national significance.

The question of price is yet to be decided, but Samuel D. Warren, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and others who attended the meeting, said there was no disposition among the "big operators" to seek "unfair profits."

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Leaders of Railway Strike Hurrying To Chicago For Meeting

LABOR ATTACKS STRICT SECRECY OBSERVED AS TO UNION PROGRAM

LEGAL ACTION

Asks District Court to Set Aside Chicago Injunction as to Them.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ANGLE CLEARS UP

Washington Thinks Jewell Engaged in Strike Negotiations Now.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—(By The Associated Press.)—Legality of the order obtained by the government from Federal District Judge Wilkerson at Chicago, restraining the striking railway shutouts, and the effect of the order on the Chicago court was attacked by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one of the organizations on strike. The question of jurisdiction of the Chicago court was attacked by the petition which declared that the plaintiffs had been guilty of an illegal act "before or since" July 1.

The electrical workers asked a permanent injunction to prevent United States Attorney Gordon and United States Marshal Snyder from enforcing locally the provisions of the Chicago order. Within two hours after the filing of the suit, which was set for hearing on Saturday—Mr. Snyder had served formal notice of the Chicago injunction on J. P. Noonan, president of the electrical workers, on most of the other unions named as defendants before Judge Wilkerson and was instituting a search for William H. Johnston, secretary of the machinists' association, who was expected to appear again after visiting his office.

The machinists' leader, according to some of his associates, however, had left for Chicago before Mr. Snyder started out with the official copies of the restraining order.

While the electrical workers petition was said to have been filed solely on their own behalf and without reference to the other unions on strike, Mr. Noonan said the electrical workers had issued Saturday, and the permanent writ to have a nation-wide scope.

Officials of the Department of Justice would not comment for publication on the various petitions to the courts, but unofficially they expressed the opinion that if the Supreme court of the District of Columbia should grant the temporary restraining order, it would open up wide avenues leading to possible upsetting by courts of other Jurisdiction of Injunctions and restraining orders granted by the District Supreme Court—such as those in the packers and other important cases—under the Sherman and Clayton acts.

The entire question, it was said unofficially center on section 15 of the Clayton Act and section five of the Sherman law, which provide that in suits brought thereunder by the judge of any Federal court, it is deemed necessary to protect the Government or the purposes of an injunction, may have the power to subpoena witnesses and defendants in other jurisdictions.

While references to alleged secret negotiations at various unnamed places looking to separate settlements with individual roads continued to be heard throughout the day, these still remained in the status of "unconfirmed reports."

Settlement Prospects

Some administration officials who have kept in personal touch with one or both sides to the transportation controversy throughout its progress, reiterated today they had reason to believe that the prospects for a settlement of the strike on several individual roads appeared to be improving. It was said that B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, had been in touch with several of these recently, and while officials of the Department of Justice was not advised of Mr. Jewell's whereabouts, it was indicated that administration officials had a well defined idea of his activities. It was intimated by some in the confidence of President Harding and Attorney-General Daugherty that any persistent attempt to obtain service upon Mr. Jewell had been deferred because of the belief that he was engaged in negotiations which might bring a settlement of the strike within the realm of justice.

Attorney General Daugherty was said to feel that the strike situation, as it directly affects the law enforcement branch of the Government, had cleared up apparently in the last few days. Reports from centers where it was found necessary to concentrate forces of special deputies were said to have emphasized the continued maintenance of law and order among strikers and railroad employees.

After a conference between Mr. Daugherty and Senator Borah, it was reiterated by Government officials that no effort would be made to retain in the Chicago permanent injunction, when and if granted, the provisions which had been interpreted as tending to interfere with "free speech."

How far Government representatives would go in agreeing to a modification of the temporary order was not stated, but those in the latter industry.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—(By The Associated Press.)—Railroad strike leaders from every section of the country were hurrying to Chicago tonight in response to the summons of B. M. Jewell, head of the New York City employes' department of the American Federation of Labor.

Tomorrow there will be a meeting of the executive council, consisting of the six executives of the New York City employes' department of the American Federation of Labor. Tomorrow there will be a meeting of the policy committee of 90. The object of the sessions was not stated in the call sent out last night.

At union headquarters, it was said, the meeting of the executive council would be secret and no announcements of any kind would be made regarding any possible action it might take. Mr. Jewell, who dropped from sight last Friday, was still absent from headquarters tonight. It was said at his home he would return from New York City early tomorrow.

BELVIN MAYNARD, "FLYING PARSON" KILLED WITH TWO OTHERS AS AIRPLANE FALLS

30,000 Witness Tragedy at Rutland, Vt., Marking Flying Circus.

FOURTH VICTIM IS KILLED LATER

Maynard's Body Is Now En Route to Home at Kerr, N. C.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 7.—For a crowd of 30,000 people assembled at the Rutland Fair Grounds this afternoon a "flying circus" staged with aeroplanes and balloons was turned into a tragedy, four participants meeting death. An aeroplane crashed from a height of 2,000 feet, carrying to their deaths the pilot, mechanic and a passenger. A few hours later an aeroplane left from a height of 1,500 feet in the air was killed when his parachute failed to open.

The dead: Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, known throughout the country as "The Flying Parson," pilot of the airplane; Lieutenant J. R. Wood, of Concord, N. Y., passenger with Maynard.

Mechanic Charles Monette, of Pittsburg, N. Y., and Henry A. (Dare Devil) Smith, of Boston, aeronaut.

Lieutenant Maynard and his companions, who had been making daily flights at the fair grounds, crashed this afternoon when the plane was in a steep climb near the grounds. Hardly had the crowd recovered from the shock and thrill of this tragedy, when the second accident came. Lieutenant Maynard's aeroplane had already made two successful parachute leaps at various altitudes this afternoon. On the third attempt the parachute was seen to open slightly and close up tightly. It is estimated that it fell like a plummet, falling just outside of the fence of the grounds.

Smith, who was 43 years of age, had been giving parachute exhibitions at fairs throughout the east for the last ten years and was regarded as one of the best in his line. Two years ago, while at an altitude of 2,000 feet, he was seen to drop from an airplane at Lorton, Mass. He fell 500 feet and was severely injured. The pilot of the plane was killed. The aeronaut claimed that his average was 30 parachute drops a year.

Maynard and Party Meet Almost Instant Death

Lieutenant Maynard and his two companions crashed to almost instant death this afternoon when their plane went into a nose dive at an altitude of 2,000 feet and fell to earth.

Lieutenant Wood and Charles Maynard complained the personnel of a "flying circus" that had entertained large crowds daily for a week with stunt flying, went up to see the crash. They were instantly killed, believing the plane was piloted by Lieutenant Maynard when spectators rushed to the wreck but died on the way to the hospital.

The three aviators, using Maynard's machine, took off the field about 1 o'clock for an exhibition flight. They had performed several of the stunts on their program when at an altitude of 2,000 feet Lieutenant Maynard tried a tail spin, apparently believing he was at a greater altitude. The plane refused to respond and fell into a nose dive, landing in a corn field at the edge of the fair grounds, about 30 miles from the Aegean Sea with the island of Mitylene lying about the same distance off the mainland.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—(By The Associated Press.)—A column of 4,000 Kemalist cavalrymen occupied Baender, 30 miles from Smyrna, and is advancing on Smyrna, says a Hayes dispatch from Adana, dated Thursday.

The dispatch adds that Noury Bey, a captain of cavalry, has won a prize of 500 Turkish pounds, a flag offered by Mustafa Kemal.

AMERICAN CONSUL IS VINDICATED IN ENGLISH CHARGES

Further Investigation and Proof Will be Taken in Tyne Affair.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—(By The Associated Press.)—Reports of two investigations made by American diplomatic and consular officers in England, which have been received at the State Department are understood to point to a complete vindication of Consul Slater and Vice-Consul Brooks from the charges that they had acted improperly in urging travelers to halt until the British foreign office had authorized them to do so.

Another investigation, however, is being made by members of the American Embassy Staff in London, acting at the direction of Ambassador Harvey. It was learned today the British foreign office has been asked to supply additional evidence before final action will be taken in the case by the State Department.

Despite the congestion of shipping at the Tyne port and the consequent loss to shipping interests whose vessels are delayed, it was authoritatively stated that there could be no change in the situation until the British foreign office had submitted its final representations and the American officers had concluded the investigation now in progress.

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The corporation to have power to discount notes, drafts and other evidences of debt representing agricultural loans, and to advance money on commodity paper.

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Mr. Baruch told the committee that his chief objection to a bill by Senator Capper for credit on title was that it would be operated by the Federal Reserve System, which requires a liquid credit.

Warehouses and elevators, advantageously located, and other facilities for farmers to hold their crops until the market improved without being forced to dispose of them when grown to meet their obligations, was pointed to the need of allowing farmers to use warehouse receipts as collateral for loans.

Senator Capper asked why it is that wheat is selling for 70 cents a bushel, which he described as "less than the cost of production."

Senator Smith, Democrat, South Carolina, declared at this point that the contention did not always hold true. "It has been impossible," he said, "to sell the cotton to Europe when the South has produced. The price has steadily come down."

JUDSON MILL OWNERS PLANNING IMPROVEMENT

GREENVILLE, S. C., Sept. 7.—Closing of a contract with a house manufacturing company here for the erection of about one hundred open operative homes in Judson Mill was followed tonight by announcement from the mill that the new wing department of the mill would be enlarged immediately to increase the capacity of mill about 25 per cent at a cost estimated at from \$500,000 to \$700,000. About five and six hundred new looms will be installed.

FORMER GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA IS DEAD

BERMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 7.—Former Governor Emmett O'Neal died here this morning at 5:46 o'clock after several weeks' illness. He suffered a stroke of paralysis at Battle Creek, Mich., where he was undergoing treatment, six weeks ago. He partially recovered and was removed to his home here.

TURKISH CAVALRY PENETRATES TO THE AEGEAN SEA

GrEEKS Will Evacuate Asia Minor if Early Armistice Granted.

ATHENS, Sept. 7.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Greek government resigned today. King Constantine has asked Nikalos Kalogeropoulos to form a new ministry.

ANGORA, Asiatic Turkey, Sept. 7.—(By The Associated Press.)—Turkish cavalry has entered Bergama, some 50 miles north of Smyrna.

Bergama is on the site of the ancient Pergamos, of which there are extensive remains. It is a palace, an amphitheater, triumphal arches, mosques and burial grounds. The population is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. The town is situated about 30 miles from the Aegean Sea with the island of Mitylene lying about the same distance off the mainland.

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MAYNARD WAS BORN IN ANSON COUNTY IN ANSON COUNTY

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 7.—Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, internationally famous as "the flying parson," killed in an airplane accident at Rutland, Vt., today was born at Marvin, Anson County, N. C., September 23, 1873, the son of...

FIRST SNOW FALL OF SEASON IN MONTANA

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 7.—The first snow of the season fell today in the Bohemian mountains west of Helena and visible from this city.

WE HAVE WITH US TODAY HUGO STRAUS

"I have yet seen nothing to equal the Land of the Sky, especially the scenic beauty and I am favorably impressed with conditions," declared Hugo Straus, President of the Straus Doremus Chemical Company, in Paris, N. J., to a representative of The Citizen last night.

Mr. Straus arrived here Wednesday night and will probably spend about two weeks in this section.

"After visiting in California and all of the leading resort sections of the United States, I have never seen a hotel with all conditions equal to the Grove Park Inn," he said.

The Straus Doremus Company manufactures chemicals for use in the textile industry and a number of the heavier chemicals used by manufacturing industries daily. Mr. Straus, being in a business closely interwoven with the textile industry, has spent a large part of his time in the Southern States and has learned a great deal of business conditions as affecting the latter industry.