

Look Out for Storm, Warns Typo President

Scott Warns Against Grave Unrest Unless Constructive Work is Done to Combat Grave Evils.

Indianapolis, Aug. 19.—Warning of serious industrial upheaval is sounded by Marsden G. Scott, president of the International Typographical Union, in his annual report, a portion of which has just been made public here. Here are some of the pointed things Scott has to say:

"Our crusade for humanity, for justice and for the preservation of democracy has degenerated into a political dog fight."

"Retail prices continue to advance and unrest continues to increase."

"Every indication points to industrial strife, which may sweep from coast to coast and back again during the coming year."

"Prudence demands that the wage earners of America prepare for the approaching storm."

"At a time when prudent statesmanship demands that we 'stop, look and listen,' every danger signal is being ignored."

Can Now Discuss Facts.

"With the ending of the war," says President Scott, "it is possible to discuss with frankness the widespread unrest which has been created by war conditions. In 1918 food prices advanced. In 1917 they jumped. In 1918 and 1919 the cost of living soared 60 to 80 per cent or more above pre-war levels. In millions of homes the cost of living did not increase, for the simple reason that the contents of the weekly pay envelope were inadequate to meet the increased prices demanded by the profiteers. One cannot squeeze blood out of a turnip, and the inevitable result was that pre-war standards of living were reduced."

Profit Cooties in All Lands.

"Every war breeds its crop of cooties and profiteers. These vermin abound in every army and in every land. No delousing contrivance yet invented has made an army cootie-proof, and not one of the governments involved in the war was able to curb the avaricious profiteers who fattened on the world's calamity."

"Industrial unrest has been increased by the fact that the workers know they have been systematically gouged by the profiteers during the past four years. Investigations made by food administration boards established that fact. Retail prices have been based, not on costs of production, but on the ability of the profiteers to gouge the consumer. Necessarily, the burden has fallen heaviest on the workers receiving the lowest wage."

War's Glamour Gone.

"Nine months have elapsed since the armistice was signed. The demobilization of the military and industrial forces of America is practically completed. Most of the men in uniform have been discharged with a gratuity of \$60 and told that they may keep their shoes, their breeches, their blouses and their undershirts and a few other odds and ends of their equipment. For most of these men war has lost its glamour. They have had more than their fill of it."

"During the war the grievances of certain classes of workers developed sufficient importance to justify a presidential proclamation creating a court through which at least some of them obtained substantial justice from the industries in which they were employed. This instrumentality for the preservation of industrial peace also has been demobilized. With the signing of the treaty the responsibility of the government ceases, and those who served the nation in uniform or in overalls are left to their own resources."

What the Nation Faces.

"Aside from these disturbing factors, the nation is confronted with what promises to be the most bitter political controversy in its history. Our crusade for humanity, for justice and for the preservation of democracy has degenerated into a political dog fight, in which no effort is made to conceal the vicious intent of the participants. At a time when prudent statesmanship demands that we 'Stop, Look and Listen,' every danger signal is being ignored. Partisan politicians are doing more in one week to undermine the confidence of the people of the integrity of those who have been chosen to administer the affairs of the government than all the bolshevists and wild-eyed radicals this side of Gehena could accomplish in a year."

"In the meantime no definite steps have been taken to solve the problem of industrial reconstruction. Retail prices continue to advance, and un-

rest continues to increase. Every indication points to industrial strife, which may sweep from coast to coast and back again during the coming year. Prudence demands that the wage earners of America prepare for the approaching storm, the manifestations of which are too apparent to be denied."

PITTSBURG RECEIVERS FILE SUIT AGAINST UNION MEN

A suit for \$900,000 damages has been filed by the receivers of the Pittsburgh Railway Company against the local division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees, alleging breach of contract by 3,000 striking motormen and conductors who tied up trolley transportation when they rejected the National War Labor Board's award of a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase. The men demanded a 12-cent raise and suspended their strike last May, pending the board's decision, which they agreed to abide by. The suit is brought jointly against the union, its officers and members.

BAD DEBT WASTE BLAMED FOR HIGH COST OF LIVING

Bad debt waste running into hundreds of millions of dollars is one of the most important factors entering into the high cost of living, according to the Washington Association of Credit Men, which will support the McNary bill, providing for the garnishment and attachment of wages of Federal employees who fail to meet financial obligations.

Government employees paying cash for merchandise, says the association, are paying in part for the bad debts created by fellow-workers who run accounts in stores and fail to meet them. Bad debt waste adds to the cost of doing business; therefore it becomes one of the paramount items in determining and fixing sale prices.

The association states that some government bureaus require that employees pay for necessities, while others do not. It is the theory of the McNary bill that if there is a law allowing attachment of salaries, over and above exemptions allowed by the various States, government employees will not contract debts unless they can pay them.

The National Association of Credit Men and many of its 119 local associations have endorsed the bill. The Washington association has endorsed it through its committee on legislation, of which George E. Potter is chairman.

FIVE SUITS STARTED AGAINST W. J. ANDREWS

All Are to Recover Money Alleged to Have Been Loaned to Graphite Company.

In the wake of the defunct Monitor Graphite Company, a corporation with an office and a mine in Clay County, Alabama, five suits have been started in Wake County court against W. J. Andrews for recovery of money loaned the company on notes.

The five suits were started for the recovery of a total of \$22,267.95. The plaintiffs are: The American Bank and Trust Company of Wilmington, suing for \$9,517.95; The Citizens Bank of Zebulon, for \$3,500; National Bank of Lumberton, for \$2,000; Merchants National Bank of Raleigh, for \$3,500; and W. H. McElwee, of Raleigh, for \$3,750.

Mr. Andrews was president of the corporation which existed but a short time before being declared insolvent and bankrupt. W. B. Drake, Jr. of this city, was vice-president, and Theo. Webb, another Raleigh citizen, was secretary-treasurer.

In answering the complaint of the different cases, Mr. Andrews contends that he executed certain notes as an officer of the company and not as an individual. He also explains that he owned only a small portion of the stock—250 shares—whereas others held more than he did. Mr. Drake, he asserts, owned 267 1-2 shares of the company's stock.

NEW YORK STRIKE FORMALLY ENDED

The New York carmen's strike, which for two days paralyzed the subway and elevated system of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, was formally called off Monday night by a vote of the strikers to accept a compromise offered them at a conference of city and State officials this afternoon.

Attacks on High Cost of Living Gets Started in Raleigh

Federal Officers Confer Here on Plans Which May Shortly be Put into Action.

State and Federal officials, together with the United States Food Administration, are taking steps now to throttle the high cost of living in North Carolina.

On the heels of the State Federation of Labor convention, Governor Bickett issued a proclamation, in accordance with the request of the labor delegates, asking the State and local authorities to co-operate with the food administration in running down profiteering. The Governor's proclamation reads:

Governor's Proclamation.
"The high cost of living is agitating the whole world. The inability to procure the necessities of life at reasonable prices is a menace to the stability of all governments. The situation is not local, but world-wide, and demands the best thought of all good men."

"In order to correct the evils in the United States, the President is calling on all State and county food administrators to seek out and put an end to profiteering wherever it may be found."

"I urge all good citizens and all State and local officials to lend their aid and influence in the prosecution of this work. Every consideration of wisdom and of safety calls for complete co-operation on the part of our people in the solution of the distressing problem that confronts us."

In the meantime the Department of Justice has entered the field, and besides reducing the cost of sugar to 13 cents where it was sold above that level established by the Government as a fair price, released for general distribution a total of 115,000 pounds of sugar stored in Raleigh, Durham, and Greensboro.

Federal Officials Confer.
To carry out the work of running down profiteering, Federal officials held a conference in Raleigh this week. It was attended by District Attorneys Thomas D. Warren and W. C. Hammer, Food Administrator Henry A. Pass, and Special Agents Frederick O. Handy and D. H. Graham of the Department of Justice.

The officials here were mapping out plans which may be put into effect as soon as the Government prescribes regulations for the price of other food products and wearing apparel.

The Cost of Living is Steadily Advancing

85 Per Cent Increase in Foodstuffs, 100 Per Cent in Men's Clothing and 114 Per Cent in Women's Wearing Apparel—Advance in Wages Less Than 72 Per Cent.

The report just made by the National Industrial Conference Board, based on reports from forty-three cities, shows that living costs increased 7 per cent between March and August 1st of this year. The report states further that the total increase in living costs for the five-year period amounts to 85 per cent in food, 28 per cent in rental, 100 per cent in clothing, 57 per cent in fuel, heat and light, and 63 per cent in sundries. Clothing occupies the highest notch among the articles commanding notably increased prices.

The board's figures as to clothing show that the average outlay for a family's clothing needs in July, 1919, was 19.5 per cent more than in March, and 33.6 per cent more than in November, 1918, when the previous high peak of clothing prices was reached. Since the summer of 1918, the average cost of clothing has advanced 13 per cent. These increases were obtained by combining the percentages of change in the cost of the separate articles according to their relative importance in the total clothing budget.

Quotations of 29 types of most commonly used yard goods and wearing apparel were secured from 146 dealers in 43 cities. For every article the average price was higher in July, 1919, than in March. As compared with November, 1918, changes varied; but the most important were upward. Cotton and woolen yard goods, overalls, knit and muslin underwear, and the cheaper grades of work shirts, although higher in price than in March, were slightly lower than in November. Prices of yard goods increased more than did prices of made-up garments in the five-year period since 1914, but the cost of women's shoes advanced 131 per cent; women's gloves, 125 per

cent; women's knit underwear, 120 per cent; women's coats, 116 per cent; and women's hosiery, 104 per cent between July, 1914, and July, 1919. In every case these marked the highest points reached since 1914. Several articles of men's clothing also cost 100 per cent more than before the war.

Dealers very generally expressed the opinion that clothing prices were likely to go still higher.

Food comes next at an increase of 85 per cent, and the board says that average retail prices of food were slightly more than 5 per cent higher on June 15, 1919, than on March 15, 1919, and 34 per cent higher than before the war, on the basis of average prices for the year 1913. The increase within the year ending June 15, 1919, was 14 per cent. These figures cover price changes of 22 articles of food as reported by over 2,000 dealers. Since the bureau's estimate of 84 per cent increase is for June 15, a slight addition was made by the board to allow for a possible rise in the last half of the month.

Some of the articles showing the most significant price changes since June, 1918, were onions, the price of which increased 133 per cent; prunes, 53 per cent; coffee, 41 per cent; potatoes, 31 per cent; cheese, 28 per cent; eggs, 26 per cent; butter, 24 per cent; lard, 23 per cent; sugar, 16 per cent; milk, 15 per cent; and flour, 12 per cent. The prices of chuck roast and plate beef decreased 5 per cent; of corn meal, 6 per cent, and of navy beans, 31 per cent. Compared with June, 1913, the average prices of the following articles in June, 1919, were 100 per cent or more higher: sugar, pork chops, ham, bacon, potatoes, corn meal, and lard.

Why is it that the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce refuses to aid in the distribution of the necessities of life that Uncle Sam is disposing of at such a difference in prices that we have to pay here? Is it because the members know that by doing so it will sustain their excessive profits?

Why are the "gentlemen" profiteers allowed to "fleece" the public, and thus cause so much unrest?

M. L. SHIPMAN LANDS RAMSEY'S DIRECTORATE

Becomes Head of United States Employment Service in North Carolina at \$1 Yearly.

M. L. Shipman, State Commissioner of Labor and Printing and the earnest proponent of the Connor-Saunders Child Labor Bill in the 1919 legislature, has been appointed to succeed Dr. George J. Ramsey as director of the United States Employment Service in North Carolina.

Mr. Shipman will receive the munificent salary of \$1 per year, and the \$5,000 yearly salary originally attached to the office will go to the treasury.

Mr. Shipman who by the change will get an additional clerical help in his office, expects to co-ordinate State and federal employment agency work and make the organization one of immense practical benefit to the job hunters in North Carolina.

TEXTILE STRIKERS TO SELL RELIEF TICKETS

Local Union at Albemarle Will Offer Citizens Opportunity to Aid Strikers

(Albemarle News.)
The people of Albemarle will be given an opportunity to sympathize with striking cotton mill operatives in the three mills here by purchasing "relief tickets," according to H. F. York, secretary and treasurer of the Albemarle local, textile workers. The tickets may be put on sale by committees from the three mills by the middle of the week.

This announcement and the exodus of many of the Albemarle operatives to mills at Kannapolis, Norwood, Concord, and Greensboro are the developments in the local strike situation Monday. The organized workers pictured the prospect for early recognition of the union "favorable."

Relief committees were appointed at a meeting last Saturday night to look after the idle operatives of all three mills. Five members were appointed on a committee for the Wiscasset Cotton Mills, five on one for the Efford Cotton Mills, and two on one for the Wiscasset Knitting Mills. These committees have been instructed by the local to look after the food supply of striking operatives and to apportion the relief money already collected where it is most needed.

CHARLOTTE STREET CAR STRIKE AT ACUTE STAGE

Three Hundred Electricians Are Threatening to Strike in Sympathy; Street Car Company Officials, However, Agree to Contract With Men Collectively or Individually Upon Condition the National Street Car Men's Organization is Not Recognized.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 20.—This is the tenth day of the street car strike, and during that time not a car has been operated. It is reported that some 300 electricians employed by the company have decided to strike if the company does not reach an agreement with the car men. This is denied by the electricians' representative.

The Charlotte papers are "raw-hiding" the street car men's organizer, Jones, who is credited with having made the statement that Southern Power Company influence controls the Charlotte daily papers, part of the banks, and even reaches the City Hall. Large company advertisements appear daily in the newspapers, attacking representatives of the strikers who come from outside the State. This is for propaganda purposes, of course, and the Charlotte papers in which the advertisements appear evidently follow the "cue" set in the advertisements, in their editorial columns.

The strikers' side of the question is not divulged by them. They are behaving themselves, and are quietly "picketing" to see that no strike-breakers are brought in.

Outside opinion is about equally divided, with the "jitney buses" making money at 10 cents per passenger. The final outcome is awaited with interest, with the prediction that the strikers will win.

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NO REASON FOR JUMP IN PRICES OF SHOES

President of National Association of Shoe Retailers Issues a Statement on Situation.

The average price of shoes this fall ought to be from \$8 to \$12 according to Anthony H. Beutling, president of the National Shoe Retailers Association, who is out in a statement flatly denying profiteering in the shoe business.

"If the present prices of materials and the present high cost of labor still exists next fall, it is probable that the prices might rise as high as \$15 or \$20, but to look that far ahead is like looking for trouble," he said, declaring that most of the retailers got their supplies before the jump in materials arrived.

Following is Mr. Beutling's statement:

"I have stated that the prices for shoes this fall will range from \$8 to \$12 because of the fact that practically all of the retailers have bought their fall stock or had placed contracts for them before the sharp increase in the cost of leather of the last sixty days. There is no basis for the reports that shoes will cost as high as \$20 a pair in the fall."

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"The shoe retailers are charged with being profiteers, when we are charging prices that are only 75 per cent over the pre-war prices of five years ago. It is ridiculous and unfair to make these charges for this one line of merchandise when everyone knows that the advances in the shoe industry are much below the advances on innumerable articles of merchandise."

RALEIGH PEOPLE ARE ORDERING FOODSTUFFS

Postmaster Bart M. Gatling Announces Rules Governing the Purchase of Government Supplies.

Generous use is being made in Raleigh of the privilege of ordering government foodstuffs through the postoffice. A special window in the postoffice for the accommodation of those who wish to order has been opened. It is very necessary, Postmaster Gatling points out, that the purchasers comply strictly with the rules and regulations governing the sale of the material.

The following rules have been promulgated covering the filing of orders:

Rules for Ordering.
Following are the rules to be observed in ordering the food supplies:

1. Each purchaser will be limited to one case, bag or sack of each article.
2. When a fraction of a case is ordered the fraction should be expressed according to the number of cans or units in a case of that article, e.g.: 3-6 of case of bacon; (because there are six cans of bacon in a case); 5-24 of case of cherries (because there are 24 cans in a case of cherries).
3. Purchasers, by combining, can order in even case lots.
4. As postmasters must order from the Zone Supply only in even case lots, if the total orders for a day amount to 6 1-2 cases, the last fractional order making up the half case will be carried over to the next day or rejected. Money for rejected orders will be returned to purchasers.
5. Orders must be filled out in duplicate, and cash given clerk at time of order. One copy of order will be signed by clerk and returned to purchaser as receipt for money deposited for order.
6. Upon arrival of goods, purchasers will be notified and must call and surrender signed order and receive articles called for by same.
6. Consult clerk at window for information in filling order.

MACHINISTS' UNION SUE FOR \$400,000 IN STRIKE

Waterloo, Iowa, Aug. 19.—Following the precedent of the Danbury haters' case, the Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company is suing the International Machinists' Union, its organizer, officers and members for \$400,000 for alleged breach of contract.

"Conspiracy" to unionize the factory, change hours and terms of labor and working conditions and the breaking of contracts is charged in the action against the union.