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## NATION SHOULD AID THE FARMERS IN MARKETING AS IN PRODUCING

### So Declares Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Before Farmers Grain Marketing Committee — Must Adjust Pro- duction to Needs of Con- sumption.

(By The Associated Press.)  
CHICAGO, April 6.—The department of agriculture should lend the same aid to farmers in marketing their crops as it does in their production, Secretary Wallace declared today in an address here before the Farmers Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen.

Study of improved marketing methods as well as of conditions the farmer should understand to produce intelligently and "adjust his production to the needs of consumption," the secretary said, "are proper functions of the department."

"A plentiful supply of food at prices which are just to both producer and consumer is vital to our national welfare," he continued, "and it is a proper function of the government to do what it can to insure it."

Information of world production and consumption is "especially useful and necessary," the secretary declared, "to aid farmers in deciding "in what quantities given commodities should be produced in order that there may be an adequate supply." It is coming to be recognized, he said, that if prices are to be satisfactory "there must be a right adjustment of production to marketing conditions."

The farmers' right to organize into associations, cooperative or otherwise, for the purpose of marketing their crops, Mr. Wallace said, cannot be questioned "so long as they observe the requirements of our laws."

While not discussing the committee's marketing plan in detail, the agriculture secretary said it appeared to have profit by practical experience of the past and to have avoided the weaknesses which had broken down many previous organizations. The committee, he asserted, was "neither attempting to create a monopoly nor to fix prices."

Calling attention to the current low prices for farm products while "practically everything the farmers buy is from fifty to 100 per cent above pre-war normals," Secretary Wallace said it is not strange that thousands of them should be willing and ready to adopt drastic measures to correct a condition which is so grossly unjust and which is causing widespread hardship and suffering.

This nation, Secretary Wallace asserted, cannot hope to maintain its agriculture on a sound economic basis "unless our farmers give attention to the business end of farming. This is imperative if production is to be maintained and our people are to be fed at reasonable costs."

## MOST IMPORTANT MEETING OF FARMERS IN HISTORY.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The ratification conference on the cooperative grain marketing plan submitted by the Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen, assembled here today for "the most important meeting of farmers that the history of our country or any other country has ever recorded," in the words of C. H. Gustafson, chairman of the committee.

Details of the plan prepared during nearly a year of conferences to mark the majority of the farm products of the country under the most favorable price conditions were submitted to representatives of the various farm organizations behind the proposal.

"The plan provides purely and simply for the farmer to enter upon a program of conducting his own business of marketing," said Mr. Gustafson. "It is purely a cooperative plan offered in competition with existing unsatisfactory methods of marketing. We believe, that, while recognizing and protecting the rights of the consuming public, it insures the farmer an equitable and just return on his grain crops by effecting savings, avoiding speculation, preventing needless duplication of effort and eventually stabilizing the market for grain crops."

The plan proposed by the committee of 17 as a basis of action called for farmers to contract for the sale of all their grain as members of the national cooperative organization. Several ways of disposing of the grain were offered. The principal one was for a national pool, Machinery for handling the enormous quantities of grain anticipated, if a national pool conducted by the farmers of the country went into effect, was outlined. This consisted in part of national agencies for finance and for export.

## CHARLES HAS TROUBLE WITH WORKMEN EN ROUTE

(By The Associated Press.)  
GRATZ, Syria, April 6.—Former Emperor Charles, who is on his way from Hungary to Switzerland, encountered a threatening attitude near here last night, the attitude of workmen at the city of Bruck, about 25 miles north of here, making the immediate continuation of his trip inadvisable. The former emperor's train was stopped at Frohleitzen, and reports received here stated that negotiations which would enable Charles to proceed were going on. Frohleitzen is a small village about 15 miles north of this city.

## STRAP HANGERS HAVE REACHED THE AIRPLANE

LONDON, April 6.—London has long known the strap hanger in subway, street car and omnibus, but only recently the first instance of aerial strap hanging was recorded. On the second day of the resumed British air service to Paris, it was found that one of the departing planes had no seats for three of its passengers. They made the journey standing in the passageway, holding onto the luggage racks.

## 47 HIGH SCHOOLS WILL SEND DEBATING TEAMS TO CHAPEL HILL FINALS

### Out of 225 Entering 47 Teams Qualify for Finals at State University April 15—Kings Mountain, Randle and Gasto- nia Teams Will Go.

CHAPEL HILL, April 5.—Forty seven high schools have reported to E. R. Rankin, secretary of the High School Debating Union, that they won both their contests in the recent series of high school debates held by more than two hundred schools all over North Carolina.

By virtue of winning both their contests these schools will send their debaters to the further eliminating rounds at the University of North Carolina to decide the state championship, April 11 and 12. Dual contests between Goldsboro and Wilson, Greenville and Tarboro, and Monroe and Hamlet were postponed until this week and the present list of 47 winners may therefore be increased.

At least 188 high school debaters, accompanied by many teachers, chaperones and friends, will pour into Chapel Hill for the elimination rounds. The inter-school debate track meet and tennis tournament, which will be held at the same time, will swell the number of visitors to more than 300.

Among the high school debaters who will come are 71 girls. Secretary Rankin is busy now arranging homes for the young ladies to stay in among the members of the faculty and the citizens of Chapel Hill. The boys will be entertained by the county clubs of university students.

Nearly every one of the winning high schools had one or more girls among its debaters. The Maxton, Lenoir, Rowan and Columbus teams are composed entirely of girls and on the Durham, Concord, Fayetteville, Rock Ridge, Princeton and St. Paul's teams three of the four debaters are girls.

The 17 winning teams reported thus far are: Hendersonville, High Point, Washington Institute, Candler, Waynesville, Leaksville, Scotland Neck, Stoneville, Kings Mountain, Red Oak, Gastonia, Mt. Olive, Woodland, St. Pauls, Siler City, Harmony, Calypso, Falling Creek, Leona, Chatham, Ruffin, Glodge Valley, Duke, Princeton, Greensboro, Durham Burgaw, Jonesboro, Bladenboro, Chapel Hill, Concord, Trinity, Maxton, Sumnerfield, Fayetteville, Columbus, Henderson, Seaboard, Marshville, Norlina, Columbus, Rock Ridge, Sanford, Tabor, Morven and Lenoir.

## TRANSPORT WORKERS TO STAND BY MINERS

### Vote Taken Unanimously in Favor of Lending Aid to Miners.

LONDON, April 6.—Decision to support the British miners in their strike was reached by the Transport Workers' Federation at a meeting held here this morning.

The vote taken was unanimously in favor of lending aid to the miners. It was decided to meet in conference immediately with delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen and the miners' union for the purpose of securing action on the strike situation by the "triple alliance."

At the conclusion of the conference, Robert Williams, general secretary of the transport workers, said:

"On recommendation from the executive committee, the conference has decided to give all assistance in our power to whatever extent necessary to help the miners and at once to enter into negotiations with the railwaymen and the miners for the purpose of taking joint action throughout the remainder of the contest."

The executive committee went from the conference to the headquarters of the federation to put this decision into effect.

The National Union of Railwaymen held a conference this morning and adjourned at noon until later in the day when it will hold a joint meeting with the miners. It is probable that following this meeting there will be a full conference of the "triple alliance."

After the meeting, J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the railwaymen's organization, said: "We are still considering the whole situation."

The British National Transport Workers' Federation includes most of the big waterside workers' unions, together with unions catering for seamen, carters, cabmen, and some general labor unions or a part of their membership. In 1919 the federation had a membership of 313,000 workers. With unions which have affiliated with the federation the total number of persons affected by today's decision is approximately 500,000.

## ATTITUDE OF "TRIPLE ALLIANCE" MAY SETTLE BRITISH MINERS' STRIKE

### Hope For Peaceful Solution of Difficulty Is Not Abandoned —Hartshorn Says Lloyd George Has Banged Door Against Agreement.

LONDON, April 6.—Members of the miners' union, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers' Federation held separate meetings here today, intending later to meet in joint session to determine the attitude of the "triple alliance" toward supporting the strike of British miners. There were growing indications this morning that an agreement might not be reached by these organizations. It was confidently stated that sailors, firemen, stevedores and some sections of the dock workers' union were not prepared to pledge unreserved support to the miners.

Hope for a peaceful solution of the admittedly serious situation before the country was declared today not to have been abandoned in responsible quarters. Vernon Hartshorn, member of the house of commons, and leader of the miners' union, took a pessimistic view of the situation last night.

"Prime Minister Lloyd George," he declared, "has banged the door against an agreement. There will be no meeting of the miners and the owners on the lines he has suggested."

The general tone of yesterday's debate in the house of commons, however, was interpreted here as suggesting that the government and the men directly involved in the strike were trying to find a way to bridge the gulf. The Daily Mail said today that if the government would resume control of the mines for a limited period and would help the owners and the miners in arriving at some reasonable plan for unifying the admittedly essential wage cuts throughout the country, the threatened industrial paralysis could yet be averted.

"What the railway men, miners and all workers refuse to accept without a kick," said C. T. Cramp, president of the railwaymen's union, to the Daily Mail, "is a reduction of their standards of life to a level below that enjoyed in 1914."

Announcement was made yesterday by the Liverpool chamber of commerce that Germany was offering steam coal from the Ruhr district at fifty-four shillings per ton, i. e., Liverpool. Large English coal orders also have been placed in Germany.

Food centers will be created in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, and Battersea Park, in addition to those in Kensington Gardens, it has been announced here. The government has stopped all leaves of absence from the army.

Discussing the situation confronted by the mining industry, F. W. Gibson, secretary of the South Wales Coal Owners' Association, declared the amount expended on wages alone during January and February was greater than the total proceeds of the industry. Notwithstanding the reduction of the output bonus wage from three shillings and six pence per day to one shilling and six pence, the showing in February was even worse than in January.

The aggregate loss, he points out, was 2,082,580 pounds sterling, compared with 1,989,666 p. s. in January. The output in February being 2,689,900 tons, compared with 3,168,000 tons. This amounts to a loss of seventeen shillings and one penny per ton against a loss of thirteen shillings and seven pence in January.

An effort to bring the miners and the employers together again was made by Mr. Lloyd George, the prime minister this afternoon. It was announced he had written to the president of the mining association and the secretary of the miners' federation, asking them to meet and resume negotiations.

The prime minister's letters called attention to his speech in the house of commons with regard to the desirability of the negotiations being resumed, and concluded:

"I desire to repeat that the government favors the use of its good offices for the purpose of bringing the parties together."

## WELSH MINERS IN ANGRY MOOD, IS REPORT

CARDIFF, Wales, April 6.—Welsh miners are reported to be developing an angry mood, and threatening officials and workmen at collieries who remained at the mines to conduct pumping operations.

Fear is expressed that several mines already are in such condition that it will take from six to twelve months to put them in working order. In some cases companies are declared to be considering the possibility of abandoning entirely all collieries which are more or less exhausted and hardly worth the cost of rehabilitation.

## WHIPPING IN CAMPS RESPONSIBLE FOR TROUBLE

ATLANTA, Ga., April 6.—Resolutions declaring that flogging of prisoners in convict camps is "responsible in a contributory sense for the condition of murder alleged to have been found in Jasper county" were adopted by the Atlanta Humane Society at its monthly meeting here last night.

The resolutions called upon Governor Dorsey to incorporate in his next message to the legislature a recommendation that a law be enacted abolishing whipping of prisoners in any state institution.

## HE GETS HIS OLD JOB BACK.



Obadiah Gardner, of Maine, who resigned from the International Joint Commission at the request of President Wilson. He will be reappointed, succeeds former Secretary of Labor who was appointed to the Joint Commission in Mr. Gardner's place. Mr. Wilson resigned after a few days in office, at the request, it is said, of President Harding.

## GASTONIA PUBLIC TO HEAR VICTORIOUS TEAM HIGH SCHOOL DEBATERS

### Will Stage Public Debate at Central School Auditorium Thursday Evening at Eight O'clock—Gastonia High Ha: Won Three Times.

Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the high school auditorium, the affirmative and negative sides of Gastonia's winning debating team will be pitted against each other in a practice debate. The affirmative team is composed of Messrs. Lott, Warren and Elizabeth Wolfe, the negative of Messrs. Ben Rutherford and Henry Dietz. The question to be debated is that of collective bargaining through trade unions.

This is the third year that Gastonia teams have been successful in winning both sides of the debate, and among the 17 to go to Chapel Hill to take part in the finals. In 1919 the Gastonia debaters were Mr. Alex M. Lane, Miss Rebecca McLean, Messrs. Gordon King and Charles Boyd. In 1920 the successful debaters were Messrs. Myrtle Warren and Clara Broasley and Messrs. Robertson LaFair and Robert Boyd.

In the nine years during which the debates have been conducted Shelby has won once, Lincolnton once, and Gastonia three times.

Forty-seven high schools out of 225 won both debates this year and will send teams to Chapel Hill.

## GASTONIA COLLEGIANS REAL BALL CLUB

### First Practice Game With South Gastonia Was Run- way — Play Piedmont High School Friday.

The Gastonia collegians are rapidly rounding into shape and begin to look like a finished bunch of ball players. The boys are hitting like old timers and hitting the ball on the fly and with a few days more of practice they will be ready for all comers.

The first practice game with South Gastonia Tuesday, proved a runaway for the Collegians, the score standing 15 to 1 at the end of six innings, when the game was called. Six batters over six innings, Torrance one, and Harvey one, and allowed four hits between them. At the last Dick Huff-batter with a triple, a double, and a single, and Joe Barnett with a home run and a single, were the stars, and in the field the combination Riddell to Barnett to Jones pulled off three first double plays. Sharty Winchester looked good behind the bat, but he had only one day's practice, and his peg was working fine.

The first game will be played Friday with the strong Piedmont High school team at Kannapolis. Sims, Torrance and Harvey will probably take turns in the box so they can all get their arms in the rotation. Winchester will be behind the bat, Love, Barnett, Huff-batter and Riddell in the infield. Outfield, Morris and Lewis in the outfield, with Flata, Durham and two pitchers as utility men.

Next week the Collegians will probably be played on the home ground, provided the fence is up. Several teams, some from Gastonia, and no trouble is expected in getting good games at any time.

The hour for the evening services at the Associated Reformed Presbyterian church has been changed from 7:30 to originally announced to 7:45. Rev. J. P. Griffith, of Cherohoke, is doing the preaching.

North Carolina, unsettled weather with occasional showers tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature.

## AGRICULTURE MAY BE STIMULATED AS RESULT OF COTTON CONFERENCE

Theodore Tiller, in Greensboro News.—Washington, April 5.—The prediction that agriculture in the south would be stimulated as a result of the conference held here between southern bankers and members of the war finance corporation was expressed today by Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the reconstructed corporation. In taking the initiative in calling a conference of bankers and officials, Mr. Meyer suggested that the government had answered a statement to the effect that the government shows little interest in the foreign trade of the country.

The cotton conference, Mr. Meyer said, together with the passage of such laws as the Edge export act, the Webb-Pomeroy act authorizing creation of export associations and combinations in respect to the oil and trust laws, and the war finance corporation act, were indications of a growing governmental interest in foreign commerce.

The war finance corporation announced today that it had tentatively approved an application for a loan of \$100,000 to a southern bank for the export of cotton to Europe. As is customary, the name of the bank was withheld. The loan, although comparatively small, is an encouraging step toward a solution of the cotton problem which is bringing financial embarrassment in every state from Virginia to Texas.

As the executive departments move toward helping the cotton farmer, and other agriculturists, it became known today that Senator Edge will offer an amendment to his act on the reorganizing of Congress which will further facilitate the organizing of export banks. This amendment will authorize such banks to begin operations without waiting until the entire capital has been pledged.

A thirty-four million export corporation, with headquarters in New York, is now in process of formation and recently there was organized in New Orleans a cotton-export corporation. Congress is expected shortly to approve the suggested change.

### Not Require Full Capital

The Edge amendment would permit foreign trade financing organizations to start business upon the turning in of a reasonable amount of capital, instead of the full amount, and the amended law probably will designate what Congress considers a safe figure for the start of operations. In the present exporting emergency it is felt that it would be sound business policy to have the Edge law corporations authorized to do business when a percentage of their capital has been pledged.

The conferences here today and yesterday between southern bankers and members of the war finance corporation and Secretary Hoover brought the Edge law into the foreground as a means of relieving the present situation in the agricultural industry. Following these conferences a statement was issued by the war finance corporation which in effect encourages the formation of export bank corporations under the Edge law.

The southern bankers are also to consider the creation of exporting associations under the Webb-Pomeroy act which authorizes the cooperative handling of export business without regard to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Before leaving after the conferences the bankers issued a special committee of five, headed by Robert F. Manning, of Atlanta, to take direct charge of working out a program with government and financial institutions handling their obligations. This committee will begin the liquidation of the bank resources of the south and these resources are to be used in cooperation with government agencies in increasing exports of cotton and other agricultural products.

## THE FAITHFUL STAND BY THE EMPEROR

BUDAPEST, April 6.—Former Emperor Charles went to the Steyermark station on foot yesterday, being accompanied by Bishop Mezes and a number of soldiers, says a telephone message received here from that city.

The Emperor's car was visibly very full and congested.

When the emperor boarded the special train he gave the signal for starting, Charles, wearing tarboosh, called out: "We mean, my faithful!"

The message received here states the Emperor's train was "very full."

"Charles was accompanied on his return to the Steyermark by a number of officers who have rendered their oath of allegiance to the former emperor. One of them, Major Nussling, bore off the insignia of his rank, which he was elevated as Admiral Hartwig, regent of Hungary.

Mr. Ed Whitesides, who was reported as being in a serious condition, is much better today. He has regained consciousness and is able to take nourishment.

## DISORDERS REPORTED.

(By The Associated Press.)  
LANSARK, Scotland, April 6. Disorders were reported from many districts in Lanarkshire this morning, at several mines the striking workmen having interfered with pumping operations. Several arrests are said to have been made.

## U. S. Sends New Notes To The Allies On Subject Of Mandates

### MYRON T. HERRICK IS CHOICE FOR PARIS POST

(By The Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Myron T. Herrick has decided to accept appointment as American ambassador to France, a post he filled under President Taft and which he occupied at the beginning of the world war. Mr. Herrick's formal nomination will be made soon and he will go to France in the early summer.

Mr. Herrick, it is understood, was offered the post some time ago by President Harding but, his friends say, was reluctant to accept it because he felt he should devote the remainder of his life to personal affairs.

Since he left the diplomatic service, Mr. Herrick has sustained personal misfortune, which included the death of his wife and son, and more recently was ill himself and went to the Hawaiian islands in search of health. The principal trouble was an infection in one of his eyes, which, however, has now been cleared up. Besides that, Mr. Herrick's friends point out, he has become interested in business ventures which he felt demanded his attention.

Although President Harding's mind turned to Mr. Herrick when he began to think of filling the Paris post, word came to Washington from France that the selection of the former ambassador for his old post would be received there with gratification among the government and the people. There was nothing official about it, but it was explained today, the word came just about the same time an administration leaders here were suggesting to Mr. Harding that he press Mr. Herrick to accept.

The former ambassador has been considering the offer for several weeks and has only just given his acceptance. He has told friends he feels that in as much as his own government and such public sentiment in France as has been expressed, call him, that in the present posture of world affairs he cannot neglect what he considers his duty.

In going to Paris again Mr. Herrick will find himself confronted with personally paying the rent for his embassy building unless some way can be found to meet the expense out of other funds of the state department. One of the provisions of the last diplomatic appropriation bill cut off that expenditure.

This was one of the drawbacks to securing Mr. Herrick's acceptance, it was said, because contrary to popular belief he is not a wealthy man, although he has been successful in the conduct of his personal business affairs and he was not convinced that he could afford to provide an embassy himself out of the salary of an ambassador. Entertainment, which figures as a large expense for an ambassador, probably will be a small one for Mr. Herrick, for he goes to the post practically alone, and with the intention of devoting himself to the problems of the office rather than the social season.

## THREE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS

(By The Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Three definite recommendations to President Harding had been agreed upon today by the special commission investigating the care and treatment of disabled service men. They were:

A centralized governmental authority to have entire charge of all federal agencies having to do with soldier relief work.

A decentralized administration of service, carrying federal aid as near as possible to the homes of the soldiers throughout the country.

A request for additional appropriations for hospitals, including a permanent building program.

Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, chairman of the commission, said he would be greatly disappointed if the public investigation was not concluded today.

"We will begin work on the report to night in executive session," he said.

Colonel F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, expressed pleasure at the progress and conclusions which the commission had reached. He said the three most important decisions conforming to the American Legion relief program and would be of immeasurable value in correcting evils resulting from present divided governmental authority.

Colonel Chalmers Jones, former head of the war risk bureau, testified that the work of the bureau was steadily increasing.

(By The Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, April 6.—New notes on the subject of mandates have been sent by the American government to the governments of Japan, Great Britain, France, and Italy. The notes are understood to be very similar, but the reasons for preparing them is said to be the receipt of Japan's reply to the original American note protesting against Japanese mandate over the former German islands north of the equator.

State department officials refused to discuss the documents, but it was learned that they were broad enough in terms to cover all American rights growing out of the world war.

The notes form a part of the series begun by Secretary Colby and in which the United States insisted upon its full rights as one of the allied and associated powers and as the right to pass finally upon all mandates before their adoption. Mr. Colby's notes were addressed to the principal allied powers and subsequently a copy of them with an appendix dealing specifically with the Japanese controlled island of Yap in the Pacific ocean, was sent to the league of nations council at Geneva. The council in turn transmitted the document to the allied governments with the explanation that the mandate for the island of Yap had been granted by the supreme council.

The latest American communications, prepared by Secretary Hughes, were dated April 4, and by this time have reached the four governments to which addressed. All information as to whether or when they will be made public was withheld today at the state department.

## PARIS NOT GREATLY PLEASED WITH NOTE

### "Pertinax" Declares Attitude of United States on Decision of Allies Respecting Ver- sailles Treaty Is Grave.

(By The Associated Press.)  
PARIS, April 6.—A note of considerable length from Charles E. Hughes, American secretary of state, has been received by the French foreign office through the American embassy here. The document, which bears the date of April 4, affirms the rights of the United States in all settlements arising out of the world war.

Identical communications were sent to the British and Italian governments, it is understood, with notice that the text will be issued at the state department in Washington immediately after all the interested governments have received it.

"Pertinax," political editor of the Echo de Paris, who appears to have had access to the note, declares he considers it means that America declines to recognize any decision of the allies in the treaty of Versailles, or taken by the supreme council or by the league of nations. He asserts that this is a grave attitude on the part of the United States.

The note will not be given out here until it has been made public in Washington. It was learned in official circles today that the communication bears principally upon the action of the council of the league of nations last December in approving the mandates passed upon at that meeting, including the Japanese mandate over the north Pacific Islands, taking in the island of Yap, but that it also outlines the policy of the new administration regarding questions arising out of the war, and declares the approval of the United States to be necessary for a final settlement.

A disposition to recognize the justice of the American claim was indicated in official quarters, although with the reservation that it was scarcely possible to give the United States the right of veto in the settlement of questions which necessarily were discussed in the absence of representatives of the American government.

The reply will probably express the intense satisfaction of the allies if the United States is disposed to resume collaboration with them in the settlement of war questions.

## EDWARDS TO BE RAISED TO MAJOR GENERAL'S RANK

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, who commanded the twenty-sixth (New England) national guard division in France, is to be promoted to the rank of major general, Secretary Weeks said today. The relief of General Edwards from command of his division while it was at the front was the subject of an inquiry in the senate in 1918 by Mr. Weeks, who then was senator from Massachusetts.

General Edwards' name will be included in the list of promotions of general officers which is to be sent to President Harding within a few days for transmission to the senate. It was not in the list prepared some months ago under the Wilson administration and which failed of confirmation by the last senate.

Secretary Weeks said the new chief of staff to succeed Major General Peyton C. March would not be announced until after the list of general officers had been sent in. The secretary added that he had personally examined the records of the men to be promoted and intimated that he would assume full responsibility for the promotions and for the failure to give promotions to other officers.