

TOM JIMISON DEFENDS STRIKING SHOPMEN AT A BIG MASS MEETING

Spencer Preacher Says He Would Quit If Stewards Cut His Wages.
HE CITES MANY FIGURES

The Strike Is Brought About When Final Cut Reaches 35 Per Cent.

ROCKY MOUNT, Sept. 3.—With Rev. Tom P. Jimison, pastor of the Spencer Methodist church and acknowledged moral leader in state labor circles, as the drawing card, several thousand people, including local striking shopmen and their families, thronged Braswell Park this afternoon to attend the regular Sunday mass meeting... The meeting was the most largely attended that has been held since the strike went into effect, the large crowd maintaining strict attention during Rev. Mr. Jimison's lengthy though rapid fire address.

As preliminaries to the main bout, there were brief addresses by several Raleigh representatives who accompanied the Spencer minister through the country from the capital city.

With these preliminaries over, Mr. Otterbourg introduced Rev. Mr. Jimison as the "fighting parson" and the principal speaker of the afternoon.

After expressing pleasure at being able to attend and address the meeting, the Spencer minister declared that he had always been on the side of the poor and laboring man because he himself had been born in poverty and because from or among the masses every great movement and every great endeavor in the interest of humanity had always sprung.

With this preface, the minister proceeded to peel off his coat, roll up his sleeves and pitch into the present controversy.

Citing statistics, the speaker declared that the average monthly wage of the railroad workers at the peak had been \$141.43 and that then the department of labor statistics showed that this sum lacked \$60 of being sufficient to support a family of five.

The first slash brought the average down to approximately \$120, he said the next to about \$100, and then the last cut which precipitated the strike, lopped off 35 per cent more.

The speaker then paid his respects to the labor board and more especially to Chairman Ben W. Hooper, whom he termed "a provincial lawyer from somewhere out in east Tennessee who knew less about more things than anybody else in the United States."

Pointing out that the labor board under the E. C. Cummings act was to serve merely in an advisory or mediating capacity and that in its decisions, which it had no power to enforce, the standard of living, the hazards and responsibilities upon the workers and their comparison with workers in other fields were to be considered.

He denied vigorously that the board had taken these matters into consideration and cited present living costs and the wages of other workers to substantiate his point.

"On a railroad president," he added the speaker after reiterating that the wage awarded by the labor board would not permit a living wage, "even went so far as to say that working men should stop having children. When they do, the race is doomed, for the rich have already quit raising children and gone to raising lizards, poodles, or pet monkeys.

And they charge that labor is extravagant. Why haven't the laboring man's right to spend their money as they please? I'd rather be a pauper and spend my money like a prince than be a king and hoard it like a miser. It's the rich woman who tries to jew the washwoman down a quarter.

The working people spend their money freely. When they make money business is good yet when the horse doctors, pec-wee lawyers, tom-tit editors and two-by-four merchants are not with labor and blame these boys out on strike. They don't stop to realize that when labor wins they win and that if labor loses they'll get it in the neck."

American Labor Has Made Great Strides Declares Secretary Of Labor Davis At Mooseheart

Says Worker Must Be Protected Against Loss Of Wages, Employer Against Loss Of Profits and Public Against Loss Of Service—Deplores Industrial Strikes Which Can Only Be Settled By Arbitration.

MOOSEHEART, ILLS., Sept. 4.—American labor has made great strides in the past year, Secretary Davis, of the Labor department declared in a Labor Day address. In spite of unemployment, it has fought off all attempts to decrease wage levels set up during the war and has safely passed a war crisis. Working men "grown accustomed to comforts in life not tasted before," he added, "will now find them preserved throughout the future."

After condemning instances of violence in the rail and mine strikes he said: "We must and will find a way to end this fratricide strife in industry. We must and will find means to settle these industrial disputes without recourse to the futile armament of force. American industry must find a method that will avert these industrial disasters and that will give to the American workman an adequate wage, a saving wage."

"Today we have some men in industry who profess with holy virtue that they favor high wages and they pay high wages. A little inquiry into these deceptive averages, however, soon reveals that the high wages are paid to specialized workers, so-called experts, who work with plat and map. This appeals to me not at all, because they as a class are able to take care of themselves. I am for a saving wage for the man who works with his hands, the man who in with the sweat of his face..."

"I venture to say that not one industrial dispute out of a thousand has ever been permanently settled except in one way—by the negotiations of reasonable men, in a reasonable frame of mind, who sat down to discuss the issues in a spirit of fairness and co-operation. We must ultimately come to the state of negotiation for settlement. Why cannot we put the peace conference before the struggle? Why cannot we make the appeal to reason and fairness before we make the drastic and misconceived appeal to force?"

"I am a firm believer in the ultimate fairness and justice of mankind. I believe that no differences between employer and employee are so great that they cannot be adjusted, no gulf so wide that it cannot be bridged, if both sides will gather around the council table in a spirit of co-operation. Experience backs this belief."

NOTRE DAME PROFESSOR BRINGS SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST HARRY POULIN

John T. Tiernan, Professor Of Law, Claims Poulin Is Father Of Child Born To Mrs. Tiernan Last Year.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 4.—Harry Poulin, campus representative of a local clothing store, planned today his defense against the charges of John T. Tiernan, professor of law at the University of Notre Dame, that Poulin is the father of a child born to the professor's wife last November. Poulin is at liberty pending a hearing tomorrow on a charge obtained Saturday in a justice of the peace court.

Poulin's arrest did not interfere with the celebration of his fifteenth wedding anniversary yesterday. At his home Mrs. Poulin expressed absolute faith in her husband and declared he is the victim of a false charge. The Poulins have two children.

Professor Tiernan, in a statement declared that his action was a blow at agencies which try to destroy the sanctity of the home. Mrs. Augusta Tiernan, wife of the professor, was present and could make no statement. There are also two children in the Tiernan home.

Following Poulin's arrest, Professor Tiernan issued a dramatic statement denouncing Poulin and declaring that he was making the fight as an issue of a moral principle. He will press the charges at tomorrow's hearing, he indicated.

He declared the two families had been the closest friends, that Poulin had destroyed his home and had imposed upon their friendship in order to accomplish the degradation of his wife. Poulin, in his own behalf, declared that Professor Tiernan attempted to force a money settlement and intimates that the charges come from a mind twisted by too much thought and study of criminal law.

"The disordered state of the legal instructor's mind," and pointed out that Tiernan had continued to live with his wife after her alleged misconduct.

Professor Tiernan is a brilliant student of the law and is the author of a number of text books. He is 32 years old.

Cox in Berlin



James M. Cox, former governor of Ohio and Democratic nominee for president at the last election, snapped at the Esplanade Hotel, Berlin, on his tour of the continent to study European conditions.

DR. D. G. PHILLIPS IS CALLED TO CHARLOTTE

Popular Chester Pastor Is Expected Call To First A. R. P. Church At Charlotte—Is Prominent in His Denomination.

(Charlotte Observer.) An invitation to become pastor of the First A. R. P. church of Charlotte will be extended in a few days to Rev. D. G. Phillips, D. D., of Chester, S. C. The congregation unanimously voted to ask Dr. Phillips to become their pastor at a meeting held Sunday morning at the church just following the sermon of Rev. A. P. Laird, who was supplying the pulpit for the day.

The congregation unanimously voted to ask Dr. Phillips to become their pastor at a meeting held Sunday morning at the church just following the sermon of Rev. A. P. Laird, who was supplying the pulpit for the day.

Dr. Phillips is one of the most distinguished ministers of the A. R. P. church. He is very popular with the people of Chester, as he was with those of the two other churches he has had during his pastorate. He has been pastor of the Chester A. R. P. church for the past 13 years, and prior to going there had churches at Atlanta, Ga., and Newberry, S. C.

Dr. Phillips is considered one of the most brilliant ministers of the church and possesses a rare charm of personality. He is a convincing speaker, a man of scholarly address, but a humanitarian above all. The local congregation had the pleasure of hearing him preach here two weeks ago, and so profound an impression did he make at that time that the church officers began to take steps to sound out the congregation regarding extending the call to him.

The pulpit of the First A. R. P. church here has been vacant about two months. Rev. W. B. Lindsay resigned early in the summer to devote his whole time to the work at Bon Clarken, the A. R. P. assembly ground near Hendersonville. It was through his efforts largely that Bon Clarken was established.

The committee on the supply pastors, W. G. Erwin, Ira P. Ransom, and M. N. Coleman, had a number of ministers to preach here. Last Monday night the 21 church officers met and took a straw vote on the minister they wished to be here. Dr. D. G. Phillips was the unanimous choice, no other being considered. The result was that the congregational meeting was held Sunday morning and again the unanimous decision was for Dr. Phillips.

The minister is a graduate of Erskine Theological Seminary and is a man in his prime.

WATCHING FOR GEORGIA MAN WITH TWO GIRLS

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Police and detectives were watching every railroad station and many hotels this morning in search for Harry C. Graham, of Macon, Ga., and two girls he is charged with having kidnaped from the southern city.

A telegram from Sheriff Hicks at Macon last night set local officers on the trail of Graham, reported to have been en route for Chicago with the two girls. Confidence was expressed this morning that if the trio comes here, all will be taken into custody.

LABOR DAY FINDS U. S. MARSHALS ON DUTY TO ENFORCE INJUNCTION AND KEEP TAB ON LABOR DAY TROUBLES

MOUNTAIN ISLAND SHAKEN BY EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE

Three Negroes Killed In Terrific Explosion—Damage Amounts To \$3,000 Or More—Cause Unknown.

(Charlotte Observer)

The property damage and the loss from the explosion of the more than 375 cases of dynamite near the construction camp of Rhinehart and Dennis at Mountain Island Saturday afternoon was variously estimated at from \$2,000 to \$4,000 by officials yesterday afternoon.

The negroes who were killed by the explosion were identified as James L. Bethwe, formerly of Hamlet, and Haywood Douglass, formerly of Newberry, S. C. The third one was known at the camp by the name of Norman Johnson. He was also known as Norman Bacon, Norman Bailey and Norman Beatty.

The mutilated bodies of two of the negroes were buried at a little country church near the scene of the explosion yesterday morning. The body of the third negro was brought to Charlotte by negroes claiming to be his brothers. They stated that he was named Bacon. Another negro, claiming to be from Gastonia and giving his name as Bailey stated that the negro was his brother and that his name was Norman Bailey.

A yawning cavern, resembling a miniature volcano, about 60 feet in diameter at the top and with the sides sloping to the center like an inverted cone was all that was left to mark the scene of the house that was used by the company for the storage of their explosives. The miniature crater was fully 25 feet deep.

Scores of houses at the construction camp are windowless, the outside of the house looking as if it had been showered with glass and brick. The tops of practically every chimney in the camp were missing, having been shaken from their places from the force of the explosion.

Dozens of pine trees in a thicket near the scene of the explosion were prostrate and the trail leading to the place where the storehouse was formerly located was covered with a veritable carpet of leaves that had been shaken from the trees by the terrific blast.

Weeds and small bushes that had been near the house were to be found hundreds of feet from the hole that marked the scene of the blast. Bits of the house itself were thrown hundreds of yards and ranged from small particles no larger than a pin to pieces two inches square.

The soil for more than 100 feet from the scene of the explosion was loosed until the foot sank ankle deep into the earth.

Particles of clothing that had covered the negroes were found at various places from 50 to 150 feet from the site of the house. They were torn into strips ranging from one inch square to the size of a small handkerchief and two or three inches wide by six or eight inches long.

The shoes of the negroes with the sides ripped and torn were scattered over a dozen yards. One or two of them had been torn into several pieces. The weeds and small vegetation within a radius of 100 yards or more were flattened to the ground with their tops trampled from the scene of the blast.

The exact course of the explosion will probably never be learned. The three negroes who were not working Saturday afternoon were found dead about 50 feet from the hole that marked the site of the house.

A gun in which one cartridge had exploded was also found near the scene of the blast. The general theory is that one of the negroes fired the pistol in the direction of the house or at some mark on the outside of the building, and the bullet struck the dynamite, setting off the blast.

The explosion was felt for more than five miles from the explosion. One man said that he lived seven miles from the camp and the distinctly felt shock. In Mount Holy the shock was said to have been strong enough to cause the windows to rattle. One lady said she was in her kitchen and that the shock was so strong that the dishes in her kitchen cabinet were shaken from their places.

Several negro employees at the camp compared the shock at the camp with their conception of the end of the world, one of them stating that he was thrown from his bunk by the force of the shock. The houses in the camp rocked, seeming to rise several feet in the air, the negroes said, and the floor of their shack was covered with glass from the windows and a miscellaneous assortment of articles that were thrown from the walls of the building.

GOLD AND HUNGER ARE THREATENING GERMANY

Diminished Food and Fuel Supply in Germany Causes Apprehension—Winter Of Suffering and Hardship Is Ahead.

(Bythe Associated Press)

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—(Bythe Associated Press)—The twin ghosts, cold and hunger are stalking through the German masses on the eve of what promises to be a winter of unprecedented suffering and discontent for the young republic.

The government and municipal authorities throughout the country are already marshaling their forces for the herculean task of minimizing the hardships threatened on account of the exorbitant prices demanded for the diminishing food and fuel supply. Chancellor Wirth, himself, states that the number of needy at present are from four to five million, most of whom are in the metropolitan centers.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE CLARKE HAS RESIGNED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The resignation of Associate Justice Clarke has been received by President Harding, it was announced today at the White House.

The president, it was stated, will accept the resignation and intends to nominate former United States Senator George H. Sutherland, of Utah, to take Mr. Clarke's place on the Supreme Court bench.

Justice Clarke mailed his resignation to the White House from his home in Youngstown, Ohio. It will become effective September 18, when the associate justice will reach the age of 65 years.

Mr. Clarke gave as his reason for wishing to be relieved of his Supreme Court duties that retirement at 65 years would conform with his "philosophy of life." He was nominated to the Supreme Court bench in 1916 by former President Wilson and, in point of service, is the junior associate justice.

In announcing Justice Clarke's approaching retirement President Harding said it had been his privilege as a senator to recommend confirmation by the senate of Mr. Clarke's nomination.

HARD COAL MINERS SOON BACK AT WORK

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The scale committee of the Anthracite Mine Workers early today approved the agreement entered into by its sub-committee with the mine operators and set next Wednesday at 2 p. m. for a tridistrict convention of the miners to ratify the proposal and thereby bring the suspension to an end formally.

The convention will be held at Wilkesbarre. The men will return to work as soon as the Pepper-Reed plan has been ratified declared John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers. Members of the committee expressed confidence that the agreement would be ratified.

They said that it was likely that many of the men would go into the mines within a week, and that mining operation would be in full swing throughout the hard coal region by the end of the next week. The first men to return will do the work necessary to prepare the mines for operation after the five months of idleness.

HOOVER TO TAKE OVER DISTRIBUTION OF COAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Emergency control of distribution of prices of anthracite coal will be taken over by Secretary Hoover at a conference in Philadelphia with operators and miners engaged in the industry, it was said today at the Commerce department.

Emergency organization along the same lines as were used for handling bituminous is expected, with no orders being given as much priority as possible to insure them a supply of winter fuel. The Philadelphia conference will be convened as soon as arrangements already started can be completed, officials here holding that long cessations of hard coal production necessitates immediate steps to accelerate distribution if the citizen-consumer's supply is to be assured.

SMALL HOPE OF REACHING 47 ENTOMBED MINERS

JACKSON, Calif., Sept. 4.—Just one week after 47 miners were entombed in the main shaft of the famous Argonaut mine by fire which broke out in the midway levels, rescue workers continued their unabated efforts to reach the spot where the men are thought to be trapped.

BITTER RESENTMENT IN LABOR CIRCLES AGAINST FEDERAL INJUNCTION

No Organized Program In Chicago For Observance Of Holiday.

NEW ACTS OF VIOLENCE

Central Labor Unions In Many Cities Pledge Support To Striking Shopmen.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The dawn of Labor Day and the sixty-sixth day of the railway shopmen's strike, found United States marshals mobilized to enforce the government's strike injunction and prepared to keep a close watch on labor demonstrations throughout the country.

In Chicago union leaders said no organized program had been made for observance of the holiday. Arrival of the annual holiday brought with it new acts of violence and further expressions of bitter resentment on the part of labor leaders against the federal injunction.

Many union chiefs against whom the injunction was issued, declared they had not been served with writs. The whereabouts of B. M. Jewell, leader of the shopmen's strike, remained unknown early today.

Central labor union bodies in various cities adopted resolutions dealing with the railroad strike. The Boston Central Union pledged full moral and financial support to the striking shopmen and adopted a resolution calling upon President Harding to seize the roads and to restore the strikers to their old jobs.

The resolution also denounced Attorney-General Daugherty for his action in obtaining the injunction. In Chicago, where one of the first arrests for violation of the injunction was made, the Chicago Federation of Labor authorized a campaign for funds to aid the striking shopmen. The resolution was adopted following speeches by William Z. Foster, one of the nation's foremost radicals and former United States Senator R. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota.

Foster, advocate of one big union for railroad workers, criticized leaders of the rail unions for lack of unity in failing to make the rail strike general. He attended the meeting as a delegate from the carmen's union.

Former Senator Pettigrew said nothing could be expected from a Congress composed largely of lawyers. "A lawyer," he said, "is the only man who can take a bribe and legally call it a fee. Their training makes them unfit to represent the people."

Investigation of yesterday's disastrous fire at Pittsburgh, Pa., where seven car repairmen were burned to death and a number injured when a Pennsylvania Railway bunk-house was destroyed, resulted in the arrest of one man.

At Louisville, Ky., an all-day of alleged train wrecks to remove a derail device prevented the head-on crash of a Louisville & Nashville train into a string of cars loaded with stone. The locomotive, baggage and mail cars were derailed, but the coaches remained on the tracks and there were no injuries.

Seven men were under arrest at Gretna, La., a suburb of New Orleans, charged with having beaten and slashed a round-house employee. At Carbonado, Ill., an Illinois Central employe was attacked and beaten. Two trains were stoned at Greycourt, N. Y., and state police went to the aid of railroad detectives in dispersing crowds in the Erie Railroad yards at Port Jervis, N. Y., where a workman was injured by stones.

Other incidents included attempts to wreck trains at Trinidad, Colo., and Montgomery, Ala., and the burning of freight cars and buildings at Denison, Texas. Several strikers were arrested at Memphis, Tenn., in connection with the killing of a "Prisco" shop-worker who was shot from an ambush Saturday. Police said the men confessed.

LABOR DAY QUIETEST IN YEARS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—With Congress in recess and most government officials and national labor leaders out of town to fill speaking engagements, the capital spent the quietest Labor Day today it has known in years. Even the customary parade under the auspices of the Central Labor Union was dropped with and the local labor headquarters were closed.