

The Smithfield Herald

VOLUME 41

SMITHFIELD, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1922

NUMBER 53

STRIKING SHOPMEN DRIFTING BACK

Wednesday Considered The Turning Point In Strike; Strike News of a Day

CHICAGO, July 5.—Striking railroad shopmen who walked out in answer to the nation-wide call from the headquarters of the six shop crafts unions here last Saturday, were reported drifting back to work today in groups of uncertain numbers.

Today was considered the turning point in the strike of the 350,000 to 400,000 workers. Although responding generally to the call last Saturday, railroad officials insisted that many of the defections were due to the desire of the men to take a holiday over the fourth of July.

Local union reports to the office of B. M. Jewell, head of the shopmen, reiterated the union assertion effective at all points reported.

Maintenance of way men, despite the decision of that union's executive council here last night to postpone strike action for the present, were also reported to be joining the walkout. Such reports reached President Jewell's headquarters, and were confirmed by new dispatches.

Freight handlers, clerks and stationary firemen and oilers joined the deserting ranks of shopmen at various points although fully as many shops reported that men were returning to work today. The railroads generally were advertising for new men to take the strikers' places, and several railroads were completing arrangements to handle their repairs at outside shops.

Some Disorder Reported

Small disorders appeared at several points, mostly in the south, where numerous roads placed guards over their bridges and other vulnerable points.

Conflicting reports came from the Pennsylvania shops at Pittsburgh, both sides claiming gains today. Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and Baltimore and Ohio shops reported gains. Double pickets were placed about the shops and yards at New York city and heavy picketing continued in Chicago.

The Union Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, N. C., and St. L., Georgia railroad and Burlington and a dozen other roads issued flats setting a final date on which the strikers must return to work or forfeit their seniority rights.

The first reported suspension of service due to the strike, came from the Chicago and Northwestern which announced annulment of several short run trains in northern Illinois.

Michigan Central shops, however, announced heavy returns to their plants. Fifty per cent of the men returned at Toledo, O., it was announced and 350 out of 800 returned at Jackson City, Michigan.

From Roanoke, Va., came the report today that foremen of maintenance of way labor and clerks were quitting their jobs in sympathy with the shopmen. Traffic was reported suspended north on the Norfolk and Western, stopping coal shipments for the Pennsylvania railway. At Huntington, W. Va., the Chesapeake and Ohio shopmen were reported "all out."

Springfield, Mo., reported the same condition on the St. Louis and San Francisco.—Associated Press.

BABY NIBBLES FIRECRACKER DIES IN CONVULSIONS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 5.—A Fourth of July fire cracker proved fatal to William Kelly, two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kelly, who died today as the result, according to attending physicians, of munching a "red devil" cap. The youngster was stricken ill Monday, went into convulsions yesterday and died today.

Dangerous to Babies.

Skim milk, thickened with cocoanut oil, to replace the butterfat of which it has been robbed, is widely sold in condensed form, according to reports. This oil lacks the vitamins that the original cream possessed and results obtained from feeding it to growing children and babies are described as disastrous.—Dearborn Independent.

ASSOCIATION HONORS TARHEEL EDUCATOR

Robert H. Wright, Vice-President of National Educational Association.

BOSTON, July 5.—This was country school day in the program of the National Education Association, with the attention of the delegates directed almost to the problems of rural life and education. The representative assembly which held its first business session considered the report of the rural school committee, of which John F. Simms, president of the State Normal School, Sevens Point, Wisconsin, is chairman and a report of the committee on county superintendents' problems by Lee L. Driver, director of the bureau of rural education, Harrisburg, Pa.

Tonight the subject of rural schools was again uppermost in addresses. Geo. A. Works, of the New York State College of Agriculture, urged that system of State support be put on such a basis that the country child may have school facilities comparable with those of the city child. The abolition of small district schools and the substitution of a county system was recommended by Agnes Sampson, superintendent of Page County Schools, Iowa.

Pensions came in for discussion by representative assembly and a resolution was passed unanimously calling for urgent action for the teachers of every state to secure pension systems where such systems are not already established.

The committee on nominations announced that William Owen, president of the Chicago Normal College, was its choice for president for the coming year.

Cornelius S. Adair, of Richmond, Va., was nominated for treasurer. Those named for vice-president included Robert H. Wright, president of the Eastern Carolina Teachers' Training School, Greenville, N. C., and John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education, Montgomery, Ala.

J. W. Crabtree, of Washington, D. C., continues as secretary.

U. S. MAILS MUST NOT BE HINDERED ON WAY

Uncle Sam Says He Will Not Tolerate Interference With Movements Of His Letters and Parcels

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Under no circumstances will the government tolerate any hindrance to the movement of the U. S. mails, it was said here today after receipt of reports that striking railway workers had interfered with mail transportation in different parts of the country.

There is a disposition on the part of the administration, it was understood to deal with strikers or any others who may interfere with the proper dispatch of the mails in the most vigorous manner.

The Postoffice Department, it was said, would dispatch inspectors to all points where trouble might arise in the transmission of the mails. The inspectors will be required to make an immediate investigation and transmit reports at once to the superintendent of the railway mail service here, who if he deems it advisable will place the matter before the Department of Justice.

Delays in the mails were reported from Texas, Missouri and Louisiana.

Good Thing He Didn't Hear Mother

"Darn it," said a little boy one day when his father heard him. The father said, "Oh son do not say that for every time I hear you say such things it just makes me have cold chills."

Boy (to father): "Well, it is a good thing you did not hear mother the other day, when she old cow kicked her, for if you had you would have froze to death."—D. E. Allen, Raleigh, in Pithy Paragraphs, News and Observer.

Would She Be Forgiven

An old negro mammy was telling her small son a story before bedtime. When she finished he looked at her and said:

"Mammy, reckon Gawd'll forgib yo' fo' tellin' dem lies?"—Miss Minnie Benton, Wilmington, in Morning Star Pithy Paragraphs Column.

HOW MUCH STRIKES COST THE NATION?

Curious Figures Based On Department of Labor Statistics

WASHINGTON, July 6.—(Capital News Service).—Statistics issued by the Department of Labor show that strikes in this country average more than 3,300 per year. It is not contended by the department that its figures are accurate, since they depend upon newspaper and trade paper reports for the most part, but that they are under, rather than overstatements.

It is impossible truthfully to estimate the average cost of a strike, since they vary so in duration, number of workmen affected and economic loss through whatever industry is wholly or partially shut down. But if the most conservative possible estimate be adopted, and it is considered that the average strike affects 100 workmen, and that the average strike lasts 10 days, the total arrived at is 3,300,000 working days lost per year. If the average cost to each workman is \$5 per day and the average loss to each industry does not exceed three times the loss to the workmen, then strikes cost this country some \$66,000,000 a year.

It is not believed that these figures are anything but suggestive. The average strike undoubtedly affects thousands rather than hundreds, and for many more than ten days; few union laborers receive as little as \$5 a day, and, of course, the industry affected suffers out of all proportion to the workmen.

But, it is pointed out at the Capitol if it were true that only \$66,000,000 were wasted by strikes every year, that \$66,000,000 spent in proper channels on arbitration would undoubtedly stop most if not all the strikes!

It might be an economic measure to spend a part of it for accurate statistics of strike costs to the country; a little education on what it really costs to stop work might make people less willing to indulge in, or cause, strikes.

CONCORD VOTES BONDS FOR BETTER SCHOOLS

CONCORD, July 5.—The voters of Concord pledged their faith to the children of the city today by voting \$225,000 for bigger and better schools. The special bond election carried by a large majority, more than 1,000 of the 1,577 registered voters casting their ballots for the bonds. The school board plans to use the money in changing the present high school building into a grammar school building, the erection of a \$25,000 school for the colored children, the enlargement of grammar school No. 2, and the erection of a high school building, to cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000. The election was one of the most bitterly contested of its kind in the history of the city. Many of the votes were cast by women.—News and Observer.

Rolling Courts in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 4.—Florida's first "rolling courts" got into action today on Atlantic boulevard between Jacksonville and the Beaches. Justices of the peace and their bailiffs in the districts traversed the boulevard in touring cars and were constantly on patrol and dozens of deputies on motorcycles and in automobiles were ready to pounce upon any driver who endangered traffic. Upon making an arrest the deputy and his prisoner will proceed until they meet one of the "rolling courts."

The historic shop in London, which shipped the tea to Boston that later was thrown into the harbor by the famous tea party, has restored the sign that hung over the shop in 1650.—Dearborn Independent.

DIG UP \$400,000 BURIED UNDER TREE

Part of \$2,000,000 Loot Of Many Robberies Found On Long Island

SILVER LAKE, Long Island, N. Y., July 4.—Detectives dug up \$400,000 in security under a tree near here today.

Part of the recovered loot was stolen in the \$2,000,000 mail truck robbery in New York last October. Other recovered securities were stolen in postoffice and mail robberies in various parts of the United States during the past year.

The securities dug up today are, in addition to the \$100,000 recovered from the apartment of Edward Bryce on Monday.

Three men are under arrest, and the police believe they engineered most of the postal hold-ups of the past 12 months. They are Dutch Anderson, who says his name is Charles P. Heins; Edward Bryce and Charles Lambert. All are good dressers, and are familiar with various parts of the world.

The trio were captured through the work of G. T. McCarthy, of the American Railway Express office in Buffalo. He trailed them back and forth across the continent until three weeks ago. Then he made their acquaintance, and since that has been going auto riding with them and visited road houses. Finally he gained their confidence by telling them of his Western exploits, and they began planning a hold-up job together.

They also told him, the police say, some of the robberies they had committed. Finally McCarthy told them he had a standing market for stolen securities, and they offered to turn over to him some of the securities they had.

Sunday they produced \$24,000 in securities. He was unable to get this amount of money and believed their suspicions were arising. He called other detectives, and the three were arrested Monday. Their apartments were searched, and \$100,000 found in Bryce's trunk. McCarthy had learned of the hiding place under the tree here, and he and the other detectives came out today and dug up the treasure.—Washington Post.

TWO NEW BOOKS ISSUED BY UNIVERSITY FACULTY

CHAPEL HILL, July 4.—Two new and interesting books by University of North Carolina professors have just come from the press. "Literature and Life" is the name of a new authoritative book by Dr. Greenlaw, head of the English department of the University and "Public Education in the South" is by Dr. Edward W. Knight, professor of education.

"Literature and Life" has received considerable very favorable praise from numerous critics, and is considered one of Dr. Greenlaw's best books. It has been issued in its first edition in 25,000 copies, which is very unusual, most books by North Carolinians usually coming in editions of 1,000 volumes.

"Public Education in the South" is dedicated to "Edward Kidder Graham, gentleman, scholar, friend, inspiring teacher of youth, brilliant leader of men, exponent and interpreter of the south's best traditions." Dr. Knight, in his preface, says his book is "a study of actual educational progress in the south rather than of educational theories, and the selection between education and economic, social, political, and religious influences is given emphasis."

John D., Jr., Gives \$200,000

NEW YORK, July 2.—John D. Rockefeller, jr., has given \$200,000 to the American academy in Rome, to be held as a permanent endowment. William Rutherford Mead, its president, announced today.

The income is to be available for any of the academy's current needs. Mr. Rockefeller, however, has agreed that the whole or any portion of the principal of the gift may be devoted to the corporate purposes of the academy in the judgment of the trustees.

One-quarter of the wage-earners of the United States are women.

"AIMS IN AMERICAN EDUCATION" THEME

Subject of Address Before National Education Ass'n. Education Must Train Citizens

Boston, July 5.—The blessings of democracy will flow only "insofar as it represents the rule of an intelligent and cultured people," Secretary Hughes declared in a paper in the "Aims in American Education" read here tonight before the National Education association.

"The American ideal," the secretary said, "and it must be maintained if we are to mitigate disappointment and unrest, is the ideal of equal educational opportunity, not merely for the purpose of enabling one to know how to earn a living, and to fit into an economic status more or less fixed, but of giving play to talent and aspiration and to the development of mental and spiritual powers."

The increased demand for educational opportunities and the extraordinary efforts to supply new facilities, particularly for higher education, were encouraging, Mr. Hughes said, but he added that there was apparent "much confusion with respect to the standards and aims" of education. Vocational training—the teaching of the means to earn a livelihood, he said, would be taken care of, but he added:

"Democracy cannot live on bread alone. It is not enough that one shall be able to earn a living, or a good living. This is the foundation, but not the structure. What is needed is to have life more abundantly.

"Life is not a pastime and democracy is not a holiday excursion. It needs men trained to think.

"The sentimentalists must not be allowed to ruin us by dissipating the energy that should be harnessed for our varied needs."

Mr. Hughes held that too much had been done in colleges to encourage "intellectual vagrancy" so that a "college education, outside of technical schools, may mean little or nothing." "We have given too scant attention to the demands of training for citizenship," he said.—Associated Press.

HAD THE COURAGE TO CUT HER OWN SALARY

Canadian Woman Legislator Thinks Economy Should Begin at Home And Acts On Her Opinion

OTTAWA, Ont., July 2.—Miss Agnes MacPhail, the only woman member of the Canadian Parliament, has returned to Minister of Finance Fielding \$1500 of the \$4000 paid her as "sessional indemnity," or salary as parliamentarian.

"I can use the money," Miss MacPhail explained in a letter to the Minister. "Anybody can use \$4000. But I object to the increase of the indemnity from \$2500 to \$4000 at a time when our men were overseas and the cry was economy. There is no use preaching economy unless we give the people a lead in economy."—Philadelphia Record.

Prohibition in Sing Sing.

OSSINGING, N. Y., July 4.—Sing Sing attendants announced today that Bernard Conway, erstwhile burglar, has just been put in solitary confinement, accused of surreptitiously making "hooch" in the prison.

Attaches say Conway made "moonshine" rum by extracting alcohol from potatoes and mixing it with sugar and other ingredients readily obtained inside the prison walls. Conway and another prisoner imbued too freely of the "home brew" and became inebriated. This, according to attendants, is what betrayed Conway.

Warden Lewis E. Lawes, who has always kept a careful watch to prevent the smuggling of drugs or liquors into the prison, has been unusually successful in keeping the prison home-dry. Back in 1873, when Gaylord B. Hubbell was warden, convicts were caught making liquor by using potato mash. The still was found in a tunnel leading from the prison to the quarry and confiscated.—Philadelphia Record.

Knowledge is power. It is about forty-horse sense power.

PRES. HARDING AT MARION ON FOURTH

Address Crowd Observance Of Marion Centennial; Gen. Pershing Speaks

MARION, Ohio, July 4.—With an emphatic declaration that the constitution and laws sponsored by the majority must be enforced, President Harding, addressing his "friend and neighbors" who assembled at the fair grounds here today to celebrate his home coming, declared that "menaces do arise" which must be suppressed by the government pending their effacement by public opinion.

Coupled with this assertion was the prediction that "America will go on" and that the "fundamentals of the republic and all its liberties will be preserved."

During his address the President touched on prohibition, discussed the right of "a free America" not only to labor without any others leave, "but to bargain collectively," reviewed the history of Marion, which is celebrating its one hundredth birthday anniversary, and told a number of incidents of his earlier life. He spoke from a grand stand filled with "home folks" and visitors from surrounding territory. Massed in front of him was a huge crowd. It was estimated that there were at least 25,000 persons in the entire throng. The weather was unusually cool.

On their arrival at the fair grounds the President and Mrs. Harding were given an ovation, while frequently during his address the ex-cutive was interrupted by applause.

General Pershing, who also delivered an address, was loudly applauded when he advocated "fearless" use of "the strong arm of the law in communities which 'openly sympathized with ruthless murder of inoffensive people in the exercise of the right to earn a livelihood'."

President Harding joined in the hand clapping which followed this statement.

The President mentioned the 18th amendment in connection with his advocacy of strict law enforcement. Declaring that "majorities, restrained to the protection of minorities," ever must rule. He added:

"The 18th amendment denies to a minority a fancied sense of personal liberty, but the amendment is the will of America and must be sustained by the government and public opinion, else contempt for the law will undermine our very foundations."

Departing frequently from the prepared text of his speech, Mr. Harding, with a smile, told how he, a green village youth, once rode into Marion from the nearby town of Caladonia, his former home, on a "stubborn mule." At another juncture he remarked that "back in 1895" he dropped into "express office" to "see some of the fellows" there about a civic celebration.

"Some of you may think it's a fine thing to be president," Mr. Harding remarked. "Keep on thinking it—you will find the situation very different when you wake up."

On the program for "informal remarks," Charles G. Dawes, former director of the budget bureau, spoke briefly, concluding with the observation that the President "has a strong cabinet but the cabinet has a stronger Harding."

Brief speeches were made by Comptroller of the Currency Crissinger, George B. Christian, secretary to the President and Brigadier General Sawyer, the President's physician. All are residents of Marion.

Shortly before noon today the President strolled down to the Marion Star building from the home of his father, Dr. G. T. Harding. Climbing the stairs to his father's office on the second floor, the President made a longhand draft of his address. Across the hall was the room which he occupied for years as editor of the Star—his old desk still in its customary place.

Before leaving the building the President went into every department, greeting each employe by name as he shook hands.

The President and Mrs. Harding spent the evening quietly at Dr. Harding's home with members of the family and a few friends who dropped in to call.