



A word mark (TM) in this article means that your subscription is about to expire and will be discontinued if not renewed within 30 days.

STRIKING POLICEMEN BARRED FROM WORK

New York, Sept. 13.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, placed the entire blame for the Boston police strike on Police Commissioner Edwin Curtis in a statement issued here tonight.

Boston Sept. 13.—Police Commissioner Curtis shut the doors of the police department in the face of the striking policemen today. He announced that he would not reinstate the men who had abandoned their posts. At evening roll call he made it known that 19 officers and members of the union whom he had suspended had been finally discharged and that he would proceed at once to build up a new force.

The commissioner's action followed the strikers' acceptance of the suggestion of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor that they return to work without demanding immediate union recognition but without relinquishing any of their claims. It found support in an opinion of Attorney General Bruce Wyman and a statement by Governor Coolidge. The attorney general held that the police officers, having deserted their posts, had made their places vacant and that the commissioner could fill them.

Governor Coolidge, at a conference with President John F. McInnis, of the policemen's union, and other labor leaders, said he would be guided by the opinion of the attorney general. To President Gompers he sent a telegram saying that he stood behind the commissioner's declaration that the men had vacated their places.

The police commissioner refused to meet the labor leaders in a joint conference requested by them, but subsequently sent word through Henry F. Long, secretary to the governor, that he would talk with them "in my own behalf" on Monday. This phrase was interpreted to mean that he wished to remove any official status from the interview.

By permission of the civil service commissioners backed by an opinion of the attorney general, the commissioner will recruit his new force, without civil service requirements, from veterans of the army or navy who are residents of this state. The commission published the promotion to lieutenantcies of four sergeants who have been active in training the volunteer policemen.

The new forces probably will be better paid than the old. The commissioner said he had submitted to the mayor recommendations for advances in the salaries of patrolmen and would soon request revision of the salaries of officers of the force. The mayor previously had said he favored increases for the police.

The city, restored to virtually normal conditions of order under the presence of the state's military forces, was concerned tonight over the immediate future. The threat of a general strike was in the air. The statement of President Gompers in New York that he supposed Commissioner Curtis was "willing to assume the responsibility for the consequences of his action" directed attention to the next move likely to be made by the Central Labor union. That body will hold a regular meeting tomorrow night. If its order of Thursday night has been carried out, it will have before it expressions of the attitude toward a general strike taken by most of its constituent unions. Nearly all these bodies have meetings scheduled for tomorrow. Some already have declared in favor of a sympathetic strike. With others there has been a disposition to move slowly in a situation involving such serious consequences.

The incident which resulted in the death of Raymond Galt and the wounding of Mrs. Mary Jacques by state guardsmen today bore no resemblance to the riots earlier in the week. The man had resisted an order to move and the woman was an innocent victim of a stray shot.

RECURRENCE OF THE INFLUENZA EXPECTED

Washington, Sept. 13.—"Will the 'flu' come back this year?"

This question being asked by thousands of scientists and millions of laymen throughout the world is discussed by Surgeon Blue of the public health service in an official bulletin in which it is said the plague probably will re-appear but not as severe as last winter.

"Probably, but by no means certain, there will be a recurrence of the influenza epidemic this year, says General Blue.

"Indications are, that should it occur, it will not be as severe as the pandemic of the previous winter. City officials, state and city boards of health should be prepared in the event of a recurrence. The fact that a previous attack brings immunity in a certain percentage of cases should allay fear on the part of those afflicted in the previous epidemic.

No Positive Preventive.

"Influenza is spread by direct and indirect contact.

"It is not yet certain that the germ has been isolated, or discovered, as a consequence there is yet no positive preventive, except the enforcement of rigid rules of sanitation and the avoidance of personal contact. A close relation between the influenza pandemic and the constantly increasing pneumonia mortality rate prior to the fall of 1919 is recognized. It is now believed that the disease was pretty widely disseminated throughout the country before it was recognized in its epidemic state. This failure to recognize the early cases appears to have largely been due to the fact that every interest was then centered on the war.

"Not one of the many experts of the service would make a more positive forecast. All agree however, that a recurrence was not unlikely, and in the face of the known fact that it would be wise to be prepared.

"Contrary to the opinion expressed frequently during the early weeks of last year's pandemic by a number of observers, the studies of the public health service indicate that the epidemic was not a fresh importation from abroad. Careful study of the mortality statistics of the United States shows that there were a number of extensive though mild fore-runners during the previous three or four years.

"Concern the important question of immunity conferred by an attack of influenza, the evidence is not conclusive but there is reason to believe that an attack during the earlier stages of the epidemic confers a considerable, but not absolute immunity in the later outbreak.

Disease is Communicable.

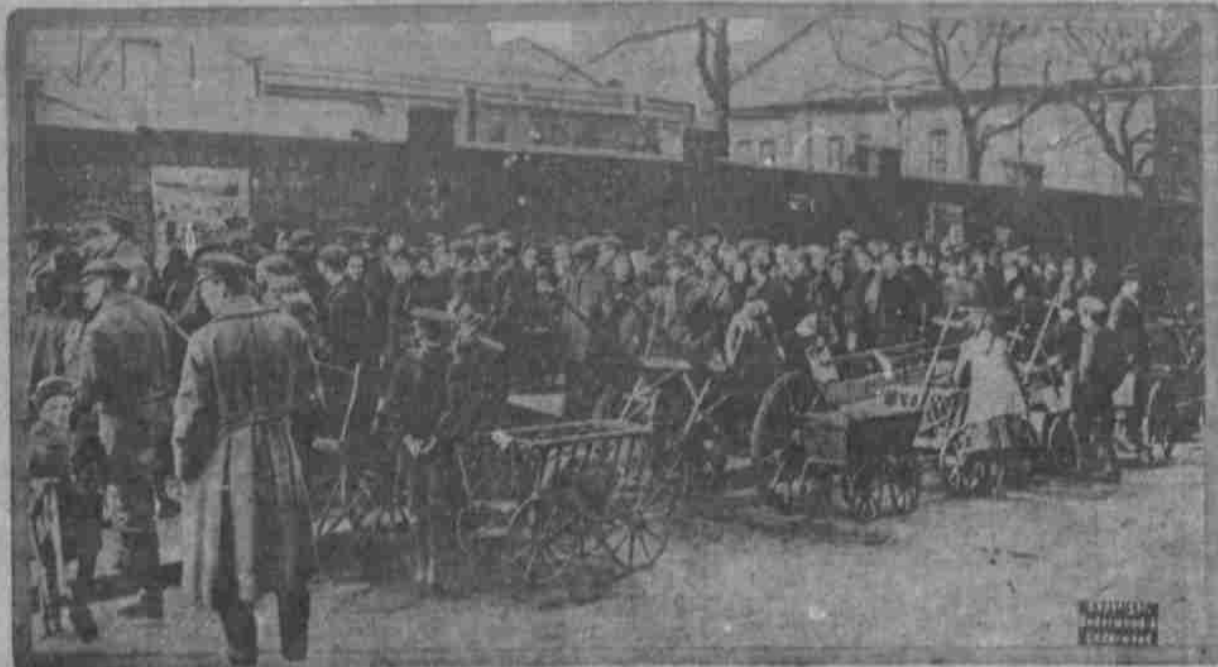
"Despite the fact that there is still some uncertainty as to the nature of the micro-organism causing influenza, one thing is certain, that the disease is communicable from person to person. Moreover, judging from experience in other diseases, it is probable that the germ, whatever its nature, is carried about not only by those who are ill with influenza but by persons who may be entirely well. Every thing which increases personal contact therefore should be regarded as a factor in spreading influenza.

"It seems probable, however, that we may expect at least local recurrences in the near future, with an increase over the normal mortality from pneumonia for perhaps several years, and certainly we should be, as far as possible, prepared to meet them by previous organization of forces and measures for attempted prevention, treatment, and scientific investigation.

"There should be no repetition of the extensive suffering and distress which accompanied last year's pandemic. Communities should make plans now for dealing with any recurrence.

"No mention has been made here of a cure, or specific. So far as the most careful scientific investigations have been able to determine, none has been discovered, the suggested remedies which give most encouragement are even now in their experimental stage.

BERLIN SUFFERING FROM LACK OF COAL



Berlin, and indeed most of Germany, is suffering from the shortage of coal. The photograph shows a crowd in Berlin waiting for coal outside the yard of a gas company.

PRES. WILSON REACHES THE PACIFIC COAST

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 13.—Talking to a Tacoma audience today the president said in the declaration of war upon Germany, the purpose there outlined had not been fulfilled and would not be until the treaty was ratified.

Pointing out that he had asked in a former address that the complete freedom from autocracy and grants for liberty everywhere, he said that was the program which had been adopted without respect to party and which it now was proposed in some quarters to abandon. When he asked whether the people wanted it abandoned, there were shouts of "No, No," and cheers from the crowd. It was the first of two addresses to be delivered by the president in Washington during the day, a night meeting being scheduled at Seattle.

Before he went to the armory, the president was driven to the stadium, where a cheering mass of humanity, including many school children welcomed him. With a seating capacity of 30,000 the stadium was packed except for small spaces at the ends of the horseshot and thousands more thronged the steps and terraces above.

In a brief address at the stadium Mr. Wilson said he was grateful that the children had come out to see him because he felt that the decisions being made now affected the children more than those of the present generation.

There was a continual roar of cheering after he finished speaking and until his party had circled out of the stadium on their way to the armory.

The armory was packed. Mr. Wilson was introduced by N. R. Coffman, president of the Washington state branch of the league to enforce peace.

Meets Daniels at Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 13.—Plans of President Wilson journeying thru the West, and Secretary Daniels and the new Pacific fleet touring the coast were to cross at Seattle today.

Aboard the historic battleship Oregon President Wilson today will review the new fleet of Seattle's water front.

The president was due at 1:30 p. m., accompanied by Secretary Daniels he is to go aboard the Oregon for the review. Tonight he speaks at the arena.

JEFF SNUGGS NOT GUILTY OF CHARGE OF MURDER

Raleigh, Sept. 13.—Not guilty was the verdict of the jury in the murder trial of Jeff Snuggs, 19 years old, on trial charged with murder during the past three days. While young Snuggs was on trial for his life for first degree murder, Judge Guion, in his charge, held that the jury could only consider guilt under second degree murder or acquittal. The trial consumed three days, only a few hours, however, being consumed with hearing evidence. There were seven speeches by counsel Friday and Saturday. The jury took the case at 1 o'clock. The charge was the murder of H. J. Bridgers, merchant, last March. Bridgers having been shot while watching at night in his store for burglars, who had entered the place repeatedly.

BICKETT PROBES LABOR TROUBLE AT HIGH POINT

High Point, Sept. 13.—High Point's labor situation occasioned by a lockout of all men who have affiliated themselves with a union was still in a troubled condition tonight, following an all-day conference between Governor Thomas W. Bickett, who came here last night in an effort to end the industrial warfare, union leaders and manufacturers. The conferences were resumed tonight.

Asked if he had any statement to make, the governor smilingly replied that "The eggs haven't hatched yet," and added that he hoped they would not turn out bad ones.

This morning at 10 o'clock Governor Bickett met a committee representing the unions. He is said to have told the men that he still retained the same attitude he made known during the Badin labor trouble and to have reiterated his belief that a man has the right to affiliate himself with a labor union without being penalized.

Following this conference the governor met with manufacturers and discussed the lockout. It is understood that the manufacturers assumed the position that they were discussing affairs with the governor of the state and not a labor mediator. The conference lasted until 7 o'clock tonight when it adjourned. Both sides told newspaper men they had agreed to give out nothing for publication until some tangible basis of settlement had been laid.

Tonight another conference with union leaders was in progress with the possibility that the governor would meet with the manufacturers later. It was expected that the conferences would be resumed Sunday or Monday.

The trouble here is a result of a lockout of men who joined the unions. As fast as employers learned of their action they were discharged. About 4,000 industrial workers in the city are idle now and 47 plants closed down.

The manufacturers have persistently refused to negotiate with union leaders, and maintain the attitude that they will allow their plants to remain closed indefinitely rather than employ union labor.

Governor Bickett came here on the suggestion of James P. Barrett, labor leader of Asheville, and others.

The workers are demanding the right to work without discrimination on account of labor union affiliation.

They are employed for the most part in furniture and textile manufacturing concerns.

Governor Bickett stated this afternoon that he proposed to remain here until the trouble is settled. If conferences which are being held tonight fail of results, others will be held.

MAN KILLED AS RESULT OF KENTUCKY FEUD

Louisville, Ky. Sept. 13.—Williams Collins was shot and instantly killed and an unidentified man slightly wounded in the neck near Hillsburg, Ky., according to information reaching here today. An old feud is believed to have caused the shooting.

GEN. PERSHING TAKES ONE AFTERNOON OFF

Washington, Sept. 13.—With his headquarters as chief of the American expeditionary forces reestablished in Washington after more than two years in France. General Pershing promptly joined in the Saturday half-holiday today and went to a track meet and a baseball game. He and his immediate staff spent hours in the open air under perfect weather conditions, in sharp contrast to the rush and bustle of their hours in New York and Philadelphia.

Tonight the general completed the celebration of this dual event for him, his return and his fifty-ninth birthday, at a quiet family dinner at the home of his father-in-law, Senator Warren, of Wyoming.

The only official events of General Pershing's first full day back in the city which probably is to be hereafter virtually his permanent home as ranking officer of the army, were his brief conference with Secretary Baker and his inspection of the offices set apart for him, where the affairs of the American expeditionary forces are to be wound up. He was eagerly hailed throughout the day, whenever he was recognized on the streets or elsewhere, but the most tumultuous greeting given was at the war department, where clerks fairly mobbed him, clinging to his sleeves, and thrusting eager hands to greet him. The general fought his way through manfully, but smilingly, and seemed to enjoy the battle and the warmth of the reception by these fellow workers.

General Pershing's conference with Mr. Baker was merely an official call. It was brief, but later he joined Mr. Baker at an inter-departmental track meet.

From the stadium, General Pershing went to the ball park where General March awaited him and hundreds of men from the first division stood at salute as he entered the box.

No ceremonies have been planned for General Pershing tomorrow or until the parade next Wednesday.

There was some comment today over the fact that the general wore no decorations, other than the ribbon of the distinguished service cross, nor the prescribed chevrons on his sleeves. An explanation was quickly forthcoming from the department. While it is orders that officers from overseas wear all prescribed trappings, General Pershing, because of his rank, is not subject to such regulations. As general in the regular establishment he may prescribe his own uniform and insignia, wear such as he may please of his decorations.

OBREGON TALKS ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 12.—The majority of the American people reject the idea of armed intervention in Mexico General Alvaro Obregon said in a formal statement here before departing for a tour of Mexico in the interest of his candidacy for the presidency of the republic.

"I conclude this from intimate knowledge of the American people," General Obregon said.

PROPERTY VALUED AT MILLIONS DOLLARS BURN

New York, Sept. 13.—The Stone and Fleming works of the Standard Oil company, covering 20 acres of Long Island city, tonight were wrapped in flames, which, after causing damage estimated as reaching into millions swept on despite the efforts of a dozen fire boats and nearly two score engine companies to check them. Many thousand gallons of oil were consumed.

The blaze started shortly after 3 p. m., following an explosion in one of the tanks, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Fire alarm immediately were turned in and all available apparatus in Long Island city and Brooklyn, and several companies from Manhattan were summoned.

Frantic efforts to check the flames during the afternoon failed and toward sunset anxiety began to be felt for the Platt works of the Standard Oil company on the opposite bank of the Newton creek, on which the Stone and Fleming plant is located. Lumber yards in the vicinity and plants in which large quantities of alcohol and naphtha are stored, also were threatened.

Although no one was reported killed up to a late hour tonight, more than a score of persons were burned or otherwise injured. Several persons were trampled under foot when a black draught, sweeping the flames hundreds of feet into the air, caused a crowd of many thousands, gathered on the opposite shore of the creek, to flee for safety.

As the flames spread from tank to tank, until at 8 o'clock 50 were ablaze, there were several explosions which caused uneasiness to spread among spectators. Fearing a more serious burst, they would scamper away, only to return again later to watch the flames sweep onward.

Each tank contained many thousand gallons of oil when the fire started, but plant employees immediately put into operation an emergency underground pipe system and began drawing off the oil to other Standard Oil plants in the vicinity. Blazing oil overflowed, however, from some tanks and ran along the ground, spreading destruction. Some spread along the surface of the creek, but soon burned itself out.

So intense was the heat that occupants of factories near the works and families in tenement houses a short distance away fled some carrying with them belongings.

Fire Commissioners Drennan took charge of the situation. The smoke was so thick that employees with a knowledge of the plant were used to guide the firemen in their work. Firemen between tanks were relieved at 10 minutes intervals. By order of the fire fighters nine search-lights, each of 500 candle power and having 1,800 feet of cable, were set up.

Shortly before 9 o'clock six more explosions occurred within a few minutes of one another, causing the spectators to flee. Ten more ambulances reinforcing several already on hand, arrived within a few minutes. The force of the explosions were felt within half a mile of the plant.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the flames spread to the main building of the Columbia Distilling company's plant on the same side of the creek as the Stone and Fleming works and the alcohol stored there burned with a roar. Blazing oil also spread across the creek, threatening the Platt works. Three men on one fire boat were reported killed.

"When I always have found to be possessed of a great spirit of brotherhood and fraternity.

"It is inconceivable that the United States should wage war on a neighboring country only because of inherent discontent caused by abnormal conditions created thru civil war which Mexican people have been forced into exactly for the same reason which brought about the world war."

GIANT TEXAS SOLDIER HEADS MACON POLICE

Macon Ga., Sept. 13.—Warren McWilliams, born and reared in Texas a former sergeant in Company C, 123rd infantry, and who saw service in France, was named chief of police by the civil service commissioners at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon to quell disorders in the mill district. The new chief is six feet, four inches in height. He succeeds Charles L. Bowden, who resigned this afternoon.

While authority had been given the commission to employ 75 new men for riot duty in the mill district, the discovery was made this afternoon that most of the applicants were strikers from the mills.

McWilliams was recently appointed to the police force and is said to be a member of the policemen's union. However, he accepted the appointment on a promise that there would be no more terrorizing of residents of that section of the city and no disorder.

The new chief said that he preferred to do the work with the old force and declared that no additional men were needed. The commissioners, however, gave authority to proceed with the selection of new men, purging the list of former employees of the Bibb mills.

Efforts to obtain release of strike leaders who were jailed here late yesterday, had been unsuccessful up to late this afternoon. In fact, additional charges of rioting were placed against J. C. Sullivan, former city fireman.

Mills are to reopen on Monday, it was learned today if "proper police protection" is provided. There was no disorder today.

The services of 300 well trained men, members of the American legion, many of whom were in the Rainbow division, will be offered to Chief of Police McWilliams tomorrow to quell any disorder that may occur in Macon, it was announced tonight by Lincoln McConnell, commander of the Joe N. Neel Post.

The condition of the negro women shot yesterday near Bibb mill No. 2 was unchanged tonight, it was announced at the hospital.

Two Preston, was arrested tonight by sheriff's deputies on charge of assault with intent to murder and for carrying concealed weapons. He is the second man arrested in connection with the shooting of negro women Friday, the other being "Bud" Womack.

GIRLS ROBBER FOR FUN AND ROMANCE

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 13.—Pearl and Anna Mandler, two girls, aged 19 and 21 years, of Fountain Springs, who are socially prominent in northern Schuylkill county, were prostrated when sentenced by Judge Berger to serve three and a half years for holding up citizens on highways and, as masked highwaymen, demanding money from them at the point of a revolver. "It was all a lark," the girls declared, and they said they only went into the game for the fun and romance.

Their home is just above Ashland and it was along the mountains of the northern part of this county they are alleged to have become a terror to automobile parties, few of whom realized who the persons were who were taking their cash and other belongings. One serious accusation against the girls was that they took a revolver from a man and sent it to friends at Chicago.

The court said such jokes could not be tolerated and Harry Swartz and William Smith, male companions of the girls who aided them in their exploits, also were sentenced to three and a half years. The state police, who arranged a fake hold-up, into which trap the girls readily fell, were responsible for the undoing of the highwaymen. W. C. Devitt, who represented the girls, told the court he lived near the Mandler family and that they are respectable and highly esteemed. The girls have been in jail two weeks, awaiting trial, and since then the hold-ups have continued, indicating that another gang is at work.