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NOT TO ABRIDGE PERSONAL LIBERTY

Daugherty Declares Injunction Will Not Be Used to Abridge Personal Liberty Nor Freedom of Speech.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The injunction obtained in Chicago against striking shopmen by the government, Attorney General Daugherty said today, will not be used to abridge personal liberty, nor will freedom of speech or the press be interfered with. But he added, "freedom of speech and freedom of press does not mean these mediums may be used to incite riots or murders." The Attorney General also declared that the injunction had not been obtained to force men to work, nor was it a move to prevent strikes.

The statement of Mr. Daugherty, which was made to newspaper correspondents, followed earlier declarations by a White House spokesman after today's cabinet meeting that President Harding felt the injunction would not in any way endangered constitutional rights of the men on strike or of other citizens. But, it was added, the Chicago injunction proceedings would be followed up with the determination of preventing interference with transportation.

Just how far the government would be obliged to go with prosecution against individuals, the White House spokesman said, could only be determined by events. It was indicated that no activities in connection with the strike outside of court matters were now in progress.

Attorney General Daugherty in his statement, declared there would be no objection by the Department of Justice to meetings of union men to perform any of their functions "that do not interfere with interstate commerce or otherwise violate the law."

"If anyone undertakes to abridge personal liberty," he added, "I will be as vigorous in upholding the peoples' rights as I am vigorous in opposing violence."

The Attorney General expressed the belief that the strike situation would "quiet down this week, and added:

"I do not want to go any farther in these proceedings than is necessary. I want to be reasonable about it, but not so reasonable as to let the government and the people be trampled upon."

The injunction, he said "is sitting very comfortable," adding that the department had received many congratulatory messages on it, including many from labor people.

The great majority of the press—about 90 per cent—that portion of the "respectable upstanding press," Mr. Daugherty declared, approved the government's course. The press, he added, had performed a "very generous helpful service to the American people."

Responding to the question, the Attorney General said he thought a court would construe advocacy of picketing as being in violation of Judge Wilkinson's temporary restraining order.

Reports to the Department of Justice today, he asserted, showed the situation over the country to be quiet, very comfortable."

As the Attorney General dismissed the situation, William H. Johnstone, president of the International Association of Machinists, one of the seven striking rail unions, declared in an address before a mass meeting of strikers here that no change has been made in the methods of conducting the strike so far as his union was concerned. Mr. Johnson characterized the Chicago injunction as "the big issue" and said he would "defy Attorney General Daugherty or anyone else to interfere to discuss matters of mutual interest."

SCALE COMMITTEE WORK ON SUNDAY

Breaks Precedent in Order to Get Quick Action—Approval by Convention of Miners Expected Without Difficulty—Meeting Called.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—Anthracite miners and operators having settled their wage differences after more than five months of controversy, every effort will be made to start production of coal as soon as possible. The scale committee, summoned early today, went into session here tonight to consider and approve the agreement reached at midnight last night and to call a delegate convention of miners at Wilkes-Barre this week to ratify the pact formally.

It was the first time in the history of anthracite wage negotiations that miners have met on a Sunday, the precedent being broken in order to get quick action. Leaders expressed the opinion that the hard coal mines would be in operation by the first of next week and that normal production would be quickly reached.

The production is estimated at about 40,000,000 behind last year.

The settlement announced by United States Senators Pepper and Reed of Pennsylvania came after an all day session of the operators, which resulted in their accepting the compromise proposed by the senators and a three hour joint session of miners and operators. In the joint conference the miners also accepted the proposition and an agreement made subject to the action of the miners' convention, it was added, such being the rule of the United Mine Workers.

The terms of the agreement as announced are as follows:

"The contract in force March 31, 1922, to be extended to August 31, 1923.

"The production of coal to begin at once.

"The miners and operators to join in a recommendation to congress that legislation be forthwith enacted creating a separate anthracite coal commission with authority to investigate and report promptly on every phase of the industry.

"The continuance of production after the extension date to be upon such terms as the parties may agree upon in the light of the report of the commission."

Coupled with the announcement was a letter addressed to the miners and operators by President Harding in which he urged both sides in the name of public welfare to accede to the proposal that had been advocated by Senators Pepper and Reed.

Members of the scale committee arrived here today without any definite knowledge of the final agreement. This was due to the fact that the announcement of the settlement was made so late last night that the information did not reach them before they left for the city. The agreement met with the general approval of most of the committeemen and no difficulty was anticipated by them in having the convention ratify the new pact.

After the agreement is finally approved operators and miners will meet and formally sign a contract. The date of the expiration of the new contract is rather an odd one as viewed by the mine workers. Herebefore all contracts have expired on March 31, which in the coal industry is the end of the coal year when coal contracts between producers and large consumers generally expire. It is also the shortest contract proposed since the operators have been dealing with the United Mine Workers of America.

COTTON MARKET

Cotton brought 21 1/2 cents on the local market today. Futures closed, Oct. 20.60
Dec. 20.86
Jan. 20.69
March 20.81

JUSTICE CLARK WILL QUIT BENCH

Leaves Vacancy in United States Supreme Court. Former Senator From Utah Is Being Considered By the President.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Resignation of Associate Justice John H. Clarke from the United States Supreme Court and the intention to appoint former Senator George H. Sutherland, of Utah to succeed him was announced today by President Harding. Justice Clarke's resignation will become effective September 18, when he reaches the age of sixty-five.

A desire to serve his neighbors and "some cause" in ways which would not be possible while he was holding public office was given by Justice Clarke in a letter to the President as the impelling reason for his leaving the bench. A retirement from public life at 65, he added, would conform to his philosophy of life.

Senator Sutherland, who has been selected for the vacancy is 64 years old. He was born in 1862. He served Utah in the first State Senate, and was a delegate from that State to each Republican National Convention from 1896 to 1920.

Mr. Sutherland was twice elected to the United States Senate, his service lasting from 1905 to 1917. He was defeated for reelection in 1916 by Senator King, the present junior member from Utah. Subsequently he was called upon by the present administration in an advisory capacity on several occasions, notably as a member of the advisory committee to the United States delegation to the arms conference. He recently represented the United States in negotiations with Norway dealing with war claims.

Justice Clarke was nominated to the Supreme Court bench by President Wilson in 1916 and in point of service is the junior associate justice. He was a life-long Democrat and was associated in politics in Ohio with Tom Johnson and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson. In 1903 he was defeated for the Senate by Marcus A. Hanna. In the Campaign for the Democratic nomination for the same position in 1914 he declared he had "favored progressive measures when it was far from popular to do so, and was almost mobbed for doing so."

Among his colleagues upon the bench, and by the bar of the court in general, Mr. Clarke is held in high esteem. He is regarded by his associates as a specialist in corporation law in its various phases.

HUGHES FOUND DEAD IN BED

Marion, Sep. 5.—Eddings Thomas Hughes, 42, a prominent lawyer of Marion and chairman of the ways and means committee of the last general assembly was found dead in bed at his home tonight. There were no signs of foul play.

Mr. Hughes returned this morning from Murrell's inlet where his family is staying at their summer home. He was seen on the streets this morning and when he did not appear for mail at noon and tonight a hunt was made.

MILL AUCTION

Greeville, S. C., Sept. 4.—The Saluda Manufacturing Company and the Riverdale mills which about a year ago went into bankruptcy, were sold at public auction here today by E. A. Gillfillin, trustee, the former property being bought by the Sham bow Shuttle Company of Wood socket, R. L., for \$29,000, and the latter mill being bid in by L. B. Houston, agent for unnamed parties for \$13,500.

KING OF SPAIN REFUSE TO WAIT

But Accepts Atlanta Girl's Apology. On Ball Room Floor. Miss Dickey Tells Alfonso to "Wait a Minute" As She Sees Father.

New York, Sept. 4.—An embarrassing incident on the crowded ball room floor of the Casino at Deauville, France, a month ago, in which the king of Spain was left standing by his dancing partner, Miss Katherine Dickey of Atlanta, while she hurried to greet her father, James I. Dickey, a director of the Atlanta National bank, was explained by the young woman today on her arrival on the Mauretania.

The royal consternation at being told to "wait a minute" in the middle of a dance and suddenly deserted was assuaged, however, when Miss Dickey sought out Prince Nicholas, second son of the King of Rumania, and induced him to convey her sincere regrets. The king accepted the situation good naturedly and remarked to Prince Nicholas on the democratic ideas of American girls.

The story goes that King Alfonso sought Miss Dickey as a dancing partner and dispatched his secretary to arrange the formal introduction. At the height of the gayety Miss Dickey caught sight of her dad and, wishing to tell him something of "great importance," stopped in her tracks and softly told the king to "wait a minute." She dashed among the other dancers in the rush for her father, while those who observed the puzzled expression on Alfonso's face as he was left alone, gasped with astonishment. When Miss Dickey returned the king was missing and realizing the embarrassing situation caused by her thoughtlessness, she successfully engaged Prince Nicholas as an apologetic hearer.

"Don't make me ridiculous," Miss Dickey said to the reporters, "but the king was so like us Americans that I felt I could ask him to wait a minute, not thinking at all of the rigorous etiquette that surrounds a European monarch."

DOGS SAVE FAMILY

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 4.—Barking dogs saved former Fire Chief W. L. Jackson and his family from death in the fire which destroyed his home eight miles west of Anderson Sunday morning. Mr. Jackson resigned as chief of the Anderson fire department some years ago and has been living on the farm since that time. Fire yesterday morning destroyed his home and dogs barking in the yard awakened the family barely in time for them to make their escape from the burning home.

MRS. EASON GOES TO CHARLESTON

Mrs. Sydney Eason and two children left today for Charleston to visit relatives. Mrs. Eason has been spending the summer in Abbeville with her parents Chief Justice and Mrs. Eugene B. Gary, and will visit in Charleston with Mr. Eason's family before returning to her home in New Jersey.

RAYMOND WEEKS A MAJOR

Raymond Weeks has received his commission as a Major for the coming session of the Georgia School of Technology. This is a distinction of which the young man is quite proud, and he is receiving the congratulations of his friends in Abbeville.

CHARLEY DARRACOTT COMES BACK

Charley Darracott, who has been in Calhoun Falls for the summer, has gone to work for the Co-operative store. Mr. Darracott's many friends in Abbeville will be glad to see him back.

MARSHALS BUSY LABOR DAY

Labor Day Found United States Marshals Mobilized to Enforce Strike Injunction—New Acts of Violence—Jewell Missing.

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 Pittsburg, Pa., where seven car repairmen were burned to death and a number injured when a Pennsylvania railroad bunkhouse was destroyed, had resulted in the arrest of one man.

At Louisville, Ky., the failure of alleged train wreckers to remove a derail device prevented the head-on crash of a Louisville and Nashville train into a string of cars loaded with stones. 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 Carbondale, Ill., an Illinois Central employee was attacked and beaten. Two trains were stoned at Grey Court, New York, 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 Frisco shop worker who was shot from ambush Saturday. Police said the men confessed

Mr. S. L. Wilson was in town today on business.

SMITH WOULD STARVE BOLL WEEVIL

Sees Way to Stop Trouble—Wants State and Federal Governments to Join in Battle on Farmers' Enemy.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The proposal for a one-year suspension of cotton planting in the United States as a means of eliminating the boll weevil was suggested in the Senate today by Senator Smith Democrat, South Carolina, who predicted wholesale abandonment of cotton farms throughout the South unless governmental action was taken to aid in destruction of the parasites.

The South Carolina Senator announced he had written to the chief entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, asking that a study be made to determine whether a year's lay-off in cotton growing would eradicate the weevil. He said the entomologist had expressed in a telephone conversation today the belief that such action would result in destroying the pest.

Senator Smith announced that as soon as he received the report of the entomologist he proposed to introduce a resolution as far as constitutionally possible of the federal government in the stopping of planting for one year "so that there may be a tomorrow for the cotton' industry."

"Unless this heroic remedy is applied," continued the speaker, "it will be only a question of a few years before the supply of cotton will be inadequate to meet the domestic needs, much less the world demand."

The present loss to the country from the ravages of the boll weevil amounts to a billion dollars a year, Senator Smith said. He suggested that the federal and State governments should join in paying the deficit occasioned by the growers in the one year's lay off, declaring that it would be cheaper for the country in the end even if it had to appropriate that amount to defray the expenses caused by the suspension of cotton growing for one year.

Senator Smith suggested that once the weevil was eliminated the federal government could and should resort to zoning the Rio Grande border for a distance of one hundred miles in which no cotton could be planted expressing belief that this action would effectually stop the insects' migration.

Pointing out that production last this year's crop would not exceed year was only a little more than half of normal and estimating that nine million bales, Senator Smith asked how long the nation could expect to maintain the balance of trade in its favor if its export of cotton fell away. The export demanded 6,000,000 bales with the domestic demand exceeding that slightly. On the basis of this year's crop he added, the country would be 2,500,000 short of the export requirements.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT

The following cases have been disposed of: Adam Crawford, violating prohibition law, found guilty and sentenced to sixty days.

Tom Crawford, violating prohibition law, found guilty in his absence. Sealed Sentence.

Walter Jackson and Wayne Tolbert, violating prohibition law, found not guilty.

Clarence Prince, larceny, pleaded guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months.

Robert Howard, housebreaking and larceny, pleaded guilty and sentenced to twelve months.

T. M. Worley, violating prohibition law, pleaded guilty and sentenced to twelve months.

The Court is now engaged in the trial of Tom and Jesse Botts, for murder.