

GASTONIA SECTOR GROWS ROWDY

Strikers Clash With Officers of Law. Many Are Jailed Following Attempt To Stage Parade.

Charlotte, N. C., April 22.—A near riot at Gastonia, N. C., with scores of strikers reported wounded in a clash with deputy sheriffs, and a gubernatorial protest against the recent destruction of union headquarters there by a masked mob, enlivened the Carolinas textile strike today.

Sheriff's officers at Gastonia late this afternoon brought pistol butts and blackjacks into play to halt a parade of strikers and 29 paraders including nine women, were jailed on charges ranging from blocking the sidewalks to drunkenness. No one was reported seriously injured. A city ordinance had been passed recently prohibiting street parades without permits.

Leggette Blyth, a newspaper reporter, was knocked unconscious by a deputy sheriff who struck him with his pistol as he entered the strike zone. The Gaston county officer declined to comment on the incident and Solicitor Carpenter ordered an investigation.

Among those held in jail tonight were Amy Schechter and Vera Bush, strike organizers representing the

National Textile Workers union. They were charged with blocking the sidewalks.

Tom P. Jimison, attorney for the union, said he would ask for a hearing tomorrow.

Five thousand textile mill workers in seven communities of North and South Carolina remained idle. Threat of an additional strike at the Calvine mill of the Chadwick Hoskins chain failed to materialize. At a mass meeting last night employees of the mill voted to demand the reinstatement of three members of the National Textile Workers union who had been discharged and to strike at 4 o'clock this afternoon if refused.

Tonight the mill was still in operation and William Sroka, representing the union, said the strike had been "postponed." He would make no further statement.

Officials of the Decotah mill at Lexington, N. C., announced the plant would re-open tomorrow. It closed April 12, executives said, because of "over production and unrest among the employees."

In South Carolina, where at Union, Anderson, Greenville and Woodruff, non-union mill operatives are striking, the impasse between the mill managements and strikers continued.

Striking employees of the Monarch and Otta-ray mills at Union today presented the management with a state-

Glenn May Not Prosecute King

Chester, April 20.—Hon. J. Lyles Glenn, of Chester, nominated by President Hoover last week for the extra federal judgeship in South Carolina, in all probability will qualify for the judicial position before the trial of Rafe King, indicted in York county for murder in connection with the death of his wife, is called at the regular term of court in Chester county in July, and will not prosecute the case in his capacity as solicitor, he stated a few days ago.

Arthur Gaston, of Chester, who has been associated with Solicitor Glenn in trial of other important cases and in preparation of the Rafe King case, will be associated with the successor to Solicitor Glenn, who is yet to be named by Governor Richards.

"Were it not for the fact that I am cognizant of the ability of Mr. Gaston as a trial attorney, I would probably delay qualifying for the judgeship in the event the nomination is confirmed, until after the trial of this important case," Solicitor Glenn said.

ment of terms upon which they would return to work. The management refused to accept the terms and countered with a proposition of their own, but it was refused by the strikers.

No announcement has been made by Governor Richards concerning the probable successor to Mr. Glenn. The appointment will be made soon after Mr. Glenn is confirmed and qualifies.

Clinton Man Gets School Promotion

Friends and relatives here will learn with interest of the recent election of A. C. Holland to the position of superintendent of Jones county schools, North Carolina. Mr. Holland is a son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hamp Holland of the Pea Ridge section near here, and a graduate of Presbyterian college. In addition to his teaching position, he is proprietor of Cape Fear Printing company, Falcon, N. C., and editor of a religious magazine. The following item in reference to his new work is taken from the Raleigh News and Observer:

Trenton, N. C., April 7.—A. C. Holland, a native of South Carolina, but whose 13 years of teaching have been spent in Cumberland county, this

state, has been elected as superintendent of Jones county public schools. Mr. Holland is principal of the South River consolidated schools in Cumberland county. He was valedictorian of his class at Presbyterian college, Clinton, C. C., in 1916. Last summer he acquired the master's degree from the University of North Carolina. He comes highly recommended, having spent ten years as principal of the Falcon high school, and three years as principal of the South River Consolidated schools near Falcon.

Columbia Druggist Leaves \$500,000

Columbia, April 22.—An estate of more than half a million dollars, most of it stocks and bonds, was left by W. J. Murray, Columbia, wholesale druggist and merchant, who died March 31, his will revealed when filed today. With the exception of \$21,000, which goes to five charitable and religious institutions and to distant relatives, the residue of the estate was be-

queathed to the widow and four children.

Bequests to religious and educational institutions include: Interest on \$2,000 to trustees of Columbia college; interest on \$5,000 to board of missions, Methodist Episcopal church, South, for support of missions in foreign fields; interest on \$2,500 to superannuated ministers of the South Carolina church conference, Methodist Episcopal church, South; interest on \$2,500 to lower South Carolina conference, Methodist Episcopal church, South; interest on \$2,500 to each conference for support of aged, infirm and superannuated ministers; and interest on \$1,000 to South Carolina Association for the Blind, Columbia.

CHILDREN'S CHAPTER MEETS MONDAY

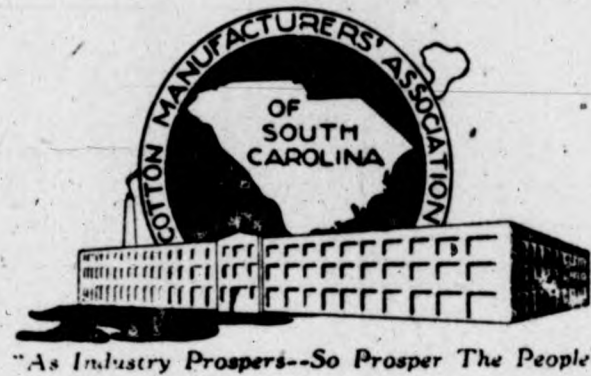
The Children of the Confederacy will meet next Monday, April 29, at four o'clock, with Miss Sadie Chandler.

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Skilled Specialist or Laborer---Which?

THE tendency in the textile industry in recent years has been toward specialization. The introduction of modern machinery, as in other industries, is developing highly skilled specialists. They, under improved conditions, with activities confined to more productive work, are enabled to accomplish more, accept greater responsibilities and earn more. The simpler duties are not allowed to annoy and retard the efficiency of the more capable, but are passed on to the unskilled.

Weavers, for example, who formerly handled inferior yarns with limited machinery, were taxed to the limit to care for a small number of looms, and were obliged in so doing to fill batteries, remove cloth and attend to the various other trivial details that arise in weaving. Now they are assisted by battery hands and cloth men. The efforts of the weaver are confined to that portion of the process of weaving that requires skill, principally that of supervision and of tying broken strands of yarn. As a consequence he can handle an increased number of looms and yet handle them more satisfactorily to himself, as well as to his employer.

It is inevitable that so sound a principle should succeed; and it has. It has dignified the position of the weaver, and enlarged his earning power. Simultaneously it has increased production, reduced overhead, and made possible a proportionate increase in wages for the skilled operative, and a better quality of cloth.

History shows that such innovations in industry even though marking a very distinct step forward, are not always in the beginning understood. They sometimes unfortunately cause suspicion, even though sound in principle and inevitable in the progress of humanity. Man, however, cannot stand still. He must progress. Personal efficiency is the aim of all mankind, and the weaver is no exception. Like his associates, the loom fixer, the spinner, the carder, the spooler, he desires to improve himself, and he will. He sees in extended labor a bigger, a better and an easier job, with greater opportunities of increased pay and advancement.

The textile industry is a highly scientific industry. The public would find its intricate details difficult to comprehend. Even the weaver sometimes, with sincerest intentions, may mistake increased opportunities for hardships. But in time he understands.—As aptly expressed in a recent agreement between executives and operatives in a South Carolina Cotton Mill: "The fundamental principles of extended labor are correct when properly applied."

The
COTTON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
of SOUTH CAROLINA