

The Watchman and Southron.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

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COAL MINES ORDERED REOPENED

Harding Tells Operators to Resume Mining of Coal—When Miners Reject Arbitration

Washington, July 17.—Bituminous coal mine operators were "invited" by President Harding at the White House today to "return to your mine properties and resume operations" after they had replied to the president's tender of arbitration for settling the national coal strike with a collective offer to put their properties and their services at the disposal of the government "in this crisis."

Speaking as chairman of the group of operators after the White House conference, Alfred M. Ogle said the employers would make the attempt to resume operations.

Meanwhile, the miners' union, through an adjournment sine die of its controlling policy committee, made certain its refusal to accept the arbitration proposal and many of its officials immediately left Washington. The bituminous operators were likewise not a unit in accepting the government arbitration proposals, but the president said that a large majority of them by unqualified acceptance, had given him occasion to "express my own and the public's gratitude."

There were intimations in official circles that all the implications of the decision to ask that the mines be opened had been fully considered by the government, and that there was a possibility that the production of troops and the American flag would be furnished in districts where men were willing to work, failing sufficient local safeguarding. Employers generally held the view that some coal production would result in union fields in Pennsylvania and Ohio, if anywhere else, even though executives of the Ohio river reported today that output was being cut off rapidly through lack of transportation due to the railroad strike.

A day and night of almost continuous sessions did not suffice to make the bituminous operators a unit for acceptance of the detailed arbitration proposals of the government, even though anthracite operators last week had given quick acceptance. On a final vote a general letter, accepting the principle of arbitration and making the tender of mines and services, was agreed upon and presented to the president.

A delegation consisting of 15 operators took the message to the White House, and after their visit a statement explaining the procedure was given out, as well as the text of the president's response.

In the district actions referred to, the delegates of employers from the associations in Illinois, the Southwest all industry representatives west of the Mississippi and the Pittsburgh vein operators and other associations of Ohio voted for an unqualified acceptance of the president's arbitration plan.

Indiana state associations stood out against the plan, Pittsburgh producers' associations in Pennsylvania and the associations in central Pennsylvania operating unionized mines, with some support from Ohio districts, presented memorials which were rejections of the president's plan.

Payment of the wage scale existing April last and the continuance of the "check off" system of collecting union dues while arbitration is in progress were points raised by the minority. One or two operators in central Pennsylvania withdrew from their association because of their insistence that arbitration should be accepted unqualifiedly.

All minority spokesmen offered to accept arbitration on a district basis.

President Harding saw Chairman Ogle and William Field, the latter representing the Pittsburgh association, prior to the final decision and Secretaries Mellon and Hoover attended the conference. The operators met again after the final White House interview to discuss their future course.

Secretary Weeks went to the senate late in the day, while the operators were still in session, and discussed with senators from coal states the situation and the possible steps which might be taken by the government, in the emergency.

President Harding's statement to the operators was as follows: "Gentlemen:

"I have your decision. I would not be frank if I did not confess a disappointment of your lack of unanimity. To the large majority of you who have pledged readiness to resume activity under the government's proposal, I must express my own and the public's gratitude.

"We have now reached a point, owing to the refusal of mine workers and the minority of your operators to accept the proposed arbitration, where the good offices of the government in seeking a voluntary adjustment of the dispute between mine operators and mine workers are without avail.

"I can not permit you to depart without reminding you that coal is a national necessity, the ample supply of which is essential like-

TROOPS ARE NEEDED AT WAYCROSS

Governor of Georgia Asked to Take Charge of Serious Strike Situation at Railroad Shops

Waycross, Ga., July 17.—Serious disorders occurred here this afternoon near the Atlantic Coast Line shops between strike sympathizers and strikebreakers and railroad officials. It is understood that the railroad and county officers have called on Governor Hardwick for troops.

The trouble is said to have started at an early hour this afternoon when two shop foremen attempted to bring into the railroad shops two strikebreakers. The four men were set upon and badly beaten. Free for all fighting followed. The police reported no one slain, but several men are said to have been injured seriously.

There are more than 100 men at work for the Atlantic Coast Line at this point, and serious trouble is expected by officials. Sheriff H. J. Sweat officially wired Governor Hardwick tonight that he believed the strike situation beyond his control and that troops were needed at once. The sheriff stated that so far as he could ascertain nearly 50 men said to be present employees of the railroad had been either beaten severely or driven from the city.

Waycross, Ga., July 18.—Fresh disorders broke out in the railroad strike here today. Several fights occurred in various parts of the city. Troops are expected to arrive this afternoon.

Atlanta, July 17.—Gov. Hardwick tonight authorized Adj. Gen. J. Van Holt Nash to send Georgia National Guardsmen to Waycross, Ga., where disorders were reported late today in connection with a strike of some 1,000 union employees of the Atlantic Coast Line railway. General Nash later said to newspaper men over the telephone from Brunswick, Ga., that he had telephoned to Waycross and did not believe the sending of troops was yet necessary. If it became necessary, he added, they would be sent.

The governor acted on the request of Sheriff H. J. Sweat at Waycross, who advised him that clashes between present employees and strike sympathizers were beyond his control. Dispatches from Waycross said that Sheriff Sweat announced that more than 50 of the approximately 100 men at work in the shops had been beaten or driven from town. The chief trouble was said to have occurred this afternoon. No one was killed as far as could be learned.

The Georgia National Guard is on its annual summer encampment at St. Simon's Island near Brunswick, Ga., and Governor Hardwick telephoned Adj. Gen. J. Van Holt Nash, in command, to send as many men as he thought would be necessary to handle the situation. He was said to have left the personnel and other details to General Nash.

General Nash said tonight over the telephone that he would talk to Sheriff Sweat tomorrow morning and if the situation warranted would send troops.

The railroad shops at Waycross were under guard today and the attacks alleged to have been made there carried out by small parties of men in automobiles, who seized their victims in the streets and beat them up, according to a statement made tonight by Sheriff Sweat.

He reported six or seven men painfully hurt but no fatalities.

Denison, Texas, July 17.—Fifty non-union workers, under heavy guard were detained here early today and taken to the railroad shop district. There was no demonstration.

Local officials of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad announced the suspension of fourteen passenger trains in Texas, effective at midnight.

A. C. L. Engineer Shot

Reported to Have Called Yardmaster "Scab"

Wililmington, N. C., July 18.—H. J. Southwell, Atlantic Coast Line engineer, was fatally shot at 7 o'clock tonight by H. E. Dallas, yardmaster and special guard at the Atlantic Coast Line yards. Dallas is held in jail without bond. The trouble was precipitated, it is alleged, when Southwell referred to Dallas as a "scab."

There is no indication of trouble as a result of the shooting.

SERIOUS DISORDERS AT ROCKY MOUNT

Four Companies of Militia Are Sent to Railroad Town

Raleigh, N. C., July 17.—While four companies of the National Guard at Camp Glenn, were preparing tonight to entrain for designated points in North Carolina to be used, under orders of Governor Morrison, for emergency duty in the railroad strike zones, Judge H. G. Connor, United States district court at Wilson, was signing an injunction prohibiting striking shop craftsmen of the Seaboard Air Line from any interference with the property or employees of the Seaboard. The order is returnable at Raleigh July 27.

While reports from Rocky Mount indicated a slight disorder there yesterday morning after the service of injunction papers issued by Judge Connor Sunday, reports from Hamlet showed only peaceful picketing at that branch of the Seaboard. Seaboard strikers in Raleigh picketed the Seaboard office building and the shops but there were no disorders.

The four companies of militia left Camp Glenn, according to the adjutant general's office, on a special train tonight at 7 o'clock for their respective destinations: Company C to Raleigh; Company D, a machine gun company, to Durham; Company A, to Wilson; and Company E, to Rockingham. The companies stationed at Rockingham and Wilson will be used if necessary, it is contemplated, at Hamlet and Rocky Mount, respectively. The machine gun company and the company assigned to Raleigh will be used, according to the governor, at any point their presence may be required.

Rocky Mount, N. C., July 17.—Developments in the shopmen's strike at the Emerson shops of the Atlantic Coast Line tonight was a mass meeting of the shopmen addressed by J. F. McMahon, chairman of the legislative committee of the state federation of labor, who is counseling forbearance and peace on the part of the shopmen, and a conference between Judge H. G. Connor and an aldermanic committee of Rocky Mount, at Wilson. The committee sought to show Judge Connor that an injunction order, issued by him Sunday, had been violated by Atlantic Coast Line workers.

Complete paralysis of the shops came today when the stationary firemen and oilers went out. All special agents have abandoned the shops, the last one going today at noon when he was forced into an automobile by strikers, taken to his home and warned to stay there.

Rocky Mount, N. C., July 17.—Three arrests were made today in connection with the disorders of the last few days. R. N. Barnes and Pat Casby, describing themselves as machinists' helpers, and F. Wilson, a local merchant, whose store is located near the railroad shops, are in custody charged with assault, conspiracy and kidnapping.

C. & O. CLERKS WALKOUT

Cincinnati, July 19.—The strike of clerks and station employees on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad has been sanctioned. E. H. Stizgerald, grand president of the Clerk's Brotherhood, announced today.

RUSSIANS DICTATE TO THE HAGUE

Conference Will Be Continued on Terms Laid Down by Russians

The Hague, July 18 (By the Associated Press).—The Russians won the rubber today in the game being played at The Hague. They had a good hand and played it with dash and conviction; they drove their adversaries to a corner and forced capitulation to their demand for a joint plenary session, to find, if possible, a way of saving the conference and continuing the work, the aim of which is the reconstruction of Russia and her reentry into the comity of nations.

The Bolshevik victory was complete, except possibly on one point. The non-Russian delegates insist that when the Soviet delegation meets them, probably tomorrow, the Russians will renew proposals and clear cut propositions justifying resumption of the negotiations. The Bolsheviks took their victory calmly and were not inclined to quarrel against the conditions imposed on them.

One of the Soviet delegates informed the Associated Press tonight that the Russians would meet the non-Russian delegates and endeavor to submit something new and tangible relative to compensation for confiscated property which Russia was unable to restore to the former owners, but added laughingly: "Moratorium is a popular word nowadays; we may ask for a moratorium, in other words for a delay of some 15 or 20 years for the payment of compensation. How can Russia do otherwise in her present economic condition?"

The Soviet delegates flatly refused to attend the morning session of the subcommittee on property to which they had been summoned and which many of the delegates were convinced would be the last dramatic session of the conference. The non-appearance of the Russians caused everybody to fidget and watch the clock anxiously.

After a wait of half an hour, somebody suggested telephoning to their hotel, and the answer was received: "We are not coming; we are saying what we have to say in a letter, now on the way."

END OF RAIL STRIKE MAY COME SOON

Maintenance of Way Employees Not Expected to Quit Work, Says Grable

Chicago, July 18.—With E. F. Grable, president of the Maintenance of Way Union, asserting that he did not expect his men to leave their work, conferences looking forward to a peaceful settlement of the shopmen's strike continued today.

Announcement by the Pennsylvania Railroad that a mutually satisfactory wage agreement had been reached with its shopmen was considered by some railroad and union leaders to have had a clarifying effect on the entire situation, inasmuch as the Pennsylvania has insisted on dealing directly with its own men.

Mr. Grable issued a statement tonight asserting that "the path to an early adjustment is open" so far as the 400,000 maintenance men are concerned. Referring to his conference with President Harding last week, Mr. Grable said he had received assurances that members of the Senate interstate commerce committee expected to hold early hearings on disputed points of the labor provisions of the Transportation Act, particularly with reference to the living wage principle.

SITUATION AT ROCKY MOUNT

Rocky Mount, N. C., July 18.—Half a dozen officials of the Atlantic Coast Line headquarters here were in overalls today attempting to discharge the duties of the 800 striking railroad employees. All freight and passenger trains through the local junction were put through on time today, but officials of the road doubted their ability to continue to cope with the situation.

The last of the special guards resigned today following the kidnapping of 13 of their number Sunday and three last night.

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WAYCROSS IS QUIET

Waycross, Ga., July 19.—It was quiet here today following the arrival of three companies of state troops yesterday. It is announced that the soldiers will be classed as reinforcements to the police.

Navy Yard Not to Be Closed Roosevelt Tells Senators

Washington, July 18.—Senator N. B. Dial this morning called on Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and was told that the Charleston navy yard would not be closed but would be kept open on a reduced scale.

Senator E. D. Smith also obtained information which satisfied him that the yard would be kept going, but said that the extent of its operation on the reduced plan would remain to be determined. There is no question that the activity of the senators and many others in protesting against the summary order of the acting secretary for the close of the Charleston yard and the feeling of various industrial persons in high administrative circles that a serious mistake was being made by this course, together with the manifestations of concern from Southern communities outside of Charleston, constituted in the aggregate reaction against the closing order which must have surprised the acting secretary of the navy as much as it impressed the administration as a whole.

SECY DENBY NEAR TO DEATH

Peking, July 19.—Secretary Denby, of the American navy, narrowly escaped death this afternoon in an airplane accident. He was flying at a height of four thousand feet over the great wall when the engine of the plane broke down. The machine was demolished in landing, but Mr. Denby escaped uninjured.

HAGUE PARLEY IS CLOTHED IN MYSTERY

Conference Ends in Uncertain Manner When Russians Object to Soviet Proposals—Door Still Left Open

The Hague, July 18.—Mystery marked the Hague proceedings today and the conference ended in an uncertain manner. After Maxim Litvinoff, head of the Soviet delegation, had proposed to submit to Moscow a recommendation to acknowledge pre-war debts and admit the general principle of compensation for foreign property there was a temporary effort on the part of the non-Russian delegates to create the impression that the Russians had yielded materially.

When the non-Russian delegates met in the afternoon, however, to examine Litvinoff's proposals further there was decided objection to submitting these proposals to the various governments and an unwillingness to wait for seven days, as M. Litvinoff had suggested, for Moscow's action on the recommendation.

One of the results of this meeting was the adoption of a cryptic resolution introduced by Baron Avezzano, Italy, which was so puzzling that nobody but the delegates, and probably not all of them, could understand it. Then the non-Russian delegates decided to hold a final plenary meeting at 3 p. m. tomorrow to receive the reports of the three subcommittees and bring the conference to a final close.

The Avezzano resolution, discussing Litvinoff's proposal, does not consider it a basis for an agreement. Translated into plain language of the experts it evidently intended to mean that the leading delegations at The Hague are not inclined to submit the Russian proposal to their governments and have rejected Litvinoff's suggestion of a week's delay to hear from Moscow.

The resolution concluded with the statement that Litvinoff's declaration can help to create a favorable atmosphere for future negotiations. In other words, the door is left open.

When M. Litvinoff and his associates learned of the action of the Europeans they declared that the Russian declaration was automatically withdrawn by the failure of the other delegates to wait seven days for Moscow's action and that the Russians now felt free to make separate agreements with the various governments as occasion might offer. Collective bargaining never appealed strongly to the Moscow government, according to Litvinoff, and now the coast was clear for dealing with individual nations.

The impression is general tonight that the experts get beyond their depths and the various governments decided it was best to bring the conference to a close before further political complications arose. While the delegates constantly stated that the conference was an economic and financial affair, it was clear from its inception that it was little less political than Geneva. The French and Belgian delegates had favored concluding it for the past fortnight.

The Russians are not making any preparations tonight for their departure, and the conference has been reported ended so often that there seemingly is an unwillingness to believe that the temporary revival brought about by Litvinoff today may not be repeated.

None of the delegates apparently wish to appear as opposing any legitimate project for the small European investors to get their money back. At the same time they pointed out what they termed the grave danger to the social government system of Europe, which they deemed an inevitable accompaniment of the Russian project if put into operation. They contended that it offered untold opportunities for the dissemination of Bolshevik propaganda because it meant that every small bondholder in Europe henceforth would have a direct interest in the welfare of the Soviet government and would be put into direct communication with it. Their hope of eventual annihilation of the Soviet regime.

Cowpens Would Join Cherokee

Columbia, July 20.—Governor Harvey today ordered an election for September 5, on the question of annexing a portion of Spartanburg county to Cherokee county. The portion of the county in question is in the vicinity of the town of Cowpens, the eastern corner of Spartanburg county.

Fire at Laredo, Texas

Laredo, July 20.—The properties of the Humble and Pierce Oil Companies and the government fumigation plant were destroyed by fire last night. The damage is estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand to half million.

HARDING PASSES BUCK TO GOVERNORS

President Calls on State Executives to Furnish Protection to Operators and Non-Union Miners

Washington, July 18.—In the name of the common welfare, and the paramount needs of the American people for the production and transportation of a fuel supply, President Harding tonight through telegrams called upon the governors of twenty-eight coal states to furnish protection and safeguards to men and employers willing to resume work in the industry, notwithstanding the mine workers' strike.

To the efforts of the states in this direction, he said, "the federal government pledges to you every assistance at its command."

Behind the telegrams there loomed the definite indication of a government decision to obtain the resumption of transportation and mining, both hampered today by labor walkouts which high government officials consider interconnected and associated.

Replying to a question late today, Attorney General Daugherty said: "Naturally there's a relationship between the railroad and coal situations, whether inspired or conspired I am not saying."

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, declared the president's message to the governors "merely a gesture which will not produce coal," and asserted that the mine workers' strike would be continued. Earlier in the day before the telegrams had been dispatched Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, predicted in a statement that President Harding's invitation to the operators to resume operations would result in no appreciable increase in production. He added that "when a half million men are agitated it is a poor time for the rattling of drums, the rattling of sabers and the pounding of the mailed fist."

President Harding's in his telegrams explained in detail the negotiations and conferences with union officers and mine operators and the offer of existing wage scales to the striking miners, all of which had ended, he said, in failure to reach a voluntary adjustment, and left no recourse but to invite the mine operators to return to their mines and resume operations. For this last endeavor, he asked the assistance of the states.

The telegrams went to the governors of the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.

BANKS BACKING ASSOCIATION

Farmers in Large Numbers Signing Contracts

Rock Hill, July 19.—The banks of South Carolina will stand strongly behind the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association in the opinion of Chas. L. Cobb, of Rock Hill, president of the South Carolina Bankers' Association, who declared today that in his opinion the formation of the association marked the most forward step that the farmers of the state have ever taken.

"I feel sure that there is not a bank in South Carolina but that will cooperate in every possible way with the association," said Mr. Cobb. "The banks are delighted to see the farmers putting such business-like methods in the marketing of their crops. It is a step which we feel they should have taken long ago."

"A very great majority of the banking institutions of the state endorsed the movement during the organization campaign and assisted in putting the campaign over. They did this only after they had made a thorough study of the plan of and of the operation of the association of other states which flourished last season."

"I feel that an exceptionally able board of directors has been chosen in this state, one that can cope successfully with any problem which might arise. The war finance corporation has placed its stamp of approval on the organization by approving an application for an advance of \$19,000,000. This shows the confidence that it has in the banks of South Carolina. I am sure, and will stand it, ready to assist it in every way possible."

"We are all more or less familiar with the results that have been accomplished by the cooperatives in California. I do not feel that it is too much to expect that just as great results will be obtained by the cotton cooperatives."

With six million things at home that are fit to worry about some people keep up with the Chinese war.

SHIP SUBSIDY GRAB EXPOSED BY FLETCHER

Florida Senator Attacks Scheme of the Republicans to Divert Public Money to Private Pockets

Washington, July 18.—The administration ship subsidy bill was attacked in the senate today by Senator Fletcher (Democrat) of Florida, former chairman and now ranking minority member of the senate commerce committee, who said the bill had "provisions for subventions, indirect subsidies and direct subsidies upon a scale never before contemplated."

The Florida senator added that in his opinion it would, at this time, be a mistake and most unfortunate for the country to enact them into laws.

Sale of shipping board vessels on long time payments and government insurance for American ship operators was recommended by Senator Fletcher.

Analyzing the pending bill Senator Fletcher said it proposed to loan money to ship purchasers at rates lower than the government itself could obtain it. He also thought that the Standard Oil, the United States Steel corporation, Galted Fruit and other great corporations maintaining fleets, would, under the bill, escape all taxes on their shipping property.

The bill, Senator Fletcher continued, also would give the shipping board "the power of life or death over any shipping company or vessel owner, the privilege of rewarding favorites to an unlimited extent and of ruining those not liked, of building up ports and destroying them, as the board might determine."

The vision of a merchant marine coming out of this bill is a "deceptive mirage," said the Florida senator. "It means wreckage. The result will be that the shipping board would apparently enjoy as they sit in their offices and draw their salaries, relieved of the burden of these ships, beholding the American merchant marine on their walls—painted ships on a painted ocean."

"Granted that subsidies will increase the possibilities of the sale of the ships, the result will be that the pick of the ships will be acquired by a few strong lines and the less desirable will be left on the hands of the shipping board."

The administration ship subsidy bill is framed in the interest of the fast ocean liners rather than the cargo vessels, Representative Davis (Democrat) of Tennessee, a member of the merchant marine committee, declared in a statement issued today.

The announcement of President Ferguson of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company "of negotiations with the construction persons for the construction of two 1,000-foot passenger steamers," contingent upon the passage of the bill, "smacks of propaganda," Mr. Davis said, adding that "nobody could pay the price of travel on such palatial greyhounds."

Owners of such vessels, he pointed out, could borrow two-thirds of the cost of construction on 15 years' time, should the bill become law, at 2 per cent. annual interest and during that period be entitled under such a law to \$30,000,000 in voyage subsidies, on \$60,000,000 "should the shipping board double the basic subsidies under the discretion lodged in them by the pending bill."

"About the only foreign comment on this bill would develop," he continued, "would be to encourage the already too prevalent practice of Americans spending abroad the money acquired in America."

HARVEY ADDRESSES DRUGGISTS

Governor Attends State Convention in Florence

Columbia, July 20.—Governor Wilson G. Harvey went to Florence Wednesday night where he delivered an address before the State Pharmaceutical Association. The governor spoke of the drug stores as a community center and a community builder, striking a new thought in connection with the drug business and making a strong appeal to the pharmacists for community building. He said that especially in small towns the non-union places where they discuss issues of the day and community affairs, he pleaded with the druggists to maintain a wholesome atmosphere about their places of business.

BLEASE'S POLITICS IN 1919

In Speech to Labor Unions at Rock Hill He Criticised State and National Administrations

The following report of a speech delivered at Rock Hill by Mr. Cole L. Blease was printed in the Charlotte Observer and so far as is of record none of the statements contained therein have ever been denied or contradicted.

Rock Hill, Dec. 27, 1919.—Cole L. Blease, former governor of South Carolina, delivered an address before the representatives of the textile unions of the city.

Mr. Blease spoke of the rights of laboring men to organize, dropping in some words of advice as to what a labor organization should and should not do. A considerable portion of the time was taken up in criticizing the democratic administration, state and national, the speaker referring to the fact that he was still as much opposed to entering the war as ever and declared that time had shown who he was right three years ago.

Mr. Blease said men had the right to organize and to bargain collectively. Organize and tell people about your union, don't confine the membership strictly to the men of the particular occupation. He said lawyers take in none but lawyers and doctors none but physicians. One reason for the death of so many organizations is that they allow anyone to become a member, said the speaker referring, particularly to the organizations of farmers. You have the right to organize and I believe in the right to strike when you think you are wrong, he impressed the fact that this does not give the right to destroy property, for while the employer has the right to quit if he does not receive the wage he thinks he should, the employee has the same right to refuse to pay it and tell the employer that he will have to quit. Mr. Blease insisted that the members of the local union should be mighty careful in the selection of their leaders. He counseled them to strive to place and keep their organization on a high plane, and to strive to get in good citizens as individuals, to make their organization one that would benefit membership. His warning word was to keep the organization out of politics, saying that "they say keep out of politics and that is a good thing to remember."

Mr. Blease bitterly arraigned the administration forces in Washington for plunging the country into war and declared that his Pomaria and Filbert speeches of three years ago had turned into prophecies. He still contended that we had no right to enter the war, and thought you had proven this. "The people were fast repeating those who made war possible, and when they get another shot, they are going to put in a republican president and change the entire regime at Washington. He declared that the present government is not a democracy, the past congress was not democratic, that the president was not a democrat and never was. He referred to the fact that the government was rapidly making state's rights a part of the federal constitution, and prohibition amendments to the federal constitution. He gave the appearance of being pleased with the thought that the country was going republican, but declared that so long as they put "niggers" on the ticket in his state he could not stomach the thought of voting republican. He added, however, that he could not vote the democratic ticket.

Mr. Blease also referred to the recent congressional election in North Carolina and declared his belief that the republican candidate would be seated. He said that he was in congress he would vote to seat Morehead, and would vote as he believed the election was stolen from the republican candidate.

Collier Not Guilty

State Department Says That Charges Against Commissioner to Brazil Unfounded

Washington, July 20.—The state department announced today that the charges against D. C. Collier, commissioner general of the Entomological Exposition, had disclosed "no basis for any charge of dishonesty or moral turpitude." Collier has been directed to return to Rio de Janeiro and take charge of the American participation in the exposition.

Troops Moving in North Carolina

State Militia Ordered to Rocky Mount and Aberdeen

Raleigh, N. C., July 20.—Acting Governor Morrison's instructions, Adjutant-General Metz today ordered state troops from Wilson and Goldsboro to proceed to Rocky Mount and the squad now at Rockingham to proceed to Aberdeen.

Men are Lucky. None can understand a woman.