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THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1896.

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

Sumter, S. C., Wednesday, July 26, 1922

VOL. LII. NO. 47

THE FEAR OF COAL FAMINE GROWS STRONG

Secretary Hoover Formulating Plan to Divert Fuel to Essential Industries

Washington, July 20.—Development of plans for stretching out the nation's coal supply, now dwindling under continued impact of the mine and rail strikes, was the immediate concern today of federal officials acting in the industrial situation. Secretary Hoover announced that within a day or two the interstate commerce commission and the commerce department would put into operation a scheme of diverting to essential transportation lines the coal coming from non-union mines and those that may be opened up in union territory, by use of priority orders governing transportation. The object will be the maintenance of the transportation machine.

Next in order for coal supply from the diminished output, it was indicated, would be the Northern Great Lake ports and should it be found impossible to avert a shortage, the coal distribution plan might be expanded to become a complete rationing of supplies to other industries and territories as their necessities might appear.

Attorney General Daugherty commented in connection with this plan that the strike disruptions had already made it certain that there would be a coal shortage next winter.

Replies of governors to President Harding's invitation that they guarantee protection to mine operation in spite of strike continuance continued to come to the White House.

Governor Grosbeck of Michigan outlined plans for opening mines there under state control with federal sanction, but comment was withheld.

In connection with a message from Governor Morrison of North Carolina questioning the president's policy in asking that the mines be opened even if force was necessary to protect workers, high administration officials pointed out that responsibility for coal production in that state was small.

Reports to government departments indicate that while trains are still being withdrawn by railroads, the movement of the mails and likewise of all necessities of life is continuing throughout the country. Mail cars are being attached to trains still kept running, with motor trucks in readiness to supplement this service.

Secretary Hoover in discussing the possibility of coal rationing today indicated that imports of coal from abroad might help the situation, particularly in the East-land, where the ports are equally being closed.

He pointed out that a considerable number of cargoes had been coming to Atlantic harbors from England since the American strike began.

Prices for bituminous, it was said, have risen to levels higher than those set by voluntary agreement between the non-union producers and the commerce department some weeks ago. Unofficial reports from the West Virginia coal fields, where the bulk of Eastern non-union coal has been produced, indicated a steady decrease in production, due to railroad service disabilities.

Officials considered it significant evidence of the relationship between the coal and railroad strikes that clerks and freight handlers on the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western roads should be called out since these two roads serve the greater non-union coal fields. Some West Virginia mines have not had more than a day's supply of coal cars in the four working days of the present week.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, today transferred the union's temporary coal strike headquarters to New York but left here reiterating the determination of the union miners' leaders to carry on the stoppage of the industry until they obtained successful negotiations for a satisfactory wage scale on a national basis.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE A FAILURE

Meeting Adjourned Without Having Accomplished Anything of Importance

The Hague, July 20 (By the Associated Press).—The United States government figured in the closing scene of The Hague conference which today passed into history without accomplishing its aim—the reaching of an economic accord with Soviet Russia. M. Catter of Belgium made the statement at the final session at the peace palace that he was authorized by the American charge d'affaires to say that the American government would adhere to the resolution which had just been adopted, whereby the governments engaged not to assist any of their citizens in attempts to acquire property in Russia which belonged to citizens of other countries and was confiscated since November, 1917.

The United States, he added, had no intention of departing from its line of conduct with regard to property expropriated in Russia. The resolution itself gave rise to some debate. France, through M. Alphonse, moved to amend the resolution so that the word "belonged" would become "belongs." France's idea was that although the property had been seized by the Bolsheviks, it was legally left in the possession of foreigners and that in the resolution the use of the present tense of the verb should clearly record this fact. The amendment was rejected.

The Baltic states did not succeed in their efforts to have set up some machinery for possible continuance of the work of The Hague. Believing the Russian project for the recognition of debts and the right of compensation for confiscated property was a logical basis for an eventual accord with Russia, the Baltic states wanted to create some organization for receiving the Moscow government's reply as to whether the newest proposal of its Hague delegates was officially ratified.

Through this organization the Netherlands government, for instance, it was pointed out, could then transmit the reply to all the other governments and, if favorable, it could serve as the foundation for renewed negotiations, and perhaps another conference.

The Baltic delegates were firmly convinced of the necessity of losing no opportunity to provide for the regeneration of Russia. They were induced, however, not to push their point and the matter did not arise at the closing session of the conference which adjourned after a series of reports were adopted.

Three separate documents explained why the subcommissions on private property, credits and debts failed to reach any conclusions which would serve as a basis for a general agreement with Russia were among the reports. The fourth document, a general survey, declared the new Russian proposal could not form the foundation for an agreement because it did not embody any working rule or machinery of any guarantees which could insure the effective discharge of the obligations the Russians proposed to undertake.

The end of the conference means that when one month has passed, the powers are free to make separate agreements with Russia and that Premier Lloyd George's non-aggression pact lapses. This was the arrangement made at Genoa. It permitted The Hague conference to be held without the menace of war arising between Soviet Russia and the other European nations during the period of negotiations.

Washington, July 21.—The per capita circulation July 21 was \$39.87, compared with \$44.73 a year ago, according to a treasury statement made today.

Actual coal shortage has not been occasioned. The reason for this lies in the very heavy stocks which were built up in the early months of the year, the statement said. "As a matter of fact bituminous production for the first half of the present calendar year has been less than 5 per cent. below the output in the corresponding period a year ago. In recent weeks some have begun to experience a fuel shortage. This, together with the realization that even after burning has begun it will be some time before an even distribution can be established, has had a deterring influence on industry."

ANOTHER COAL STRIKE CONFERENCE

Chairman Hooper of the Federal Labor Board Called to Washington For Consultation With Cabinet

Washington, July 21 (By the Associated Press).—Determined to obtain a first hand view of the railroad strike, President Harding today called Chairman Hooper of the railroad labor board here from Chicago for a personal interview tomorrow. Prior to summoning the labor board head, the president received Chairman Cummins and Senators Kellogg and Watson of the senate interstate commerce committee who reported on their conference last night with Eastern railroad executives and later the whole question was taken up for discussion in a prolonged cabinet session.

The president was represented as desirous of hearing from Mr. Hooper an account of the positions taken by the leaders of striking shopmen, the railroad executives and the board itself during the negotiations aimed at a strike settlement but which now have been broken off. Some conflicting reports in the matter have been received at the White House especially since the conference held last night by the three interstate commerce committee and the executives of the larger Eastern trunk lines.

With Mr. Cummins he went over the entire legal situation as it concerns both the railroad and the coal strikes, the result being, Mr. Daugherty said, that he and Mr. Cummins were in agreement as to the government's power to act in both cases.

"I haven't any doubt," the attorney general said later, "that the government has as much power and authority to protect men who are engaged in the production of coal which is indispensable to transportation as it has to protect the men engaged in transporting the mails and interstate commerce. The government has full power and authority to see that the production incident to transportation is not interfered with."

All Phases Gone Over. Asked whether legal proceedings, including writs of injunction, were discussed with Senator Cummins, Mr. Daugherty replied that all phases of possible action which might be necessary had been gone over, including, he added, "the right of a man to work and the right of a man to quit work."

The attorney general said no papers were now in course of preparation in connection with the strike, but declared that the administration's plan involves consideration of all possibilities. "The coal situation," he continued, "is more or less involved in the railway situation, whereby purposes, I don't know. A good many railroads are reporting serious shortages of coal. Several I have noticed, in going over the reports have only about ten days supply."

Regarding the railway strike situation in the West, the attorney general said "it was about the same as yesterday, except that in Montana and Idaho trains are being interfered with more than heretofore."

In these states and in Montana particularly, he declared, "there has been cruelty to men working on the trains." Some of the railway workers, he said, had been taken forcibly off trains, and some whipped and thrown in streams. The attorney general indicated that the government contemplated measures to curb such acts of violence and do all in its power to afford full protection to railway workers.

No Immediate Legislation. It appeared to be his view, in which Senator Cummins and other senators have said they shared, that there was no immediate legislation practicable to deal with the present situation and that legislative action would have to be confined to coping with future emergencies. During the day Samuel Gompers president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement calling upon the government to open "direct negotiations" between union chiefs and employers, suggesting that the "helpless and all but defunct railroad labor board" be set aside in the matter. Senators Cummins, Watson and Kellogg, during their visit to the White House today, told the president they had found the senatorial issue the chief obstacle to settlement of the railroad strike, but indicated that the leaders of the striking shopmen were also demanding that a new federal board of mediation be set up to consider transportation labor controversies. Railroad executives, the senators reported, would not reinstate returning shopmen in the positions they formerly held, even should the strike be called off, because they claimed a total of nearly 240,000 men had been employed to fill the places of 499,000 strikers. These

Hero on Delayed Honeymoon



Richard O'Neil, New York state's greatest war hero, was too busy helping his buddies fight for better conditions to go on a honeymoon when wedded last year. So he postponed it until the Disabled War Veterans met in San Francisco. Here he is with his bride. Of 25 Germans O'Neil, single-handed, killed five, wounded four and captured 16.

JEFFORDS PERFECTS APPEAL

One of the Confessed Murders of J. C. Arnette Using Technicalities of Local Procedure to Cheat Justice

Columbia, July 21.—F. M. Jeffords, one of the trio convicted of the murder of J. C. Arnette, Columbia killing station proprietor, and sentenced to die on June 15th, but whose notice of appeal stayed his execution, today perfected the appeal when he served on Solicitor Spigner, of Columbia, the papers setting forth the grounds of his appeal. L. G. Southard, of Spartanburg, and Barron, Barron & Barron, of Union, represent Jeffords. The appeal contains eleven exceptions to the rulings of Judge Townsend in the case. The appeal also alleges that the trial started on May 13 when the crime was committed on the 9th, there was in tense public feeling against the defendant. The appeal also sets forth that the trial judge erred in denying separate trials for the three men, Jeffords, Harrison and Trece.

ARREST THREE AT GREENWOOD

Men Alleged to Be Implicated in Beating of Girl

Greenwood, July 21.—Three white men, alleged to be implicated in the beating of Irene Fisher, an eighteen-year-old negro girl, here Tuesday night, were arrested late yesterday afternoon on warrants issued by the city recorder. They are J. C. Deal, a member of the Greenwood fire department; E. C. Johnson, an automobile salesman, and Claiborne McDowell, an automobile mechanic.

The girl alleges that her assailants accused her of taking a \$10 gold piece from one of them and then beat her with sticks until her body was lacerated. She claims that the gold piece was later found in the pocket of one of the men. The men were arrested on a warrant issued under a city ordinance enjoining fighting. They were released under \$100 bonds. No charges have been preferred by county officers.

The case will not come to trial until the girl, who is alleged to have been beaten almost to death, is able to testify, it was stated today. The bartenders who have been talking back to a radio set, new men, it was said, had been promised permanent employment if they developed efficiency. W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania railroad, it was said, estimated that out of 18,000 employees who walked out July 1, 9,000 had had their place filled by new men who, he said, would be retained.

WATCHFUL WAITING POLICY

Harding Looking For Something to Turn Up in Coal Strike

Washington, July 21 (By the Associated Press).—The government is prepared to "stand pat" for a period of ten days to two weeks in its attitude toward the coal strike, it was indicated today, in order to ascertain whether sufficient production will be obtained through the reopening of bituminous mines under guarantee of federal protection to assure the fuel requirements of essential industries. In the meantime, however, plans for distribution of the curtailed supply of coal are to be pushed, it was said. Secretary Hoover announced tonight that he called a meeting here next Monday of representatives of producing districts in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Virginia to discuss the proposed "rationing" plan and to formulate a policy designed to restrain profiteering.

While all three parties to the recent conferences in Washington—the government, operators and union—seemed satisfied that the situation as it now stands was hopelessly dead-locked, a new move for restoration of peace in the coal fields was seen in the resolution introduced in the senate today by Senator King (Democrat) of Utah, who proposed creation of a commission of five to investigate both sides of the controversy and report its findings. No provision was made in the resolution for enforcing the findings.

A survey of remaining coal stocks was said to have convinced administration officials that these were sufficient to permit a fortnight of waiting to develop the response to operators' to resume operation without adding unduly to the danger of an industrial shutdown through lack of fuel.

Secretary Hoover's program for emergency distribution was said to contemplate the organization of a central committee here which would act through local committees in the principal coal producing sections. "Plans have been formulated," Mr. Hoover said, "for cooperation of the department of commerce and the interstate commerce commission and the department of justice in the control of price and distribution can be effected."

It involves the pooling of coal in each district and the distribution of cars under the authority and direction of the government with the cooperation of the operators' committees. Anderson, July 21.—John Porter, aged nineteen, lineman of the Piedmont and Northern Railway, was instantly killed this afternoon when a guy wire attached to a post fell across the trolley wire, sending fifteen hundred volts through his body. Physicians worked hard with the pulmotor but were unable to revive him. Porter came to Lancaster this year from his home in Lancaster.

RAILROAD STRIKE LONG EXPECTED

Preparations Begun By Men Over Year Ago—Awaited Best Time

Washington, July 20.—That the railroad shopmen have been preparing for the strike now in progress since April, 1921, and waited 15 months because of a desire to "accumulate enough grievances to support a demand for a nationwide strike" were statements made today by P. J. Conlon, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, at a public mass meeting here.

Union officials learned April 8, 1921, Mr. Conlon said, that the national agreement with the railroads was to be abolished, although the railroad labor board did not act until April 14. When individual agreements were sought, he declared, the unions "ran into identical demands from every road we approached which indicated to us there was some central agency or authority directing the fight against us."

"Then we realized," Vice President Conlon continued, "that we would have to sit tight and suffer in silence until enough grievances had been accumulated to support a demand for a nationwide strike." Of the 1,100 decisions handed down by the labor board, the speaker listed 700 as favorable to the railroads and 400 as "nominally in favor of our side," but of the latter, he said, at least 300 were put into effect by the roads and therefore "didn't mean anything."

Asserting that the strike leaders were well satisfied with the situation, Mr. Conlon said: "It generally takes from 30 to 60 days to make a shop strike effective but before this one had been on ten days more than 250 trains had been cancelled out of Chicago, the West Virginia non-union coal mines were bottled up, and the iron and steel industries were crying for help. And we have hardly started yet."

JURY RETURNS MURDER CHARGE

W. A. Blackwell Claims Self-Defense. B. B. Glover Killed

Spartanburg, July 20.—W. A. Blackwell was held by the coroner's jury this morning for the murder of B. B. Glover last night. The shooting occurred at the home of Mr. Glover on the Howard Gap road, just out of the city limits. From the testimony of Mrs. Glover, who was the only eyewitness examined by the coroner's jury, Blackwell, who married Mr. Glover's sister, went to the house yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock in a drunken condition and she put him to bed. Last night at bed time she went to bed herself in another room. Her husband was away. After she had been asleep for some time she heard her husband at the door and got up and let him in, telling him that Blackwell was in the other room and not to bother him as he was drunk.

Mrs. Glover testified that her husband came in and started into the room where Blackwell was in bed and as he got to the door she saw Blackwell get up and flash a pistol. She saw the pistol and told him not to shoot, but just then he shot and her husband fell in the doorway. She went for a physician.

Blackwell claims that he was attacked by Mr. Glover and shot in self-defense. Mr. Glover was shot in the leg when officers of the law raided a distillery in the lower part of the county two years ago, and as a consequence one leg was about two inches shorter than the other. When the officers searched the house last night they found a small distillery such as is sometimes used on the cookstove, they said.

Railroad Employee Kidnaped in City

Nephew of Judge Carried to Woods and Beaten—Two Strikers Caught

Chattanooga, July 23.—Ward Draper, 22, employed in the yards of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, was kidnaped in the down town section of the city this afternoon while on his way to work, was shoved into an automobile and taken to the country and badly handled. Draper said he was beaten by the men in the car the entire time during a five mile ride to the woods. Then he was thrown from the machine, returning to the city on a street car to enter a hospital. Draper did not know any of his assailants but says that he will be able to identify all of them. Draper is a nephew of Judge W. W. Draper, assistant attorney general, who has taken charge of the case, and officers are searching for two strikers who are said to have been identified by witnesses of the kidnaping.

HOOVER HAS COAL MINING PROGRAM

Scheme to Operate Mines Under the Government Supervision to Relieve Fuel Famine

Washington, July 23.—(By the Associated Press).—Operators from the coal producing districts of six states will be asked tomorrow by Secretary Hoover to cooperate with the government and the railroads in a plan to insure the distribution of fuel to the carriers and public utilities and to prevent profiteering during the strike emergency. All angles of Mr. Hoover's scheme, which contemplates the formation of a central producing committee to operate through committees in the producing districts of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Alabama, were thrashed out today at a series of conferences of the federal agencies involved. Before the opening of the meeting tomorrow Mr. Hoover will have from Attorney General Daugherty a report on the powers accruing to the government in the emergency through the cooperation of the interstate commerce commission and its authority under the law regulating interstate commerce.

In general Mr. Hoover's program was understood to contemplate the creation of an emergency machine with the committee composed of a representative from the departments of commerce, justice, interior and the interstate commerce commission with the commerce secretary as chairman, operating through the local committee established in the producing districts at the time of the voluntary agreements fixing maximum prices.

Pooling of coal in the producing districts and the distribution of cars under a preferential system to be instituted under authority of the interstate commerce commission is planned to permit of the marshaling of fuel at the most available points for quick shipment to the destinations where most needed. Cooperation between the railroads and the interstate commerce commission would make possible adequate supply of cars and establishment of freight embargoes, if necessary, to facilitate fuel movements.

Representatives of the operators and the railroads are to be drafted into service as administrative aids to the central committee to provide direct contact with these industries. Price maintenance is to be sought through efforts to obtain a more general observance on the part of small operators of the voluntary price agreements already in force and by cooperation on the part of the railroad to prevent competitive bidding sending coal prices skyward.

While Mr. Hoover's scheme was declared to be based on the cooperation of the parties interested in continuing the distribution of coal, the authority of the interstate commerce commission to act in emergency in behalf of interstate commerce was held to be the government's "trump" card. To this end appointment of representatives of the commission to local committees was considered as enabling the operation of the program should cooperative efforts in any district fall short.

Primarily, Mr. Hoover has indicated, insurance of coal supplies to the railroads is the object of the distribution scheme, with industries producing necessities, public utilities and similar consumers to be taken care of as their needs become imperative.

COAL OPERATORS HOLD MEETING AT WASHINGTON

Washington, July 24.—Bituminous coal operators representing the present producing district in six states, gathered here today at a call of Secretary Hoover, who sought their cooperation in the administration coal distribution scheme designed to protect the railroads, public utilities and other necessary industries, against a shortage and to prevent profiteering.

Chairman Hoover and Attorney General Daugherty held a conference prior to the former's meeting with operators, presumably on the legal phase of the coal distribution plan.

Agree on Price and Distribution

Washington, July 24.—Operators from the producing districts of six states in conference being held today with Secretary Hoover have agreed in principle with the administration's plan for maintaining prices, insuring fuel distribution during the strike emergency. Legal phases were given approval by the department of justice in an opinion sent to Hoover by Daugherty, while the conference was in session.

YOUNG RYAN IS BANKRUPT FOR MILLIONS

Son of Great Wall Street Speculator and Financier Makes Big Splash

New York, July 21.—Allan A. Ryan, generally regarded as one of Wall street's most spectacular speculators during the "war boom" period and the son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, from whom he has been estranged for years, went bankrupt today, listing liabilities of \$32,435,477, of which \$27,806,944 are secured claims, and his assets at \$643,533.

His voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which comes as a startling climax to one of the stormiest financial careers of the present generation, indicates the wiping out of a fortune variously estimated from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Ryan street, which began to court young Ryan out as soon as he was expelled from the New York Stock exchange June 23, 1920, following his sensational "corner" of Stutz motor stock, was nevertheless shocked by the immense amount of liabilities which the young financier had assumed.

Neither Ryan nor his attorney, George F. Lewis, would make any comment on the bankruptcy proceedings beyond stating that "the schedule tells the story." The schedule lists the assets and liabilities of Allan A. Ryan, personally, and the firm of Allan A. Ryan & Co., of which he was president. Ryan's greatest exploit was his sensational corner of Stutz motor stock which, with his resultant expulsion from the stock exchange, is held by his friends to have been directly responsible for his financial ruin.

Ryan and his associates are alleged to have bought 30,000 shares of the stock for themselves during the month of March and to have used the alleged corner to force up the price of the stock until it had reached \$391 a share on March 31. Trading in Stutz motors was suspended and an indefinite moratorium was declared. Ryan there could be no calls for delivery of shares. "Banks" at the request of Mr. Ryan, the stock was stricken from the list.

Governors of the stock exchange after an investigation declared that a "corner" existed, but Mr. Ryan defied them and is said to have made the "shorts" settle for \$51.25 a share, netting him a profit estimated at \$1,650,000. Mr. Ryan was then summoned before the governors on charges that he was "guilty of conduct inconsistent with equitable principles of trade." He refused to appear.

Ryan's expulsion from the exchange was a heavy blow to his prospects, the so-called "wiseacre" generally predicting that his financial career would be brief. His father, rated as one of the country's wealthiest men, was reported to have privately expressed admiration for his son's courageous fight and to have offered to help him, but no public announcement of the father's attitude was ever made and apparently no help was forthcoming. Father and son had been estranged for years, the rift between them growing wider when the father married a second time, only a comparatively few days after the death of the first wife, the young financier's mother.

B. & O. OFFICIALS WORK FOR SEPARATE PEACE

Chicago, July 24.—With government officials maintaining silence in regard to the railroad strike except for an announcement by Chairman Hooper that the labor board would make no further move at the present, interest today was centered in the separate peace efforts of officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in their meeting at Baltimore, with representatives of the striking shopmen. B. M. Jewell, strikers' leader, refused to comment on the Baltimore parley. Few disturbances were reported over Sunday.

Sun Yat Sen Claims Another Victory

Canton, July 24.—Sun Yat Sen, the deposed president of the South China government announced that his forces had captured several hundred troops of Chen Chung Ming, sixty miles north of Canton. At Chen's headquarters, however, it was stated that the engagement was unimportant.